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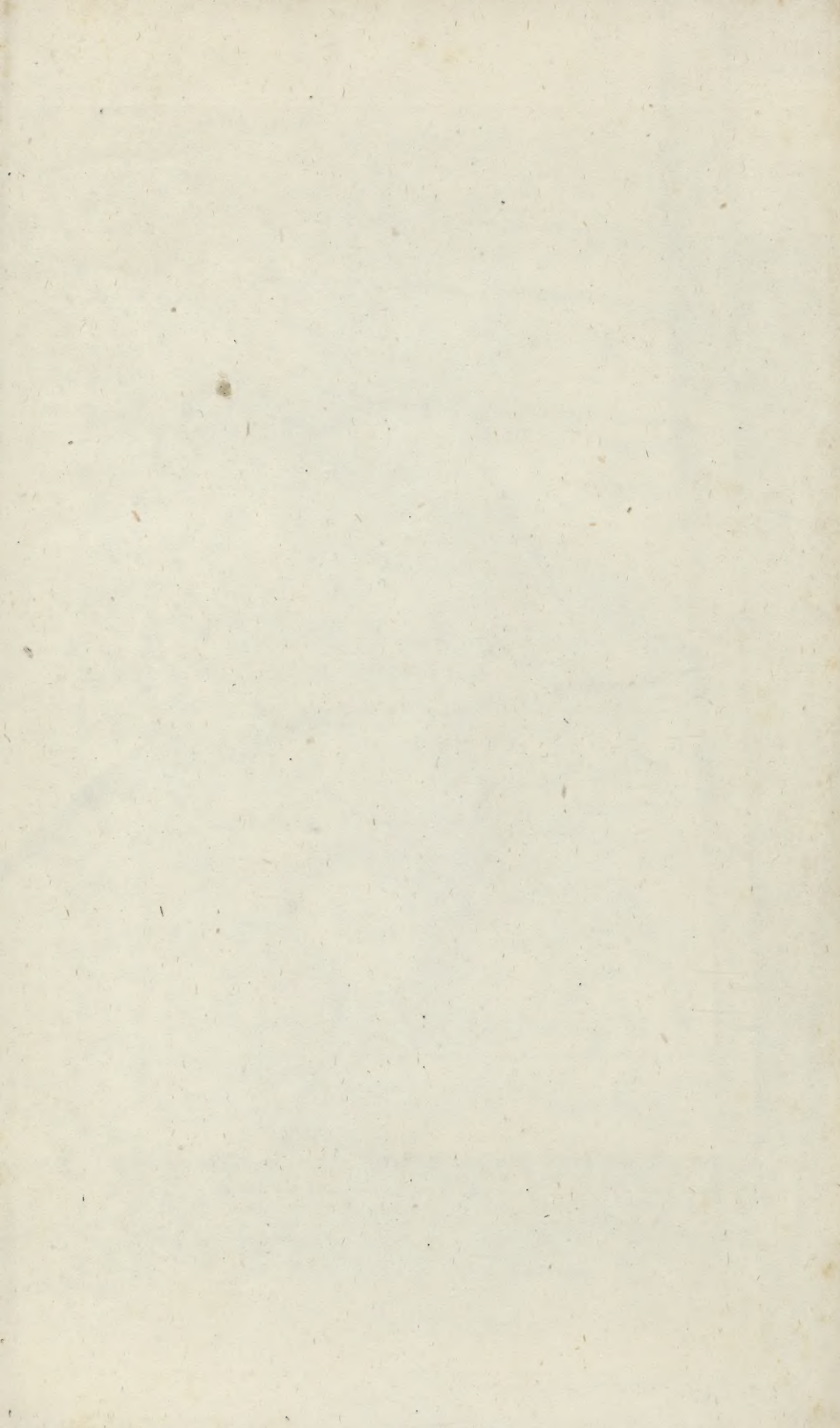
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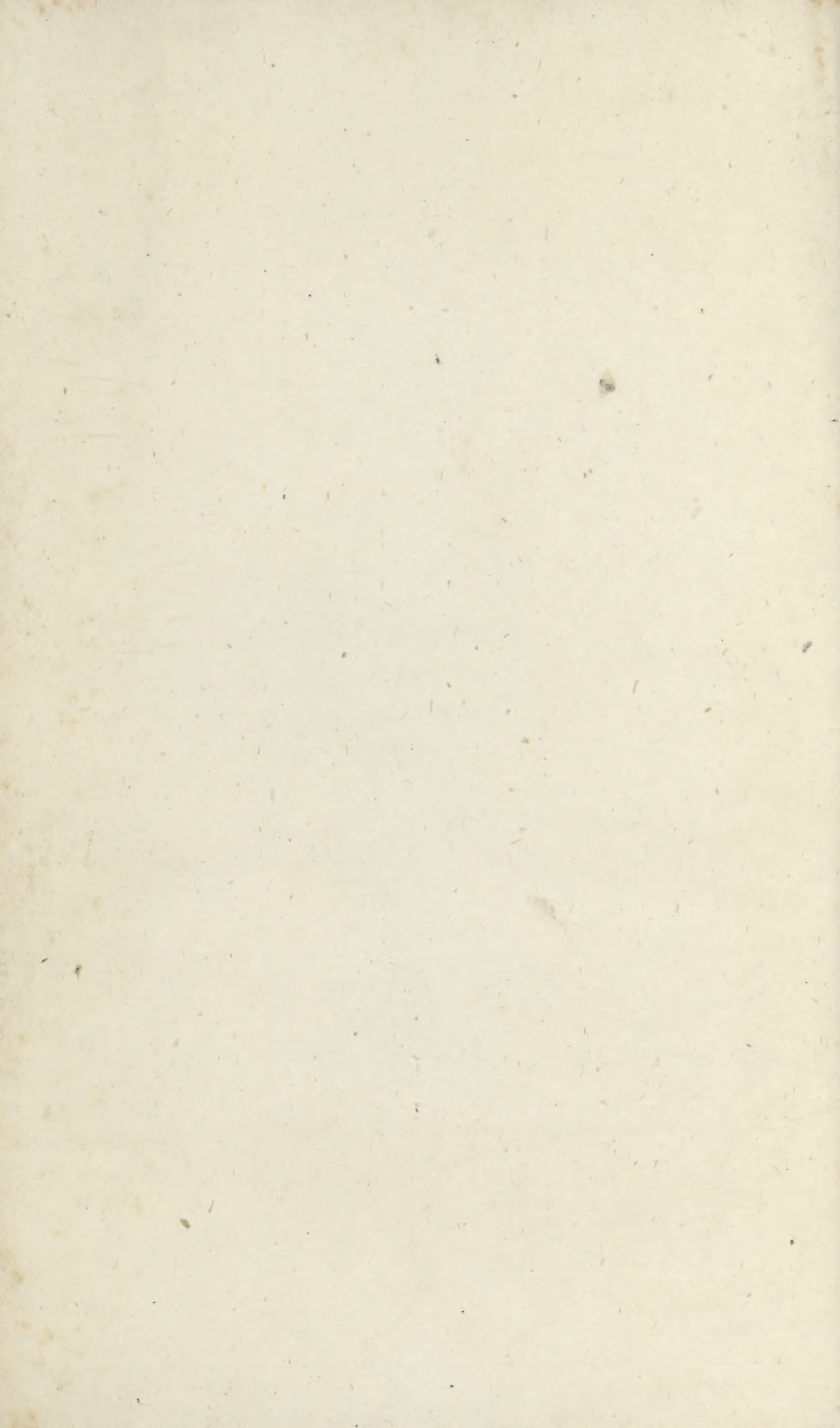
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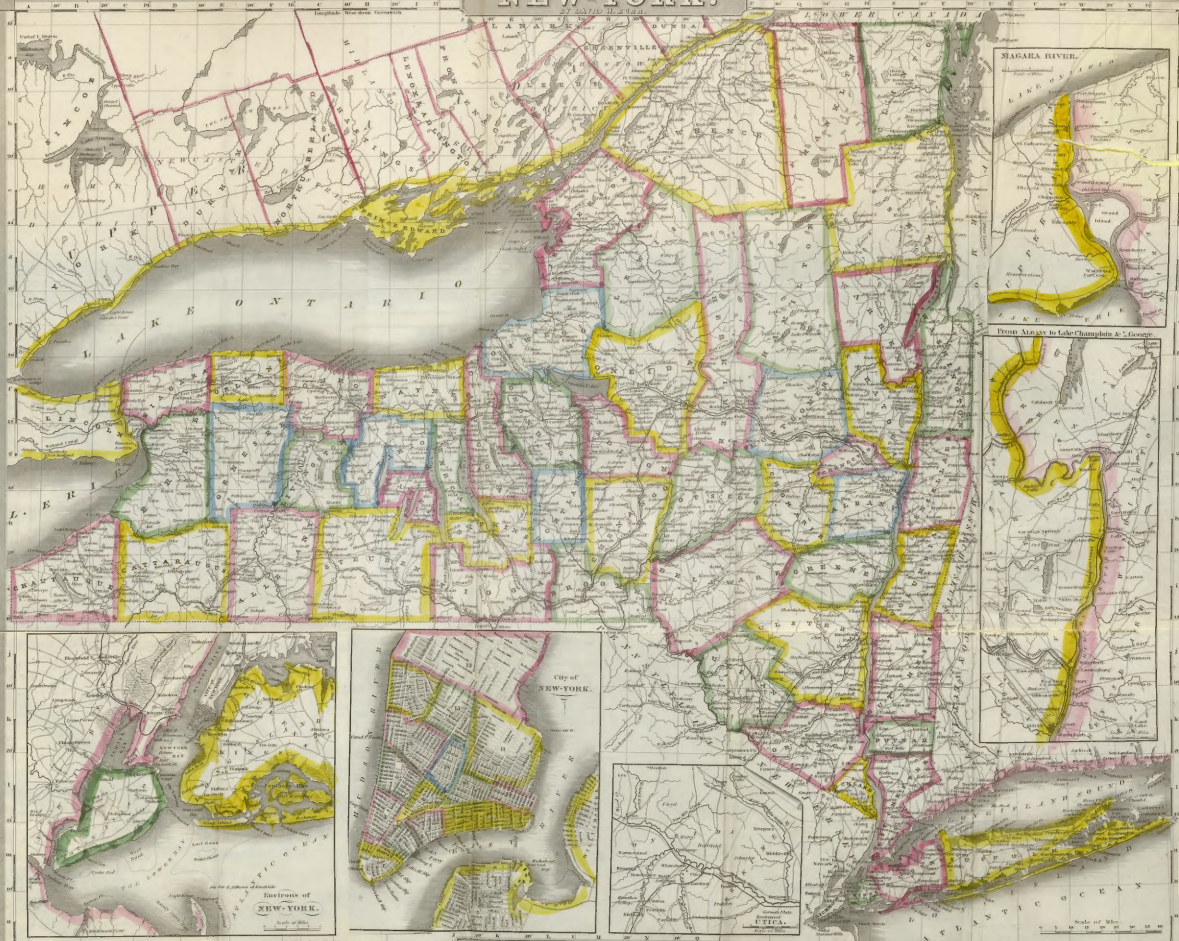
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NEW-YORK.

1854



PUBLISHED BY J. M. GILBERT & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

GAZETTEER

Jos. P. Hazard
OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPREHENDING ITS

COLONIAL HISTORY;

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS;

ITS POLITICAL STATE;

A MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF ITS SEVERAL COUNTIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES;

STATISTICAL TABLES,

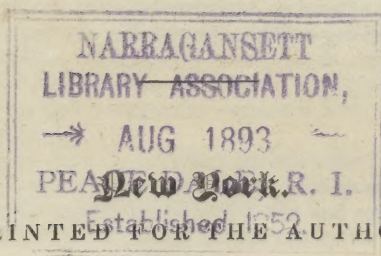
EXHIBITING THE AREA, IMPROVED LANDS, POPULATION, STOCK, TAXES,
MANUFACTURES, SCHOOLS, AND COST OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION, IN EACH TOWN.

WITH

A MAP OF THE STATE, AND A MAP OF EACH COUNTY,

AND PLANS OF THE CITIES AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

BY THOMAS F. GORDON.



PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

It is the object of the following pages to present a comprehensive view of the physical and political condition of the great state of New York—that member of the Union, in which the peculiar features of American internal policy, and their results, in the increase of population, of the means of inter-communication, of intellectual improvement, of wealth, and of happiness, are, perhaps, most conspicuous.

To this end, a concise history of the state, during its colonial or embryo condition, seemed requisite. The Historical Essay, is an effort to condense the important facts of this period, with their causes and consequences, in such a manner as might satisfy the large class of readers who have neither leisure for minute details, nor taste for extended speculation; and serve as a clue to those disposed to study the history of the state in all its relations. In this labour, the state records, particularly, the minutes of council during the Dutch and British governments have been consulted, with much less satisfaction than had been anticipated; the latter proving incredibly meagre, and the most interesting matters having been culled from the former by preceding writers. As the object of the essay is an outline of the history of New York, only, it comprises no more of the history of American discovery of the other American colonies, or of the revolutionary contest, than was deemed indispensable to that object.

That portion of the work allotted to the general physical description of the state, comprehends a full geographical view, a sketch of its geology that may prove useful to the general inquirer, to the agriculturalist and the artisan—a history of internal improvements with an expose of their actual condition and prospective progress.

The Book on its political condition gives—the distribution of the political powers into legislative, executive and judicial, with the duties of the officers pertaining to each class, from the governor in chief, to the town officers—the law of elections—the administration of the public domain—the system of taxation with tables of the valuation of taxable property—the militia system—provisions for the public health—the system for public instruction—the means and cost of religious instruction—regulations of trade comprehending the inspection laws—restrictions on taverns and groceries—regulations of weights, measures and money—certain provisions of internal police relative to navigation, fisheries, wrecks, roads, woods, timber, dogs, noxious animals, &c. &c.—the law relating to incorporations for religious, literary, manufacturing and commercial purposes, with statistics of banking and insurance companies.

This Book contains, also, the judiciary system—the penal code—the system of prison discipline—that for the relief of pauperism—and a general statistical account of the population, manufactures and commerce of the state, with a comparative view of the returns of the census for the years 1825 and 1835.

Large abstracts have been made from the Statute Book; but it must not be supposed, that, it was designed to give all the law relating to each subject; yet so much has been given as may suffice for a clear conception of the policy of the state, and a guide where reference to the statutes shall be necessary. In this Book will be found a mass of valuable information, in comparatively small compass, not otherwise accessible, than by laborious study of the revised code and subsequent statutes.

Book third contains the topography of the state, illustrated by a map of each county; and plans of the cities and principal villages. A general map of the state shows the connection of the counties with each other. The counties are arranged alphabetically. Under each county, the towns and cities belonging to it are classed in like order; and by the general index access is had directly to each subject.

It may be proper to state, the means which have been employed to render this part of the work full and accurate. A description of each county, town and village was blocked out by the compiler, from such sources as were in his possession; with these in his hand, he visited the several counties, submitting them to gentlemen of intelligence, amending what was erroneous and enlarging the sum of his information. These descriptions were again submitted to members of the legislature, intimately acquainted with the districts they represented; and many articles were supplied by the kindness and zeal of individuals resident in the precincts they described. Such means, although errors and omissions be inevitable, with the official statistical returns give assurance of much authenticity.

The work contains more than two hundred and fifty statistical tables. Of these, three are appended to each county; one, exhibiting, for each town, a view of its population at four periods of five years, each, from 1820; and the number of militia, voters and aliens, of married females under 45 years of age, of unmarried females under that age, of the marriages, births and deaths during the year ending August, 1835: Another, showing the area, in acres, the number of acres improved, the assessed value of real and personal estate, the number of domesticated animals, the quantity of domestic manufactures, and the amount of taxes levied for town and county purposes: The third, displaying the number, species and value of the manufactories and the number of schools, pupils and cost of education.

These tables, with the topographical descriptions afford information interesting to the settler, the statesman, the man of business, the traveller, and to him who seeks to gratify a liberal curiosity. They show the distance of each town and village, in each county, from the capital of the state, from the seat of justice in the county, and other points relatively important; the nature of the soil and products; the streams of each town; the state of its population and improvement, and the character and extent of business pursued.

It is probable, that in some precincts an inhabitant may discover errors, with omissions of matter, which, in his judgment, should have a place in the work; but he will also find much of which he was uninformed; and he will excuse such defects, from the obvious difficulty of obtaining a full knowledge of every locality.

In passing the work through the press, some errors have occurred, which the intelligent reader will, in most cases, be able to correct. The most important have been noted in the Errata.

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ERRATA.

HISTORICAL ESSAY.

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- 2, line 12, for "*Ireland*" read "*Iceland*."
16, line 47, for "*purchase*" read "*purpose*."
31, 32, for "*Belmont*" read "*Bellamont*."
42, line 3, from foot, for "*enterprising*" read "*unenterprising*."
68, line 68, for "1666" read "1766."

GAZETTEER.

- 11, line 39, for "281" read "231."
29, line 12, for "*Chautauque*" read "*Allegany*."
38, line 11, for "*Oswego*" read "*Owego*."
44, line 35, for "*locks*" read "*rocks*."
63, line 3, from bottom, for "*September*," read "*December*."
103, for "*Pobalcong*" read "*Pohatcong*."
105, line 30, for "*Batavia*" read "*Attica*."
31, for "*Utica*" read "*Attica*."
136, lines 34, 35, delé "Register and Clerk of New York."
137, line 33, for "*Commissioners*" read "*Canvassers*."
139, line 41, for "*A. M.*" read "*P. M.*"
157, line 49, for "*providential*" read "*prudential*."
" line 51, for "*partition of*" read "*partition or*."
168, line 31, for "*overseer*" read "*superintendent*."
238, line 9, for "*of a foot*" read "*fit for*."
42, after the words, "*Every culler*" read "*except*."
240, line 43, for "40" read "4."
247, line 13, from foot, for "*treasury*" read "*of state*."
254, line 23, for "*pike*" read "*fike*."
293, line 38, for "*lawful*" read "*unlawful*."
296, line 21, for "*altered*" read "*uttered*."
345, line 55, for "*Castleton*" read "*Greenbush*."
386, line 16, for "1822" read "1832."
510, Amend the article "*Sparta*," striking out the following words, "*with the Genesee valley, 2 miles broad, drained by the Genesee river, which receives the Canascraga creek and tributaries,*" and insert, "*drained by the Canascraga creek and tributaries.*"

ON THE

HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

I. Principles of Religious and Political Liberty—Their Influence in the Colonisation of America. II. Spanish, Portuguese and French Navigators in North America. III. English efforts at discovery, previous to the Voyages of Hudson. IV. Voyages of Hudson—Discovery of Delaware and New York Bays, &c.—Exploration of the North River—Death of Hudson. V. Discoveries of the French on the Northern Boundaries of New York. VI. Dutch Traffic with the Indians on the Hudson—Puritan Emigrants of New Plymouth. VII. Formation of the Dutch West India Company—Their efforts at Colonisation—Voyage of Mey, and Colony on the Delaware—Forts at New York and Albany. VIII. Colony under Minuit, at Manahattan—Successes of the West India Company. IX. Charter of Liberties, &c. for Patroons or Founders of Colonies in America. X. Large Tracts of Land taken up by Patroons. XI. Voyages of De Vries to the Delaware. XII. Wouter Van Twiller, Governor. XIII. Swedish Settlements on the Delaware. XIV. English Settlements in New Netherland—Disputes between the Colonies of New England and New Netherland—They first apply to Cromwell for Aid—Efforts of Stuyvesant to maintain the Dutch Title. XV. Measures of Charles I. against the Possessions of the States General in North America—Grant to the Duke of York—He conveys part of the Province to Berkeley and Carteret. XVI. New Netherland reduced by the English, under Col. Nicholls. Remarks on Governor Stuyvesant's Administration. XVII. Condition of the Province, at the time of its Capture. XVIII. War with Holland—The Possession of New York confirmed to the English at Peace. XIX. Nature of Proprietary Rights granted by the Crown. XX. Prudence of Col. Nicholls. XXI. Administration of Col. Lovelace. XXII. Recapture of New York, by the Hollanders. XXIII. Restored to the English.

I. THE last quarter of the eighteenth, and the first of the nineteenth, centuries form one of the most eventful periods of history; strikingly characterised by the fearful struggle between the antagonist principles of Liberty and Despotism. The seeds of this contest, however, with all its thrilling events, were sown in the seventeenth century; and no invaluable portion fell upon the virgin and fruitful soil of North America. The thick darkness, with which clerical power had covered Europe, was rent by the Reformation; and the divinity of Kings expired with the unhappy Charles I. of England. The transition of power from one sect to another, taught Catholic and Protestant the benefits, if not the necessity, of religious tolerance. Letters, the cause and power of religious freedom, were alike serviceable to civil liberty; and the great truth, which had been buried, for ages, beneath sacerdotal palaces and prisons, and the gothic gorgeousness and massive oppression of the feudal system—the great truth, that political power was of, and for, the people, had been rediscovered; was generally understood among men, and particularly among Englishmen. That truth wrenched the sceptre from an obstinate and bigoted despot, bore him to the block, and upon the ruins of his power reared a republic; and, because of the abuse of republican forms, re-established the throne. Religious and political freedom became, in England, terms, as familiar as household words, and enforced respect from her most arbitrary princes.

In the formation of new political associations, by English agency, therefore, these great essentials could not be omitted. Kings and Proprietaries, who would successfully found colonies, were compelled to grant religious toleration and legislative power to the people. Hence, the first Charles, who abominated a parliament, required Calvert to obtain all subsidies by the assent of the commons: hence, the second Charles, introduced the same principle in the charter of Pennsylvania: and hence, also, the Penns, the Carterets, the Berkeleys were compelled to grant their liberal constitutions. All obeyed a law, which the moral improvement of our species had imposed; the influence of which, each might extend, but none could resist.

Under such auspices, the North American States were founded; and their citizens may gratefully, exult in their origin, since no nobler model of character can be proposed to

them, than that, which the early history of their country supplies. New York claims a full proportion of this just praise—for she has borne her full share in the labours and perils of subduing the wilderness, of resisting tyrannical governors, of throwing off the yoke of despotism, and of creating the wealth and renown of the nation. To develope, in some degree, these meritorious efforts, is the object of the following essay, in which we propose to trace the history of the state, from its foundation to the establishment of its independence. From that period the history of the state, is that of the United States.—A history we do not propose to write.

II. Before the discovery by Hudson, the eastern shores of North America had been visited by several European nations. If credit be due to Islandic and Norwegian traditions, the Bay and coasts of New York may have been known to the hardy and enterprising navigators of Ireland and Greenland, even in the tenth century. It is certain, that, soon after the discovery of the continent by Columbus, the Spaniards and Portuguese explored the northern Atlantic coast as high as Labrador; but they made no permanent settlements north of Florida, which the former occupied in 1512. To the Italian seamen we owe, as well the early exploration, as the discovery of America. Verrazano and the Cabots were worthy auxiliaries of Columbus and Vesputius. The former, in the service of France, in 1523, coasted the continent from the 30th to 50th degree of N. Lat., and probably spent some time in New York harbour, as he describes some of its features with tolerable accuracy. By virtue of his discoveries and those made by some French captains, Henry IV, of France, gave to Des-Monts, in 1603, the country between the 40th and 46th degrees N. Lat. The death of Verrazano, in 1524, procrastinated, for ten years, the efforts of the French to establish colonies in America; and the voyages of Quartier, in 1535, directed their attention to the shores of the St. Lawrence.

III. Under the auspices of Henry VII, of England, John and Sebastian Cabot discovered, in 1497, the islands of Newfoundland and St. Johns, and explored the coast of the continent, from the 38th to the 67th degree of N. Lat.; thereby obtaining for the English nation, the honour of being the second that visited the western world; and the first that touched the American mainland. Sebastian, again visited the coast in 1498 and 1499.* Upon Cabot's voyages is based the title of England, to her subsequent possessions in North America: but no immediate fruit was produced from his labours; and it was not, until the reign of Elizabeth, that a fuller knowledge of the new world taught the advantages which might be derived from them. Yet this interesting subject was not wholly neglected. During the reign of Henry VIII, several voyages appear to have been made to the western lands. Sebastian Cabot, in 1517, attempted the discovery of a northwest passage to India. An account of another voyage in 1527, for the same object, has been transmitted to us, by Rut, the commander of one of the ships, forwarded from the haven of St. John, in Newfoundland.* This implies an established intercourse between England and the American coast. Hackluyt has preserved the relation of a voyage to Newfoundland in 1536, told by one Hore.† And it would seem that the fisheries of Newfoundland had grown into consideration, in 1541, and 1548; since, they became subjects of regulation by parliament. In 1553, a fleet, under Willoughby and Chancellor, sought India by the northern promontory of Lapland. Willoughby and his crew perished; but Chancellor made Russia known to the rest of Europe. And in 1555, a company of Merchant adventurers was incorporated for the discovery of unknown lands.

Encouraged by the Earl of Warwick, Martin Frobisher, in three successive voyages, in 1576, 7, 8, visited Labrador and Greenland. In 1580, Sir Humphrey Gilbert made two unsuccessful attempts to establish a colony in North America, in the last of which he perished. His fate did not deter his half brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, from pursuing his design, which had deeply interested some of the principal men of the kingdom. He obtained from the Queen, a charter for all the lands he should discover between the 33d and 40th degrees of N. Lat.‡ Two vessels despatched by him, under Armidas and Barlow,§ visited Pamplico Sound and Roanoke Bay. Upon their favourable report Elizabeth gave to the country, the name of Virginia, as well, because of its uncultivated soil, as of its discovery in the reign of a maiden Queen. Further efforts of Raleigh, however, were unsuccessful. A colony was indeed planted at Roanoke, in 1585, by Sir Richard Grenville, but being unsupported, the adventurers returned to Europe in the following year, with Sir Francis Drake, who touched at the island, on his way home from a successful cruise against the Spaniards. Soon after their departure, the promised succours arrived under Sir Richard Grenville; who, leaving fifteen men at Roanoke, repaired to Europe for further instructions. Undiscouraged by ill success, Raleigh despatched another colony to the same place, under Capt. John White, who arrived in July, 1587, with instructions, after uniting

* Purchas, v. iii. p. 809. Hackluyt, v. iii. p. 129 and 130. Mem: of Sebastian Cabot.

† Hackluyt, *ib.*

‡ 26 March, 1584.

§ They sailed 27 April, and returned 15 September, 1584.

with the party left by Grenville, to proceed to the Chesapeak Bay; the superior advantages of which had been discovered the preceding year. Unhappily, Grenville's remnant had been destroyed by the natives; nor was the party under White more fortunate. After establishing them at Roanoke, he sailed for London, in order to obtain necessary supplies; but was there delayed by the attempt of the Spaniards to invade England. An effort by Raleigh to despatch a small squadron under Sir Richard Grenville, to relieve the colony, failed from the same cause. In April 1588, however, White got to sea; but cruising against the enemy, he was beaten and compelled to abandon the voyage. In 1589, Raleigh assigned his patent to Sir Thomas Smith and a company of London merchants; by whom, after the lapse of a year, an expedition was fitted out for Roanoke, with which Mr. White sailed. The commanders wasted much time in plundering the Spaniards in the West Indies, and did not arrive at Cape Hatteras until the month of August, though they had left Plymouth in March, (1590.) They came too late. Circumstances indicated, that the colonists had removed, but no efforts could discover whither; nor were they afterwards heard of. The expedition returned without further attempt at settlement.

Between the years 1590 and 1603, the English made no efforts at colonisation. In the latter year, Bartholomew Gosnold, by steering due west, opened a more direct route to the northern continent. He visited and gave name to Cape Cod, and the islands of Elizabeth and Martha's Vineyard, and taught his countrymen, that there were attractions far north of the lands they had hitherto sought to people. Upon his favourable report confirmed by the voyage of Pring, (1603) an association was formed, through the zeal of Richard Hackluyt, composed of men of rank and of business, who engaged earnestly in projects of settlement. It was divided into two companies, to which James I, on the 10th April, 1606, granted letters patent, dividing that portion of the continent which stretches from the 34th to the 46th degree of N. Lat. into two nearly equal portions. The one, called the first, or south colony, of Virginia, was allotted to Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hackluyt, and their associates mostly residents of London; the other, termed the second colony, to sundry knights, gentlemen and merchants of Bristol, Plymouth and other parts of the west of England. From the places at which the colonial councils were, respectively, established, were derived the titles of the London and Plymouth colonies. Under these grants, and a charter to the Plymouth company, in 1620, the permanent settlements of Virginia and New England were commenced and prosecuted.

IV. The hope of discovering a northwest passage to India, which is now scarce abandoned, was the motive of several voyages undertaken by Henry Hudson, a celebrated English mariner. The first two, in 1607 and 1608, were in the service of an English association, which, discouraged by ill success, suspended its enterprize. In the third, in the service of the Dutch East India company, with a crew of twenty men, partly English and partly Dutch, he ran down the coast from Newfoundland, to $35^{\circ} 41'$ N. Lat. to ascertain whether a passage to the Pacific, might not be found through the continent. Retracing his route, he entered the Delaware bay, on the 28th August, 1609, but declined to explore it on account of the intricacy of the channel. Following the eastern shore of New Jersey, he anchored his ship, the *Half-moon*, on the 3d September, within Sandy Hook. He devoted a week to the survey of the neighbouring shores and channels. Whilst engaged in this service, one of his boats, carrying five men, returning through New York bay, was attacked by twenty-six natives, in two canoes. In the conflict, three of the boats crew were wounded; of whom John Coleman, a valuable seaman, died; having received an arrow through the neck. He was buried at Sandy Hook, which subsequently bore the name of Coleman's Point.

On the 12th September, Hudson, with his ship, entered New York bay, by the narrows. He employed the following nine days in exploring the river; ascending with the yacht to the site of Albany, and with his boats to the spots on which Lansingburg and Waterford stand. The decreasing volume of the stream and the shoals which obstructed his way, depriving him of all hope, thus to reach the Pacific ocean, he commenced his return, on the 22d of the month. Gliding gently with the current, he held frequent intercourse with the natives, chiefly of the *Lenape* tribes, with whom, however, portions of the *Mengwe* or *Iroquois* were mingled. Distant from the sea, the natives were, generally, peaceable and friendly; some hordes, near the coast, displayed a fierce and warlike character. But friends and foes were made to feel the superior power of the white man. Of the former, one was shot to death, for petty theft; and of the latter, nine were, more deservedly, slain in an attempt to seize the vessel. Thus, if blood on this first visit of Europeans was first shed by the aborigines, the crime was abundantly avenged; and the proportionate loss was the prototype of the results of future hostilities.

Hudson put to sea on the 4th October, and reached England on the 7th November, 1609. His ship with part of the crew returned to Holland. But the King, James I, forbade him and his English sailors to revisit that country. In the following year, he reentered the service of the London company, designing to seek a passage to India, by

Davis' straits. He left port in April, and wintered on the shores of the great bay, which bears his name; whence, he commenced his return in June. But, ere he reached the main ocean, his crew mutinied—and abandoned him in an open boat, with his only son and some half dozen seamen who proved faithful, to perish amid fields of floating ice.* Vengeance soon overtook this foul crime. Some of the principal mutineers were slain by the natives at Cape Diggs, and others perished by famine before the vessel made Ireland, which she reached on the 6th September, 1611.†

V. About the time when the southern shores of New York became known to the English and Dutch, the French were engaged in exploring the present confines of the state, upon the north. In 1598, De la Roche obtained, from Henry IV, a commission to conquer Canada and other countries, not possessed by any Christian Prince. He sailed with a colony of convicts, forty of whom he landed on the Isle au Sable, where the greater part perished. The survivors, twelve only, were taken off, seven years after. In 1603, Henry gave to the family of Des Monts, a patent for planting Acadia, and Canada, extending from Lat. 40° to 46°, including the Delaware river and all the state of New York. In the same year, Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence. In the next, Des Monts arrived from France, having with him Champlain and Champadore as pilots, and Pourtrincourt, who proposed to establish himself with a colony. Plantations were commenced at Port Royal, St. Johns, and St. Croix, in the bay of Fundy. In 1609, Champlain, by order of Des Monts, reascended the St. Lawrence, and fortified Quebec. In the same year, in a war excursion with the Algonquins and Hurons, against the Iroquois, he discovered and traversed the lake, which bears his name, entered lake George, and engaged in a severe combat with the Five Nations; which was decided in favor of his allies, by the fire arms, carried by himself and two other Frenchmen. Thus, almost, at the same instant, the Europeans acquired a knowledge of the northern and southern borders of New York.‡

VI. Although disappointed in the main design of Hudson's voyages, the Dutch India Company, found, in the fur trade he had opened, sufficient inducement to cherish intercourse with the Americans. Repeated voyages were made under their authority; the profits of which exciting the competition of private adventurers, the company obtained a monopoly of the trade, by virtue of a decree of the States General, 27 March, 1614, granting "to all persons who had discovered or who might discover, any rivers, bays, harbours, or countries before unknown, the enjoyment, beside other advantages, of the exclusive trade, there, for four successive voyages." Under this edict, the Amsterdam Licensed Trading West India Company was formed, with the design to maintain the acquisitions on the Hudson, and to explore the circumjacent country.

In the service of this company, Adrian Block and Hendrick Christianse sailed in the year 1614. Block arrived, first, at Manahattan, where, his ship having been accidentally burned, he built a small vessel, with which he passed into Long Island Sound. He fell in with Christianse near Cape Cod. Together, they discovered Rhode Island, and Connecticut river; and proceeding to Manahattan bay, erected a Fort on Castle Island, and four dwellings on the greater island. In the preceding year, a small trading house had been built upon an island below Albany; and in the following one, a redoubt was thrown up, on the right bank of the river, probably, at the present Jersey City Point. The most important event of this period, however, was the alliance, by formal treaty, between the Dutch and the Indian confederacy of the Five Nations; at which, it is supposed, the Lenape tribes were present, and, by the united instances of the Dutch and Iroquois, consented to assume the character of the *woman*; by which they were put at the mercy of the Iroquois, their greatest enemies.§

The Hollanders, directing their efforts at colonisation, to their Asiatic, African and South American, possessions, and restrained, perhaps, by the claim of the English, to the greater part of North America, had, hitherto, made little effort to people the shores of the Hudson. It is asserted, however, that, between the years 1617 and 1620, settlements were made at Bergen, New Jersey; in the vicinage of the Esopus Indians; and at Schenectady. It would seem also, that Sir Thomas Dale and Sir Samuel Argal, in the year 1614, returning from an expedition against the French, at Acadie, visited Manahattan, and compelled the Dutch to acknowledge the English title, and to contribute to the expenses of their voyage: And it is said, that, in 1620, the Dutch Company applied to James I, of England, for leave to build some cottages on the Hudson river, for the convenience of their Brazil ships, touching there for water and provisions:—that, under colour of a license for this purpose, the Company established a colony; and—that, upon

* 21st June 1611.

† Purchas, Moulton, Foster's Northern Voyages.

‡ Purchas, Foster's Northern Voyages, Moulton, 176.

§ De Laet, Moulton, Heckewelder.

complaint to Charles I, of their proceedings, he remonstrated with the States General, who disowned the acts of the Company.*

If the Dutch did not, themselves, immediately colonise the *New Netherlands*, the name given to the country from Delaware bay to Cape Cod, they were not indisposed to aid others in such design. They encouraged the Puritans, who, under the care of the Rev. John Robinson, had fled to the Low Countries from England, to seek a safe and commodious asylum in the new world; notwithstanding these sectarians avowed their intention to preserve their national character, and to hold the lands they should inhabit, in dependence on the English government. This germ of the Plymouth colony, planted in 1620, was designed for the country, between New York bay, and the western line of Connecticut. But the season at which the adventurers reached the coast, adverse winds and currents, and the discovery of a district, whence the aborigines had been lately swept, providentially, as the Pilgrims supposed, by pestilence, induced them to land, at a place they termed New Plymouth.† It would seem, therefore, that the allegation, that Captain Jones, of the *Mayflower*, with whom they sailed, had faithlessly, in consequence of a bribe from the Dutch, landed them at a distance from the Hudson, is not entitled to credence.

VII. In 1621, the great West India Company, was formed in Holland, and sustained by the wealth and power of the States General. The Licensed Trading Company, was merged in this, to which we may, properly, ascribe the first successful efforts of the Dutch, to plant colonies in North America.‡ The associates immediately despatched a number of settlers, under the command of Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who examined the coast from Cape Cod to the Delaware, where he proposed to establish his own residence. He called the bay of New York, *Port Mey*; that of the Delaware, *New Port Mey*; its northern cape, *Cape Mey*, and the southern, *Cape Cornelius*. In 1623 he, built *Fort Nassau*, at *Tekoa* upon *Sassachan*, now *Timber Creek*, which empties into the Delaware, a few miles below the city of Camden. During the same year, the forts, *New Amsterdam* and *Orange*, were also erected, upon the sites of the now great cities of New York and Albany. The affairs of the settlers upon the North river, would seem to have been directed by Christianse, who commanded the redoubt, formerly erected, near Fort Orange, and by his successor, Jaques Elchens.

VIII. In 1623-4, the West India Company fitted out two ships, in one of which came Peter Minuit, the first Governor or director of New Netherlands. Subordinate to him, the gradation of authority and rank seems to have been. 1. *Oppor Koopman*; 2. *Onder Koopman*; 3. *Koopman*; 4. *Assistant*. The office of *Oppor Koopman*, chief merchant or commissary, was vested in Isaac de Raizer. With the Governor came a colony of Walloons, who settled at the *Waal-bocht*, a bend of the Long Island shore, opposite New Amsterdam. In four years, the trade with the natives was greatly extended, attracting dealers even from the lakes and the banks of the St. Lawrence, near Quebec: And in 1627, a thriving commerce had been opened with the English at New Plymouth, through the agency of De Raizer: Commodious buildings had been erected for public defence, for the accommodation of the officers, soldiers, servants and *slaves* of the Company. From the Dutch records, it seems, that *slaves* were here in 1626. Probably, they were brought in earlier; since, it is said, that, a Dutch ship carried them to Virginia, in 1620; and they were perhaps, in New Netherland, coeval with the first settlement.§

At this period, the enterprize of the Dutch West India Company, was attended with signal success. In September, 1628, Admiral and General Peter Peiterzen Heyn captured, in the bay of Mantanzas, the famous Spanish plate fleet, of twenty vessels, laden with silver, gold, and other precious articles, valued at more than five millions of dollars. The Company, during this and the preceding year, also made one hundred and four prizes from the Spaniards and Portuguese. Profits had augmented to fifty per cent. and the success of the Association had become so infatuating, that the States General found it necessary to interpose some restriction upon its efforts at foreign conquest. But they also induced the Company, ultimately for its ruin, to direct their operations with an immediate view to the advantage of the Republic and to prosecute a prince-like, instead of a merchant-like war.

IX. The interposition of their High Mightinesses, in the Company's colonial affairs, with a decree authorising the several departments of the Association, to appoint a council of nine persons, who should be intrusted with the management of the whole, was the source of the appointment of Commissioners over the concerns of New Netherland, and of the

* See on this subject, Beauchamp Plantagenet's description of New Albion—Moulton—British Empire in America—Ogilby's America—Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, N. J.

† Robertson, Dudley's Letters, Boston, 1696. Moulton, 352.

‡ See charter of this Company, in Hazard's Col. of State Papers.

§ See Moulton.

*Charter of Liberties and Exemptions for Patroons, Masters and Private Individuals, who should plant colonies in New Netherland, or import thither any neat cattle, adopted in 1629.**

This instrument merits special consideration, as it may be deemed the first demonstration of a fixed design on the part of the Dutch to establish a political state in North America, discloses the peculiar views of the Company, in regard to colonisation, and contains germs of policy, whose fruits are yet visible over the land.

The charter provided; 1. That members of the Company, inclined to settle a colony in New Netherland, might send out agents of exploration, and stipulated the terms of the passage; 2. That such persons should be acknowledged *Patroons* of New Netherland, who, within four years, after notice to the Company, should undertake to plant a colony of fifty souls, above fifteen years of age; one-fourth part within one year; and the remainder within three years;—the Company reserving to themselves the island of *Manhattan*; 3. That, on making known the places selected by them, they should have the preference of grant, in absolute property, of the lands chosen, with liberty of substitution, if dissatisfied with their first choice; 4. That, the *Patroons* might, at such places as they should settle their colonies, extend their limits sixteen English miles, on one side, or eight English miles on either side of a navigable river, and so far into the country, as the situations of the occupants would permit; the Company reserving to themselves, the lands between the colonies, for future sale; to be made, however, with certain regard to the rights and convenience of the first settlers; 5. That the *Patroon* might hold his colony, from the Company, as an *eternal heritage*, devisable by testament, with the chief command and lower jurisdictions, not to devolve upon the company; or in case it should so devolve, to be redeemable on the payment of twenty guilders, within a year and six weeks, upon its falling in; and that none but the *Patroon* and his licentiates should have liberty to fish and hunt; And in case any one should found one or more cities, authority was given to him to establish officers and magistrates therein, and to use the title of his colony, according to his pleasure and the quality of the persons; 6. The *Patroons* were permitted to use the lands, rivers, and woods contiguous to their fiefs, so long as the Company might grant such use to others; to transport their people and effects from Europe, at a stipulated price, beasts and instruments of husbandry, free of freight; and in case the company should send no ships, or have no room, the *Patroons* were empowered to despatch vessels of their own; taking an agent of the Company on board, under penalty of forfeiture of their rights in the colony:

7. That, the Company intending to people *Manhattes* first, all fruits and wares before exportation should be brought thither, and that the *Patroons* should have liberty to trade along the coast, from Florida to Newfoundland, returning to *Manhattes* with such goods as they might obtain in exchange, paying five per cent thereon, and reshipping them to Holland; or, in case of inability to return to *Manhattes*, then, to repair to Holland and pay the like duty, on pain of forfeiture of such goods; 8. That, merchandize transported in the Company's ships should be carried at certain fixed rates; 9. That the colonists of the *Patroons*, should be free from all taxes, imposts and other contributions for the space of ten years; 10. That the service of the colonists, or servants of the *Patroons*, should be assured them; due care being taken to compel their service according to their contracts. 11. That an appeal should lie, to the Company's commander and council in New Netherland, from all judgments given by the courts of the *Patroon*, for more than fifty guilders (\$20 83.)

12. That such persons, not having *Patroon* privileges, as should be disposed to make settlements, might, with the approbation of the director and council, take up as much land as they could improve, and, under their direction, have liberty of hunting and fowling, in public and private lands. 13. That persons discovering fit places for fisheries or salt-ponds might appropriate them, exclusively to themselves; and that the *Patroons* might employ vessels on the coast in the cod fishery; and with the proceeds, trade to Italy or other neutral countries, paying a duty to the Company, and in certain cases receiving a Company's supercargo on board; 14. That minerals, precious stones, crystals, marbles or pearl fishery discovered within a colony, should be the property of the *Patroon*; he rewarding the discoverer, and, during eight years, paying the Company two per cent for freight, and after eight years, a duty and freight of one eighth part of their value in Holland; 15. That the Company should protect the colonists against foreign and internal enemies; 16. That the settlers of a colony, out of the limits of the *Manhattes* island should satisfy the Indians for the land they settled, and might extend their limits in proportion to the number of colonists; 17. That the *Patroons* and colonists should, in the speediest manner provide and support a minister and schoolmaster; 18. That the colonies, on the respective rivers or islands, each river and island for itself, should appoint a deputy to be changed

biennially, to report, once a year, its condition to the director and council, and to further matters relating thereto; 19. That the colonists should not make any woollen, linen, or cotton cloth, nor weave any other stuffs, on pain of banishment; and as perjurers, to be arbitrarily punished; 20. And, lastly, that the Company would use their endeavours to supply the colonists with as many *blacks* as they could conveniently.*

X. Under this charter, several directors of the Company, among whom Samuel Goodyn, Samuel Bloemart, Killian Van Rensselaer the Heer Pauw, and Jan De Laet, were most distinguished, resolved to make large territorial acquisitions; and for this purpose sent out, Wouter Van Twiller, of Nieuwer Kerck, a clerk of the Amsterdam department.

One of three ships, which came over in 1629, visited an Indian village on the south west corner of Delaware bay, and the agents on board purchased of the resident tribe, in behalf of the Heer Goodyn, a tract of land, extending from *Cape Henloop*, in length, thirty-two, and in breadth, two English miles. In the succeeding year, several other extensive tracts were bought; one for Goodyn and Bloemart, of sixteen miles square, on the peninsula of Cape Mey; for the director Pauw, Staten Island, with a large plat on the west side of the Hudson, south of *Hoboken*, which received the name of *Pavonia*; and for Van Rensselaer, the valuable territory now enjoyed by his descendants, extending on either side of Fort Orange, upon the North river. The policy of these great and exclusive appropriations was subsequently condemned, and their ratification seems to have been obtained, only, by admitting other directors to participate in them.†

XI. In prosecution of their plan, these directors formed an association,‡ to which they admitted, on equal terms, David Pieterse de Vries, an experienced mariner. Their immediate objects were, to plant a colony on the Delaware, to cultivate grain and tobacco, and to establish a whale and seal fishery. De Vries left the Texel, with a single vessel, on the 12th December, 1630, and arrived in the Delaware bay, in the course of the winter. The country had been deserted by the Europeans. Fort Nassau was possessed by the Indians; Captain Mey having left it, bearing with him their affectionate regrets. De Vries selected for his colony, a spot on Lewes Creek, called by the Dutch, Hoeren Kill, or Harlots Creek, on account of the prostitution of the Indian women here. Unimpeded by the weather, which was uncommonly mild, he erected a trading house and fort, called *Optland*, within Goodyn's purchase, named Swaenendale, or Swan Valley, which extended up the bay to Boompjees-Hoek.

Returning to Holland, he committed his infant colony to the care of one Osset; who involving himself in a quarrel with the natives, on account of their purloining a plate, which he had affixed to a column, bearing the arms of the States General, drew upon himself their fatal enmity, under which he and the colonists perished. De Vries revisited the Delaware in December 1632, to mourn over the unburied bodies of his friends and the ashes of their dwellings. Compelled to pardon what he could not safely punish, he formed a new treaty with the Indians. To obtain provisions, he ascended the river to Fort Nassau, where, by the aid of a native woman, he narrowly escaped from the perfidy of the resident tribes. Failing to obtain supplies, he left part of his crew in the bay, and proceeded to Virginia; where, as the first visiter from New Netherland, his wants were kindly relieved. Upon his return, finding the whale fishery unprofitable, he hastened, with his fellow adventurers, by the way of Fort Amsterdam, to Holland. Thus, at the expiration of twenty-five years from the discovery of the Delaware bay, by Hudson, not a single European remained upon its shores.

XII. De Vries was welcomed, at Fort Amsterdam, on his momentary visit, by Wouter Van Twiller; who, having returned to Holland, had received the commission of Governor of New Netherland;§ superseding Minuit.

XIII. It has been erroneously stated, that, the Swedes founded a colony, on the Delaware, in 1627 or 1631.|| This is an inference, that, a colony was established immediately after the proposition for forming it had been published in Sweden. The design had, indeed, been earnestly encouraged by Gustavus Adolphus, but was not effected during his life. He fell at Lutzen, in 1632: and several years elapsed before the ministers of his daughter, Christina, encouraged the enterprise. From 1633 to 1637, no effort appears to have been made, by any European power, to people the shores of the Delaware. The Dutch, probably, visited the river, with a view to trade, and occasionally spent some time at Fort Nassau. That they, jealously, watched the approaches of other nations, may be inferred from the promptitude of their remonstrances against the subsequent attempts of the English and Swedes.

The Swedish project of colonisation was revived by the Dutch ex-governor Minuit,

* See the Charter in Moulton's N. Y.

† Moulton.

‡ 16th October, 1630.

§ 16th April, 1633.

|| Prond's Pennsylvania, Smith's New Jersey, Holmes' Annals, &c.

under the immediate authority of the Swedish government. In 1637 or 1638, an expedition, consisting of a ship of war, and a transport, carrying a clergyman, an engineer, and many adventurers, sailed under his command.* The emigrants landed at Cape Hendlopen;—to which they gave the name of Paradise Point—more, we must conjecture, from the pleasant emotions caused by the sight of any land, after a long voyage, than from the beauty or fertility of the spot. They purchased from the natives, the soil on the western shore of the river Delaware, from the capes to the falls at Sankikans, near the present city of Trenton: And shortly after, laid the foundation of the fort and town of Christina.

The Dutch soon discovered the intrusion; and, Kieft, who had about this time succeeded Van Twiller, as governor of New Netherland, remonstrated with Minuit, by letter, dated May 6, 1638; and asserted, the exclusive right and prior possession of the West India Company.† This remonstrance was unwarrantable, if, as Campanius asserts, the Swedes had, in 1631, purchased from them the right of settlement. The allegation of purchase may have induced the forbearance of the Dutch authorities; but did not deter them from erecting a fort, soon after, at the Hoeren Kill.

During the year 1640, several companies of emigrants came from Sweden, and in one instance, at least, a liberal charter was granted to the adventurers, with provisions in many respects analogous to those prescribed by the Dutch Company for their Patroons. The country, which had been already settled, was purchased by an association, called the Navigation Company; who, enjoying the soil, submitted to the political direction of the crown. John Printz, a Colonel of cavalry, was appointed Governor, by a commission dated, August 16, 1640. But he did not arrive in the Delaware, until 16th February, 1642-3; and in the interim the colonial affairs seem to have been administered by one Jost de Bogardt. Two vessels accompanied Printz, having on board, John Campanius, a clergyman, and subsequent historian of New Sweden, with many adventurers. The governor established himself on the island of *Tennekong*, (Tinicum) near the mouth of the Schuylkill, which, in November, 1643, was granted him by Queen Christina, in fee. Here he built the fort *New Gottenburg*, a convenient dwelling for himself, denominated Printz-Hoff or hall, and a church, which was consecrated, in 1646. Pursuant to his instructions, he recognized the right of the aborigines to the country, confirmed the contract of purchase made by Minuit, cultivating their favor by a just and reciprocal commerce; and employed all peaceable means to win them to the Christian faith. He received a full reward for his justice and charity, in the perpetual peace which prevailed, between the Swedes and Indians.

The Swedish government anticipated resistance to their plans of colonisation, from the Dutch West India Company. Yet, Printz was authorised to protest against their interference, and, in case of hostilities to maintain his position to the last extremity. But resort to arms was not had, during his administration, which was in all respects a happy one, and received the commendations of the Queen. In 1647, he solicited permission to return to Europe, but delayed his departure at her instances, until 1654; when he surrendered his government to John Papegoa. Papegoa came to the Delaware, with the earliest Swedish settlers; probably, in 1638; but returned to Sweden, about the time of Printz's arrival. In 1643, he revisited New Sweden, bearing letters recommendatory from the Queen to the governor, whose daughter he subsequently married. He held the government two years, when embarking for Europe, he devolved the administration on John Risingh, who came out a short time previously, clothed with the authority of commissary and counsellor, and who continued to preside over the Swedes, until they were subjected by the Dutch.

This event occurred soon after the departure of Printz, for Europe. In 1651, the Dutch erected fort Casimer at *Sandhoken*, (New Castle.) This near approach to the primitive seat of their American domain, was intolerable to the Swedes. Printz remonstrated; and Risingh, formally, demanded, that the fort should be surrendered to him. On refusal, he obtained possession by stratagem, and compelled some of the garrison to swear allegiance to Christina. Stuyvesant, then Governor of New Netherland, though engaged in restraining the encroachments of his Connecticut neighbours, prepared, instantly to

* Acrelius, De Laet, Moulton.

† The Dutch Records translated by Vanderkamp, in more than 20 vols. folio, in the Secretary's office, Albany, commence 19th April, 1638. It is recorded therein, that on the arrival of Kieft, Fort Amsterdam was in a decayed state, open at all sides—five farms were without tenants, thrown into common—all the vessels except one, in bad condition—all the houses wanting repair—that one smith shop, one grist, and one saw mill, were in operation—a second saw mill was out of repair, and a third had been burned. The site of the magazine was scarce discoverable.

At this period the judicial power was exercised by the Governor and Council, or by special courts. Confessions were extorted from the accused by torture.

avenge this insult. He appeared in the Delaware, on the 9th September, 1654, with seven vessels, and between six and seven hundred men, and in the course of the month, reduced, without bloodshed, all the Swedish posts, and prostrated for ever the Swedish power on the Delaware. Risingh, and one Elfyth, a noted trader, were ordered to Gottenburg; but the great mass of the colonists remained under their new governors. In March, 1656, the Swedish resident at the Hague, remonstrated against the proceedings of the Dutch Company; but the States General gave no redress.*

During the government of the Swedes, other vessels than we have mentioned, arrived from Sweden with adventurers, who devoted themselves to agriculture. Beside the settlements we have described, this industrious and temperate people founded *Upland*, the present Chester, at *Mocoponaca*; *Korsholm*, at *Passaiung*; fort *Manaiung*, at the mouth of the Schuylkill; *Nya Wasa* and *Gripsholm*, near the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers; *Strawswijk* and *Nieu Causeland* (New Castle); and forts at *Kinsessing*, *Wicacoa*, (Southwark,) *Pindlandt*, *Meulandael* and *Lapananel*. On the eastern shore of the river they had settlements at *Swedeborough*, at *Elsinburg*, at the site of the present city of Burlington, and other places. Most of these positions are marked on the maps of Campanius and Lindstrom, and were, probably, little else, than dwellings of farmers, with such slight defences as might protect them from sudden incursions of the natives.

XIV. During fifty years, the extensive possessions of the Dutch, had been undisputed, by the English government; but the claim of the English nation upon the continent was neither abandoned nor unimproved.

The Puritans made continued pretensions and encroachments upon the east; and in 1640, some adventurers from New Haven, purchased, for thirty pounds sterling, of the Indians, a large tract of land on both sides of the Delaware, where they built trading houses, and settled many families. But in 1642, they were driven thence, by the Dutch and Swedes, under Kieft; their trading houses destroyed, and their goods confiscated. The claim to this territory was pertinaciously, but unsuccessfully, maintained, by the New Haven colonists until 1664, when the superior power, if not the better title, of the Duke of York, for ever repressed their pretensions.

About the same time (1642,) a colony, seated under the patent of Lord Baltimore, was discovered on the Schuylkill, whence they were driven, also, by Kieft. But, in 1659, Col. Nathaniel Utie, commissioner of Fendal, governor of Maryland, demanded possession of the shores of the Delaware, by virtue of the patent from the English crown to Lord Baltimore. He visited New Castle, to protest against the occupation of the Dutch, to threaten the assertion of Baltimore's right by force, and to offer his protection to the inhabitants. These instances were strenuously resisted by Augustine Heermans and Resolvort Waldron, commissioners despatched to Maryland, by Stuyvesant. In the following year, lord Baltimore applied to the Dutch West India Company, for orders to their colonists, to submit to his authority. A peremptory refusal was instantly given; and a petty warfare was probably prevented, only by the weakness of Maryland, and the hope of redress from measures contemplated by the English government, against all the Dutch possessions in North America.†

We learn from a pamphlet, published in 1648, that a grant was made, by James I, to Sir Edward Ploeyden, of the greater part of the country between Maryland and New England, which was erected into a province and county palatine, with very comprehensive, if not precise boundaries, by the name of New Albion. The rights derived from this patent were long unexercised. Previously to 1648, however, a company was formed, under Sir Edward Ploeyden to whom they had descended, for planting his province. The company, probably, sent out agents to survey the country; some of whom may have established themselves here. And the Palatine and some of his friends may have sought, amid the American wilds, a temporary cover from the storms of civil war in England. It would seem, that a fort, called *Erowemec*, was raised by his authority at the mouth of Pensauken creek, on the Jersey shore, and that a considerable settlement had been made at or near the site of Salem; which may have been reduced by the Dutch or Swedes. No vestige of these remains; and their fate is conjectural.‡

The valley of the Connecticut, within the bounds claimed by the Dutch, had early be-

* Campanius. Acrelius. Smith's N. Y. Smith's N. J. Dutch Records.

We follow our authorities in this account, but apprehend that the Dutch force is, therein, overrated. Yet, it is certain, that the expedition had drained fort Amsterdam so thoroughly, of all means of defence, that it was exposed to the inroads of the neighbouring Indians, Maquas and Mohicanders, who, to the number of 900, invaded Manhatten Island, and the adjacent country, committing many excesses and compelling the Dutch inhabitants to seek protection behind the walls or palisades of the city. *Dutch Records.*

† N. York Records. N. Y. Hist. Col. v. 3, p. 388. Smith's N. Y. Maryland Records.

‡ Description of New Albion. Loganian Library, Philadelphia, No. 1019, 8vo. Smith's N. J.

come an object of desire and competition with the English. The Earl of Warwick was the first proprietary of the soil, under a grant from the council for Plymouth; (1630) and it passed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooks and others—his assignees, (1631.) Before a colony could be established with their sanction, the people of New Plymouth had built a trading house at Windsor, and conducted with the natives a profitable commerce in furs, (1633.) At the same time, the Dutch, ascending the river, raised at Hartford, the fort of "Good Hope," (1635,) and struggled to secure the territory to themselves.* Van Twiller, at the close of his administration, and his successor, Kieft, on the commencement of his officiate, (1636-7) remonstrated, in vain, against the English encroachments. So far from retreating, the intruders, sustained by the New England colonies, not only maintained their settlements, but in 1640, expelled the Dutch Garrison from "*Good Hope*," and appropriated this plantation to themselves.† The forbearance of the Dutch, upon this occasion, is strikingly contrasted with the spirit they displayed, upon others of like character, about the same period. Johannes La Montaigne, however, was sent in 1641, with fifty soldiers, to remove the intruders, but effected nothing. In April, 1642, an order of the Dutch council, prohibited the purchase of produce growing near Fort Hope.

We have seen their vigour upon the Delaware, and it was not less upon Long Island. Lord Sterling, who had obtained a grant of that island, from the Plymouth Company, transferred a considerable portion of it to inhabitants of New England, who removed thither, in 1639, and peaceably possessed themselves of the eastern end. Their numbers increasing, they extended themselves westward, to Oyster bay; but were promptly driven back by Kieft, (1640.)‡ They founded the town of Southampton and subsisted independently, or as a dependency of Connecticut, until united with the province of New York, upon its capture from the Dutch.§

New causes of dispute continued to arise between New Netherland and the Connecticut colonies. The latter charged the Dutch with disturbing, kidnapping, and plundering their traders; enticing their servants to rob and desert their masters; and with selling arms and ammunition to the natives. Kieft retorted by haughty reproaches and angry recriminations. These quarrels formed a principal motive of the federal union, which, after several years consideration, was established in 1643, between the governments of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, under the title of "the United Colonies of New England."

Notwithstanding these bickerings, neither party forgot entirely the forms of courtesy nor the rights of humanity. Kieft congratulated the United Colonies upon their compact; and, when in the course of the same year, he applied to New Haven for assistance against the Indians, with whom he was engaged in a bloody and dangerous war, the authorities of the colony, though precluded by the articles of federal union from entering, separately, into hostilities, tendered assistance in provisions; and Capt. Underhill, who had been banished from Boston, as an associate of Mrs. Hutchinson, entered the Dutch service; and at the head of a troop of English and Netherlanders, opposed the Indians with a skill and bravery which proved fatal to great numbers on Long island and the Maine. This war continued for several years; and in 1646, towards the close of Kieft's administration, a great and general battle was fought on Strickland's plain, where, after an obstinate conflict and great slaughter on both sides, the Dutch with great difficulty kept the field, and the Indians withdrew unpursued.||

Still the war of words between the Dutch and the New Haven and Connecticut colonies continued, during the remnant of Kieft's administration. He was succeeded, in 1647, by Peter Stuyvesant, a brave old officer—one of those magnanimous spirits of which the republican service of Holland was, at this period, unusually productive. He was commissioned governor general of Curacao and the Dutch West Indies. He speedily restored

* Trumbull's Hist. Conn., v. i. app. No. 1 Bancroft's U. S. v. i. 426.

† Hazard's Col. v. ii. p. 264.

‡ An ordinance of May 14, 1640, directed the Secretary Van Jenikoon, with the under Sheriff and 28 men, to repair to the end of Long Island, Schout's Bay, to discover by what authority certain Englishmen had settled there, and had substituted a *fool's head* for the arms of New Netherland. The Secretary found one house complete, and another commenced by settlers from Lynn, under Lt. Howe, with a commission from Ferret, the agent of Lord Sterling. Six men were taken prisoners, and 2 men and 1 woman were left in charge of the goods. The prisoners, however, were released on a written promise to leave the island; which does not appear to have been religiously kept.

In June, 1641, permission was given to the English, to settle among the Dutch; to exercise their religion; to appoint magistrates for civil cases not exceeding in value 40 guilders, in all criminal cases not capital; and to possess the soil free from taxes, for ten years; upon condition of taking the oath of allegiance, building no fort without permission, and using the Dutch weights and measures. *Dutch Records.*

§ Trumbull's Conn. v. i. 113.

|| Trumbull, v. i. 114. Belknap, v. i. 50. Grahame's U. States.

peace with the hostile tribes.* The commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, congratulated him upon his arrival, and earnestly solicited redress of the grievances they endured from his predecessor. The most serious of those were the frequent seizures and confiscations of the English trading vessels, under pretence of infraction of custom-house regulations, which it was alleged, the Dutch refused to explain yet rigidly enforced. Stuyvesant declining to justify all the acts of Kieft, set up a counter claim for redress; and, especially, demanded restoration of the territories of Connecticut and New Haven. He did not long persist in this hopeless pretension; but, after much negotiation, concluded a treaty with the commissioners of the Confederation in 1650, by which the settlements of the respective nations on Long Island, were mutually assured, and a boundary provisionally established on the mainland; subject to the final review of the states of England and Holland.†

There remained, however, many sources of disquiet, in commercial jealousy, in the efforts of the respective parties to obtain exclusive possession of the Indian trade, which were increased by the reports of some Indians, most probably unfounded, that the Dutch governor had excited them to massacre the English. The colonies of Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, gave implicit credit to the statement, notwithstanding the indignant denial of Stuyvesant; but Massachusetts, not deeming the evidence satisfactory, resisted all instances to engage her in a war against New Netherland. The other colonies judging their own force inadequate to such an enterprize, applied to Oliver Cromwell for assistance. He, being then at war with Holland, promptly granted their request, and despatched a squadron to their aid, which arrived at Boston in June, 1654. The design was, however, arrested by the peace soon after concluded between the Protector and the States General. It is remarkable, that the treaty for this purpose has no direct reference to the possessions of either party, in North America. Stipulating, generally, for the restoration of peace, and the expedition being thereon countermanded, it is supposed, that the validity of the Dutch claim was thereby manifestly implied, and practically acknowledged. Yet, the New England men succeeded in impressing their views upon Richard Cromwell; who, during his short protectorate, (1659,) directed the invasion of New Netherland and the concurrence of the English colonies in the enterprize. The subversion of his ephemeral power prevented the execution of these orders.‡

Although the States General and the West India Company had openly denied the pretensions of Lord Baltimore, on the Delaware, Stuyvesant was privately instructed to avoid hostilities, if like to ensue, by retiring beyond Baltimore's alleged boundary. Obedience to this order, was partially rendered, when Charles Calvert, a few years afterwards, assumed the government of Maryland. Stuyvesant deplored the feeble policy of his superiors; and apprehensive of the discredit which their title must sustain by thus practically admitting its dependence on English forbearance, earnestly solicited that a formal copy of the grant by the States General to the West India Company, might be transmitted to him, that he might efficiently assert the interests he was required to defend. But the States General, now greatly anxious to avoid a rupture with England, induced or compelled the West India Company, not to exhibit an instrument which they feared Stuyvesant would so use, as to provoke that extremity. Willing by all honourable means to propitiate the English, and hoping to obtain a recognition of the title which he could not produce, Stuyvesant sent an embassy to Sir William Berkely, governor of Virginia, to propose a treaty of mutual trade, and an alliance against the enemies of both. Berkely received the ambassadors with much courtsey; and despatched Sir Henry Moody, to New Netherland, with the terms of a Commercial treaty; but carefully avoided to recognize the territorial pretensions of the Dutch.§

XV. The colonists of New Netherland, had much reason to dread the authorities whose dominion in England was terminated by the restoration. But of the government of Charles II, they entertained more favourable hopes, probably, strengthened by the knowledge, that the New England colonists were as odious to the King, as they had been acceptable to the protector. When the pursuers of Goffe and Whalley, baffled in their search for these regicides in New England, besought Stuyvesant to deny them his protection, he readily seized the opportunity of propitiating the English court, by engaging to give instant notice of the arrival of any of the regicides within his jurisdiction, and to prohibit all vessels to transport them beyond reach of their pursuers.||

But he reaped no fruit from this dishonourable policy. Charles, though, in his exile, he

* During a visit made to Curacao, in 1647, by Stuyvesant, the chief command in New York, was held by Jesmeur Tomas, by election of the council. *Dutch Records*.

† Commissioners at this treaty, Simon Bradstreet, Thomas Prince, Thomas Wills, Geo. Baxter, Hartford, September 19.

‡ Oldmixon. Chalmer's, Trumbull's, Hazard's Collec. vol. ii. Grahame's U. S., 2 vol.

§ Chalmer's, 572, 633. Smith's N. Y., 9, 12.

|| Trumbull, i. 245.

had received more favour from the Dutch, than from any other power, ever regarded them with aversion; and was, now, especially disposed to humble the ruling party in Holland, by the interest he felt in a weaker faction desirous to raise his nephew, the young Prince of Orange, to the office of stadtholder, which his ancestors had enjoyed. This disposition was further excited by the Duke of York, who having placed himself at the head of a new African company, with a view of extending and appropriating the slave trade, found his gains limited by the more successful traffic of the Dutch. Like other countries, too, he had cast his eyes on the American territories, which his brother was about to distribute with a liberal hand; and, whilst soliciting a grant of the Dutch possessions in North America, he urged, as an additional plea for rupture with the States General, their usurpation of a territory, properly belonging to Britain. The influence of these considerations, on the mind of the King, was probably aided by his desire to strike a blow, which might enforce the arbitrary commission designed for New England, and to teach the Puritan colonists, that he had power to subdue his enemies, even in the new world.*

The King's intentions appear to have been anticipated in America, before they were generally known in Europe. But disgust with the royal commission more than balanced the pleasure, which the New England colonists received from the design against New Netherland. Stuyvesant, who anxiously beheld the approaching storm, discerned the dissatisfaction of the Puritan settlements, and conceived the hope, either to obtain the alliance or to secure the neutrality of his ancient enemies. With this view, apparently, he visited Massachusetts, where he was received with great consideration; and some traces of his conference with Gov. Endicot, may, possibly, be discerned in the reluctance with which Massachusetts obeyed the requisition of the royal commanders for troops to aid in the invasion of New Netherland. But it was impossible, that his proposals should be directly sanctioned. Still, he proceeded, afterwards, to Connecticut, where he was vainly attempting to bring a similar negotiation to a more successful issue, when intelligence of the approach of the British fleet, recalled him to the defence of his province.†

Charles having failed, in repeated attempts, to provoke the resentment of the States General, embraced the suggestion of his right to the province of New Netherland; and, in pursuit of his purpose, granted by charter, dated, 20th March, 1664, to the Duke of York, the whole region, extending from the western bank of the Connecticut river, to the eastern shore of the Delaware; together, with the adjacency of Long Island; conferring on his royal highness full political powers within these ample boundaries; disregarding, alike, the possession of the Dutch and the recent charter of Connecticut, which the grant, wholly, but tacitly, superseded.

Adopting the principle, which may not now be disputed, that, *discovery* gave title to the government, by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, we may yet well question the right set up by Charles to New Netherland. The title by discovery should be consummated by possession. The visit to several points of a continent, at great distance from each other, by the subjects of one nation, cannot rightfully exclude all other nations from its shores. Otherwise, the mere touching upon the coast by the Cabots would have invalidated the claims of the Spaniards to Florida, and the French to Acadia, founded, on discovery and continued possession. But these claims were, at all times, recognised by the English. Upon the joint basis of discovery and possession, the title of the Dutch should have been good against the world. And if the momentary interruption given to that possession, by Argal, in 1613 or 14, impaired the right, it was fully restored by the subsequent enjoyment of half a century, and by the acquiescence of the English nation at the period of the treaty between Cromwell and the States General. Consequently, the grant by the English monarch, to the Duke of York, was wholly unwarranted.

Upon obtaining the grant, and before investiture, the Duke proceeded to exercise his proprietary powers, in their fullest extent: conveying to Lord Berkely and Sir George Carteret, the territory forming the present state of New Jersey. A military force, however, had been prepared to sustain the grant, and with some secrecy too, though this was unnecessary since the Dutch, far from apprehending an attack, had, but a few months before sent to their colony, a vessel laden with planters and implements of husbandry. Stuyvesant, promptly, communicated to the West India Company, the alarming intelligence he had received, but their only defensive step was to send him the original grant to them from the States General.

XVI. The command of the expedition and the government of the province, against which it was directed, were given to Col. Nichols, an able and experienced officer, who was also associated with George Cartwright, Sir Robert Carr and Samuel Maverick, in a commission to investigate and determine, at their discretion, all controversies between the several colonial jurisdictions of New England. Touching at Boston, where an armed force had been ordered to join it, the fleet proceeded to the capital of New Netherland.

* Grahame's U. S., vol. ii. 213.

† Josselyn, 193. Trumbull, i. 297.

The Massachusetts forces were so tardily levied, that the enterprise was completed before they were ready to march; but Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, with several of the principal inhabitants of that colony, immediately joined the King's standard.*

The invading force, consisting of three ships, one hundred and thirty guns, and six hundred men, was too formidable to be resisted by a petty town poorly fortified, and garrisoned by peaceful burghers. The spirited governor was exceeding loth to surrender without an attempt at defence; but the favourable terms offered to the inhabitants, disposed them to immediate capitulation. After a few days of fruitless negotiation, during which, Stuyvesant pleaded, in vain, the justice of the title of the States General, and the existing peace between them and the English nation, the province was surrendered, upon the most honourable terms to the vanquished.† The inhabitants preserved their arms and property, public and private, and had leave to transport them, within twelve months to Holland, to sell their estates and return to Europe, or to retain them and reside in the province; enjoying their ancient laws relative to descents, liberty of conscience in worship and church order; perpetual exemption from military service; and free trade with Holland. The last privilege being repugnant to the English Navigation Act, was soon after revoked. Notwithstanding these advantageous terms, the mortified commandant could not be brought to ratify the capitulation, for two days after it had been signed by the Commissioners. (August 27, 1664.) Fort Orange also submitted, in the month of September, to Col. Cartwright, by whom the title of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was fully confirmed to the manor of Rensselaerwycke. He also held the first convention by the English, with the Five Nations—at Albany, on the 24th of that month.‡ In honour of the Duke, the city of New Amsterdam received the name of New York, which was subsequently extended to the whole province; and fort Orange, that of Albany. The greater part of the inhabitants submitted cheerfully to the new government; and Stuyvesant, closed his life in his beloved city; leaving to his descendants an enviable reputation and ample possessions, which they still enjoy.§

The dependencies upon the Delaware submitted to Sir Robert Carr, who entered the river with two frigates, on the 1st of October, 1664, upon terms as favourable as those of the original capitulation. From this separate convention, it would seem, that, that of New York was not conclusive upon the Delaware settlements; whose affairs were, thenceforth, conducted, until 1768, by their ancient magistrates, under the supervision of Capt. John Carr, aided by a council of the principal Swedes.||

The last years of Governor Stuyvesant's administration were greatly perplexed, by war with the Indian tribes, by the inroads and pretensions of his mercurial neighbours of New England, and resistance to his authority by the English settlers upon Long Island.

The savages at Esopus, had been, for some years previous to 1663, in a state of discontent, and occasional hostility with the Dutch. In June, of that year, pending a negotiation for peace, and whilst the male inhabitants were at work in the fields, they surprised the old village of Esopus, entering it under pretence of barter, and entirely destroyed the new village, killing or capturing sixty-five persons. Their force was estimated at two hundred warriors, and the Dutch garrison amounted to one hundred and thirty men. The savages continued for some days, at a fort they had reared near the scene of conflict unmolested, though parties were occasionally sent from the garrison to scour the adjacent country. But at length upon the approach of Martin Creiger, with a reinforcement from New Amsterdam, they retired to the mountains. During the months of June and July, the Dutch troops penetrated the forest, overrun the hills, burned an Indian fort ten miles south-west from the village, which had been abandoned, and destroyed a quantity of maize garnered and in the field. In September, they surprised a fortification twelve miles north-west from Esopus, slew several of the defenders, made eleven prisoners, and recaptured twenty-two Christians. These warlike operations were, for a short period, directed by the Governor in person. On December 29th, a truce was concluded for two months, followed on the 15th May, by a treaty of peace, which was formally confirmed on the 15th July, 1664. Such was the divided state of the colony at this period, that at a convention of delegates, holden 3d July, 1663, to devise measures in aid of the people at Esopus, the Representatives from Long Island, refused to embody for the general defence or send troops across the river to the city.¶

* Trumbull, i. 126. Grahame's U. S., ii. 217.

† Commissioners on part of the Dutch, John De Decker, Counsellor of State, Nich. Verleet, Commissary, Sam. Megapolensis, Cornelius Steenwyck, Oloff Stevens Van Kortlandt, Burgomasters, James Causseau, Sheriff; on part of the English, Robt. Carr, Geo. Carteret, Jonn Winthrop, Saml. Willys, Thomas Clark, John Pyncheon.

‡ Colonial Records.

§ Smith's N. Y. Chalmers, Grahame's U. S. ii. 218., &c.

¶ New York Records.

¶ Dutch Records.

The provisional settlement of boundary between the Connecticut colony and New Amsterdam, in 1650, appears to have been little regarded by the former, who pushed forward their pioneers into the present county of Westchester, and claimed jurisdiction over the village of Westchester or Eastdorpe. The English towns on the east end of Long Island, rejected the Dutch authority, and formed a political association with the people of Hartford and New Haven. In October, 1663, Stuyvesant despatched commissioners to Hartford, to attempt some definite arrangement of limits, but without success. The general court then in session, claiming by their patent, the whole of Long Island, and all the country to the Hudson river, with the exception of Manhattan Island, refused to acknowledge any province of New Netherland, and to make any convention which did not recognise their authority on Long Island and at Westchester.

Massachusetts, too, maintained her pretensions, to a large portion of the province under her charter. In 1659, she made a formal demand of the free navigation of the North river, and of the whole of the country north of Lat. $42^{\circ} 20'$.

All the powers of the Dutch colonial government, were vested in the governor and Council. The Governor was nominated by the West India Company, but commissioned by the States General. He directly or indirectly appointed all public officers, framed all the laws, decided important controversies, arrogating primary jurisdiction when he thought proper, and entertaining appeals from the subordinate magistrates: He commanded the erection of churches at his pleasure, installed the pastors, directed when and where they should serve, and excluded those whose tenets he did not approve: He had solely the disposition of the public lands; the Indian title to which was extinguished either by himself or by others with his approbation: He granted such lands for settlement, commonly reserving a quit rent of one-tenth of the produce, to commence two years after the date of the grant; and he levied taxes in such form and amount as he deemed expedient. In the exercise of these absolute powers, the responsibility was scarce more than nominal; and supposing always an honesty of purpose, passion, prejudice, and defect of judgment were inevitable.

The English settlers brooked ill this arbitrary power, and to the Dutch it was not much less intolerable. In 1653, the public discontent became manifest. The magistrates of New Amsterdam, remonstrated against the payment of contributions not made with their consent. Soon after at their instance, (Nov. 26) delegates were convened at New Amsterdam, from the city, and from the towns under the Dutch jurisdiction on Long Island, to consider the state of the province, with whom representatives from the council proposed to associate, but were rejected. At an adjourned meeting on the 11th December, this convention, admitting the authority of the West India Company, and the States General claimed—as of absolute right, the participation of the people by their Representatives in Legislation—protection against Indian aggressions—the choice of civil officers by the people—and complained of the revival of obsolete laws, of the vexatious delay in confirming titles to land, and of extravagant grants of territory to favoured individuals. And they embodied these grievances in a well written memorial, addressed to the Director General and Council in New Netherland, and to the Council of the States General.

These proceedings gave deep offence to the Governor. He denounced the convention as illegal, denied the facts on which the remonstrance was founded, charged the Delegates with presumption in proposing a new form of government, commanded them to take no further steps as a national convention, but to separate immediately under pain of his highest displeasure. He also despatched letters to several of the towns on Long Island, apprising them that the convention had not been summoned by his authority, and prohibiting the delegates to reassemble. But whilst he denied the right of the delegates to the character of colonial representatives, he recognised the right of the towns separately to petition and remonstrate. He charged the English settlers with producing the public discontent; and imputing the remonstrance to George Baxter, a delegate from Gravesend, he, in the ensuing year, refused to confirm the election of Baxter and one Hubbard to the magistracy, though they were among the original patentees of the town, and had for years been in office;—thereby greatly increasing the public dissatisfaction.*

In 1663, the Burgomasters and Scheppens of the city, petitioned the Governor to convoke delegates from all parts of the colony, to consider of the public safety endangered by the war at Esopus, and the revolt of the English towns. He approved of the measure, but deeming the season inconvenient for a general convocation—proposed an assemblage of the magistrates of the neighbouring towns, which met on the 1st November. The convention expressed great dissatisfaction with the state of public affairs, and petitioned the West India Company, for protection against Indian and other enemies—and for the production of their patent from the States General, for want of which the English had denounced them as intruders, without national rights, and threatened, in case of delay to

* Dutch Records. Wood's Long Island.

produce this essential document, to appeal to the States General. At a second meeting, held 10th April, 1664, the convention again demanded the means of protection, and in case of inability of the Governor to provide them, required to be informed, to whom they should address themselves. To his application for pecuniary aid they gave no answer; but adjourned in very ill temper.

The colonists upon the Delaware were governed by a deputy appointed by the commander-in-chief. Johannes Paul Jaquet was the first vice director. His successors were Peter Alricks, Hinojossa, and William Beekman. The last held the office from 1658 to 1662. During this period, it would seem, that New Amstel (New Castle) had been transferred by the West India Company, to the city of Amsterdam, and that Hinojossa, the deputy of the city, embarrassed the administration of Beekman, by vexatious interference.* Thus, about the year 1663, the power of the Dutch East India Company, seems to have been shaken in every part of New Netherland.

Absolute in form and character, but without physical force to maintain itself, the government was distrusted by the orderly and well disposed and condemned by the lawless. It was incompetent, to defend its subjects from external foes or from domestic depredations. Robbery and piracy were so rife, that the respective towns were required to organise a military force, for self protection. The English towns under the Dutch jurisdiction, became finally so discontented, that they resolved at a formal convention at Hempstead, to place themselves under the authority of Connecticut. In November, 1663, they embodied at Jamaica, in such force, that the Governor did not venture to attempt their dispersion. The country continued in this perplexed and unsettled state, until the conquest in the succeeding year.

Nor was the administration of civil affairs the sole cause of discontent. The Governor seems to have been a zealous and intolerant member of the Dutch Calvinistic Church, and to have been disposed to execute the instructions, which accompanied his commission, with rigour. The official oath required, we presume by those instructions, "the maintenance of the Reformed Religion in conformity to the word and the decrees of the Synod of Dordrecht, and not to tolerate in public any other sect." By an ordinance of 1656, any one preaching doctrine other than that authorised by the Synod, was finable 100, and every one attending thereon, 25, guilders. In the spirit of this provision, the Governor, in 1656, had imprisoned some Lutherans, and in 1658, banished a clergyman of that Church. He was reproved for the former by the Dutch West India Company, who directed him, to permit the free exercise of their religion to all persons within their own houses, and though commended for the latter, was instructed to use moderate measures in future. Against the Quakers, who had made many converts upon Long Island, particularly at Flushing, and the neighbouring towns, the ire of the Governor was most veneful. Orders were issued to the town authorities, not to entertain members of this sect; and an ordinance of September, 1662, provided that, "beside the Reformed Religion, no conventicles shall be holden in houses, barns, ships, woods or fields, under penalty of 50 guilders for each person, man, woman or child, attending, for the first offence; double, for the second; quadruple for the third, and arbitrary correction for every other;" the importation of seditious and seducing books, and the lodging of persons arriving in the province without reporting themselves and taking the oath of allegiance, were subjected to severe penalties.

Under these enactments many persons suffered fines, imprisonment and banishment. But the blood of the Martyrs was still the seed of the Church. At Flushing, the magistrates, sheriff, town clerk, and a large portion of the inhabitants, (December, 1657,) openly in town meeting, justified the Quakers, refused obedience and suffered the penalty of the law. In Rustdorpe, (Jamaica,) the larger part of the inhabitants were Quakers; and their meetings were disturbed and dispersed by the sheriff. Among the sufferers for conscience sake, we may mention Edward Farrington and Wm. Noble, Edward Hart, Henry and John Townsend, John Bowne, John Tilton and Michael Spicer. The persecution of Bowne, who was expatriated and sent to Holland, drew upon the governor a severe reprehension from his superiors.

These, with the other causes of discontent we have named, rendered the government highly obnoxious, and it is probable, that, had not the province been conquered, by an European force, a revolution would have been effected by the inhabitants with or without the aid of the adjacent colonies. Such indeed was the weakness of the government, that the council appears to have resolved to submit, without a struggle to any measures which those colonies should propose, and to solicit of the government at Hartford, its forbearance, until the subjects of controversy could be definitively settled by the parent state.† In this condition of the province, we find the true cause of the facility with which the conquest by Nicholls was effected. At that period, the revenue from the customs and

* Dutch Records.

† Dutch Records.

land tax did not exceed 34,000 guilders; and the regular military force was not more than two hundred men.*

XVII. The actual condition of the newly acquired province, was depreciated by Col. Nicholls, in his letters to the Duke, from the humane motive, it is supposed, of deterring his master from burdening the people by fiscal impositions. Early travellers and writers unite in describing the Dutch colonial metropolis, as a handsome, well built town; and one declares that the meanest house in it, was worth one hundred pounds.† The various provisions introduced into the capitulation to preserve the comforts of the inhabitants, attest the orderly condition and plentiful estates they had acquired. If their manners corresponded with those of their countrymen in the parent state, they were, probably, superior to those of their conquerors. Of the colonists who had lately resorted to the province, some had enjoyed affluence and respectability in Holland, and had imported with them, and displayed in their dwellings, costly services of plate, and well selected productions of the Dutch school of painting.‡ No account has been preserved of the total population of the province and its dependencies; but a memorial of the Dutch council to the East India Company, states the Dutch inhabitants at 6000—the metropolis is said to have contained about three thousand persons; of whom about one half returned to Holland. Their habitations, however, were soon occupied by emigrants partly from Britain, but chiefly from New England. Upon the North river, Dutch settlers were numerous, and both shores of the Delaware were studded by plantations of Dutch and Swedes.

XVIII. The capture of the province produced an European war, between Great Britain and Holland, ending in the treaty of Breda, of July, 1667. Happily for the prosperity of the colony, which Nicholls would have defended to the last extremity, the latter made no attempt to regain New York, during this war. At the peace, the colony was ceded to England in exchange for Surinam, which had been conquered by the Dutch; it being stipulated, in the treaty, that each nation should retain what it had acquired since the commencement of hostilities.

XIX. We have seen, that James, Duke of York, even before possession of his newly granted fief, had conveyed part of it to Lord Berkeley and Sir James Carteret. The charter to the Duke, though less ample in its endowments, than those previously granted to the proprietaries of Maryland and Carolina, resembled them, by conferring the powers of government on the grantee and his Assigns. Thus, even with the light which had been stricken forth; by the extraordinary political discussions of the passing century, the allegiance and obedience of freemen were transferable, as if they were seris appurtenant to the soil. Nor was this right merely potential. It was reduced to practice in the Carolinas, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where political functions were regarded as absolute property, subject to every act of ownership, and particularly, to mortgage and alienation. It was not until after the British revolution of 1688, that this power was disputed; when the ministers of William III, maintained its repugnance to the constitution of England, which supported, an absurdity not less, a hereditary, but not commercial transmission of political office and power. The point was never determined by formal adjudication; but the evil, in time, produced its own remedy. The succession and multiplication of the Proprietaries became so inconvenient to themselves, that they sought relief by surrender of their functions to the crown.

Col. Nicholls, governed the province for nearly three years. On the 1st March, 1665, he convened at Hempstead, deputations from the towns on Long Island, and Westchester, for the purchase of organising the government, adjusting interfering purchases and settling town limits. At this meeting the code, commonly called the "Duke's laws," was promulgated. It provided for the administration of town and county affairs, and established a town court, composed of the constable and two overseers, who might be assisted, by a justice, having jurisdiction of civil causes under £5.—a court of sessions, to be held twice a year, composed of justices of the peace, having cognisance of all criminal cases and of all civil causes over £5; in which, the members of council, the colonial secretary and the high sheriff, were authorised to sit, and preside; its judgments for sums under £20, were final; but an appeal lay, in cases of greater amount, to a court of assize, consisting of the governor, council and magistrates of the several towns, convening annually in the city of New York, having appellate jurisdiction in all cases, and original jurisdiction where the demand was over £20; exercising also equity powers.§

Governor Nicholls settled the boundaries with Connecticut; that colony yielding all claim to Long Island, obtaining great advantages on the main; He prescribed the mode of purchasing lands from the natives; making the consent of the governor and public

* Dutch Records.

† Josselyn's Second Voyage, p. 154.

‡ Grant's Mem. of an American Lady, &c. vol. i. p. 11. Grahame's U. S., ii. 225.

§ Smith has erroneously stated, that Nicholls established no courts. But see the Duke's laws, in the 1st vol. N. Y. Hist. Trans., and see Wood's Long Island, p. 9.

registry requisite: And he incorporated the city of New York, under a mayor, five aldermen and a sheriff. But he disappointed the hopes of the inhabitants by the non establishment of a legislative assembly. His administration, however, was wise and impartial, and procured for him the affection of the people; for although uniting in himself all the powers of the government he does not appear to have abused them.*

The security which the British power in the province derived from the treaty of Breda, justified him in resigning a post which imposed on him intolerable pecuniary burdens. In approbation of his eminent services, the king sent him a present of £200, and this brave and modest loyalist was more gratified with the expression of royal favour, than disgusted by the meanness and inadequacy of the consideration. From his monument, in Amphyll church, Bedfordshire, England, it appears, that, he was killed on board the Duke of York's ship, in a sea fight with the Dutch, in 1672.

XXI. Col. Francis Lovelace, the successor of Nicholls, assumed the government in May, 1667. He exercised, without reserve, the unlimited authority delegated by the Duke; levying a land tax for town and county purposes, and imposing duties upon imports without the consent of the people. But this policy was not submitted to without remonstrance. The English colonists holding taxation and representation to be justly inseparable; and that taxes could be imposed only by their representatives in general assembly, met in their several towns, October 9, 1669, and petitioned for redress. They enumerated the defects in the laws, proposed amendments, remonstrated against certain restrictions on trade; and reprobated as the greatest of evils, their exclusion from a share in legislation; appealing to the proclamation of the commissioners issued before the conquest, in which this privilege had been promised them. Some of their minor requests were granted; but the most important were disregarded. Upon the requisition of the Governor for a contribution on Long Island, to repair the fort at New York, the inhabitants refused compliance, "unless they might have the privileges which others of his majesty's subjects in these parts enjoyed." Their proceedings were laid before the court of sessions at Gravesend, 21st December, 1670, which, under the influence of the secretary of the province who presided, and a member of the council, pronounced them scandalous, illegal and seditious; and, being presented to the Governor and council, they were adjudged to the flames and ordered to be burned before the town house.†

The political doctrines of Governor Lovelace, seem to have been strikingly assimilated to those of his master. In a letter to Sir Robert Carr, in 1668, he observes, that the best method to keep the people in order "was to lay such taxes upon them as may not give them liberty to entertain any other thoughts but how to discharge them.‡" Still, as he is represented to have been a man of quiet temper and moderate disposition, his administration was, perhaps, not more oppressive, than the nature of his commission rendered inevitable. A subsequent effort, (in 1670,) to raise money for colonial purposes, by his mere authority, was ineffectual, and the colonial charges were borne by the duties on imports and exports.

A feeble attempt to overthrow the English power on the Delaware, was made by a Swedish adventurer, called the Long Finne, whose proper name was Marcus Jacobson, but, who assumed to be the son of Koningsmarke, a distinguished Swedish general. He was joined by several persons of consideration and property, but, he and they were apprehended by the government, and tried by a special commission. His sentence of death was changed by the council in New York. He was condemned to be severely whipped, branded with the letter R, imprisoned for one year, and transported to Barbadoes, there to serve as a slave for four years. His associates were fined, and required to give security for their future good conduct.

XXII. A second war with Holland, most wantonly and unjustly provoked by the disolute Charles, in subservieny to the ambition of Louis XIV., was declared, March 17th, 1672. A small Dutch squadron, commanded by Binkes and Evertzen, having destroyed the English commerce upon the Virginia coast, was induced to attempt the more important enterprise of the reduction of New York. They had the good fortune to arrive before the town, in the absence of Lovelace, when it was in charge of Captain Manning, who proved himself both traitor and coward. Now was reversed the scene which had been presented by the invasion of Nicholls. The English inhabitants proposed to defend themselves; but Manning obstructed their preparations, rejected their aid, and, on the first intelligence of the approach of the enemy, struck his flag even before their vessels were in sight. As the fleet advanced, the garrison demonstrated their readiness to fight; but, in a transport of fear, he forbade a gun to be fired, under pain of death, and surrendered the place, unconditionally, to the invaders. He was subsequently tried by a court

* Duke's Laws. Wood's Long Island. Smith's New York.

† Wood's Long Island.

‡ Ib. Smith's New Jersey.

martial, and pleaded guilty to all the charges preferred. His sentence, as extraordinary as his conduct, was, that "though he deserved death, yet because he had, since the surrender, been in England, and had seen the king and the duke, his sword should be broken over his head, in public, before the city hall, and himself rendered incapable of wearing a sword and of serving his majesty, in future, in any public trust." The old maxim, that grace was dispensed by the look of a king, was respected on this occasion.

The Dutch commanders imitated the moderation of Nicholls, and whilst gratifying their countrymen, left the English cause of complaint, only against their pusillanimous commander. By this moderation, other districts of the province were induced to submit and swear allegiance to the States General.

XXIII. Great consternation prevailed in the adjoining English colonies. The government of Connecticut, with a simplicity which contrasts ludicrously with the ordinary astutia of her people, remonstrated, by a deputation, against this *usurpation*, demanded explanation of the conduct and further intentions of the invaders, and threatened them with the indignation of the United Colonies of New England, which, entrusted with the defence of their sovereign's dominions, in America, would be faithful to their trust. The Dutch captains, expressing some surprise at the terms of the message, replied, that, commissioned by their country to assail her enemies, whilst they applauded the fidelity of the English, to their sovereign, they would endeavour to imitate the good example, and to prove equally faithful to the States General. The federated colonies prepared for war; but as the parties stood on the defensive, a few insignificant skirmishes only took place, before winter suspended military operations. The controversy was terminated, early in the following spring, without further bloodshed, by the treaty of peace, concluded at London, and the restoration of New York, to the English.

CHAPTER II.

I. Important consequences of the late war. II. Doubts of the first title of the Duke of York—Removed by a new Charter. III. Nature of that Charter. IV. Major Andross appointed Governor—Illegal imposts. V. He refuses to permit Legislative Assemblies. VI. Quarrels with the Magistrates of Albany. VII. He demands pecuniary *benevolences* from the people. VIII. Vexatious interference with New Jersey. IX. He is recalled from his Government. X. Popular efforts to obtain an Assembly. XI. The Duke is constrained to grant it. XII. Col. Dongan appointed Governor—His instructions. XIII. Condition of the Province. XIV. Notices of the Five Nations. XV. A French party preserved at Schenectady, by Corlear. XVI. Early Indian relations with the Dutch. XVII. Policy of the French, in their Indian intercourse. XVIII. Conquests made by the Five Nations—Treaty of Peace between them and all the English Colonies. XIX. Rival efforts of the English and French, for the Fur Trade.

I. THE European results of the late war deeply affected the newly conquered province. The elevation of the Prince of Orange, to the dignity of Stadtholder, prepared his way to the English throne and to a reign, which the Dutch colonists ceased to regard as a foreign dominion. The re-conquest of the province by the Dutch arms, and its final cession to England, by convention, cured the wound which had been inflicted by her original acquisition. Many of the Dutch colonists, apprehensive of molestation, or despairing of favour from a government, whose suspension had caused undisguised triumph, were induced to follow some of their former associates, who had, during the preceding year, emigrated to Carolina. This dispersion tended to promote their amalgamation with the English, and to divest New York of a distinctive character.

II. Doubts had been raised of the validity of the first charter to the Duke of York, because granted whilst the Dutch were in full and peaceful possession of the country; and which, if originally good, was supposed to have been impaired by the subsequent conquest. The Duke deemed it prudent, therefore, to support his resumption of proprietary functions by a new charter. Another cause of this measure, may have been a desire to dispense with his grant to Berkely and Carteret. But, if such purpose were entertained, it was not executed. The right of *post-limine* was, however, disregarded; and Andross, made many new grants, of lands which had been patented under Nicholls and Lovelace, by which the quit rents were artfully enlarged.

III. The new charter recited and confirmed the first, and empowered the Duke to govern "by such ordinances, as he, or his assigns, should establish; and to administer justice according to the laws of England, with appeal to the king and council." It prohibited all persons from trading thither without his permission; and, though it allowed the colonists to import merchandises, it subjected them to the payment of customs according to the laws of the realm.

IV. The misfortune and incapacity of Lovelace, precluded his re-appointment to the office of governor, which, two days after the date of the new charter, on the 1st July, 1674, was conferred upon major, afterwards Sir Edmund Andross. This officer, now commenced that career which gained him a conspicuous place in the annals of almost every province of North America, during the subsequent period of twenty years. His instructions required him to respect the estates of the colonists, while he received possession of the province from the Dutch, and to distribute justice in the king's name, according to the forms established by his predecessors. But in order to raise a revenue and defray the expenses of government, a variety of rates were imposed by the sole authority of the duke.*

V. The qualifications of Andross, as the agent of a despotic master, soon developed themselves. He involved himself in disputes with the neighbouring government of Connecticut; and excited the indignation of the magistrates, clergy, and people of his own jurisdiction. The three eastern towns, on Long Island, having reunited themselves to Connecticut, during the late possession of the Dutch, strenuously endeavoured to maintain this union, but were compelled, under pain of being declared rebels, to submit themselves to the Duke's government.

VI. In 1675, a Dutch Clergyman, of the name of Rensselaer, arrived, who claimed the manor of Rensselaerwick, and was recommended to Andross, by the Duke, to fill one of the churches; "probably," says Smith, "to serve the popish cause." He appears to have been reputed a prophet; had predicted the day of the restoration of Charles II., and his vaticinations were held in high respect, in Albany. His claim to the manor was unfounded, or at least unsuccessful; and his right to administer the sacraments was denied by Niewenhuyt, pastor of the church at Albany; on the ground, that he had received episcopal ordination, and had not been approved by the Classis of Amsterdam on which the Dutch churches in the province depended. The Governor became a very zealous party in this contest; summoned Niewenhuyt before him, and so harassed him, by frequent, fruitless, and expensive attendance, as to awaken the sympathy of the people and excite them to retaliation. Rensselaer was imprisoned by the magistrates of Albany, for "dubious words" delivered in a sermon. Andross ordered his release; and having commanded the presence of the magistrates at New York, compelled them to give bail to Rensselaer's suit for false imprisonment, in the sum of £5,000, each, and threw Leisler, who refused to comply, into prison. But finding the popular voice against him, and dreading insurrection, the Governor prudently withdrew from the controversy. In this dispute, it seems probable, that the magistrates were quite as factious as the Governor was despotic, and that both lost sight of justice in the tempest of passion.

VII. A new cause for popular dissatisfaction soon arose, from the attempt of the Governor to eke out the colonial rates by soliciting pecuniary *benevolences* from various districts of his jurisdiction. The demonstrations of discontent drove him to seek, by a visit to England, new instructions.† The revenue imposed by the Duke was limited to three years, and the expiration of the term was regarded by the government and people with equal interest. The latter hoped, that the inadequacy of the existing system of finance, would induce the proprietary to consent to a representative legislative assembly. But the Duke, obstinately resolved against this measure, deemed himself graciously condescending, when decreeing the continuance of the impost, he consented to limit it to a further term of three years. When Andross, on his return, in 1678, promulgated this edict, it provoked universal discontent, which became vehement, in the succeeding year, upon the increase of the duty.

VIII. Not content with the plenary powers which he exercised over New York, the Governor, with the countenance of his master, claimed an undefined and vexatious jurisdiction over New Jersey. The foreign trade of that province passed altogether through the city of New York; but Philip Carteret, the deputy Governor, sought to obtain, for his people, a share of the direct trade with England. Viewing this as injurious to the interests of his government, Andross endeavoured, by the seizure and confiscation of the vessels, to extinguish the commercial enterprise of New Jersey, in its infancy. Carteret having resisted other efforts to make his province tributary, Andross caused him to be arrested at Elizabethtown and conveyed to New York. The Duke, on complaint of these unwarrantable proceedings, displayed the indecision and duplicity which had characterised his conduct towards his grantees of New Jersey. "He could not," he said, "yield an indisputable prerogative, but would suspend its exercise, as a favour to his friend, Sir George Carteret."‡

IX. These acts, with the complaints of his subjects of New York, compelled the Duke

* Scott's Model of the Government of New Jersey. Grahame's Col. History.

† 1677.

‡ Douglass, ii. 272. Smith's N. J. Chalmers. Grahame's Col. Hist.

to recall a Governor whose administration had become universally odious. It is the interest, and, consequently the essence of despotism, to oppress the people no further than may be necessary to the maintenance of absolute power. In the conception of the tyrant, there is no incompatibility in the happiness of the people and submission to his will. The Duke, therefore, supposed, that his deputy might have committed some enormities, unconnected with his official functions, and recalled him to ascertain, whether he had so discredited legitimate tyranny. The Governor, showing that he had but evinced a temper suitable to his arbitrary functions, and necessary to the execution of his instructions, was acquitted. But circumstances, which occurred in the colony during the absence of Andross, restrained the Duke from immediately re-employing him. In the interim the government devolved upon Anthony Brockholst.

X. It was not possible, for a state surrounded by colonies in whose government the people had a potential voice, to submit patiently to the despotic will of an individual. The fever excited by the oppressions of Andross came to a crisis after his departure. The people boldly questioned, not only the propriety of the taxes, but the right by which they were imposed; and when the basis of those doubts was established by the opinions of the most eminent lawyers of England, their indignation broke forth with a violence that nearly transported them to the commission of injustice greater than the wrongs they endured. Dyer, the tax collector, was tried before a special court, upon a charge of high treason, for having collected taxes without the authority of law. With a logic too prevalent amid popular commotion, it was contended that, though he was not guilty of any offence specified in the English statute of treasons, he was liable to the penalty of the statute for the exploded crime of *encroaching power*—one of the vague and unintelligible offences which that statute was designed to abolish. But reason and humanity assumed their reign in the interval between the impeachment and the trial; and when the prisoner demanded, whether the authority of his judges was not derived from the same source as his commission, the proceedings against him were suspended, and he was ordered, with an accuser, to England. No accuser appearing, he was discharged immediately after his arrival in London.

XI. This irregular, but spirited measure, indicating, unequivocally, the resolution of the people to vindicate their right of self-government, was productive of the happiest effects; and to it New York was indebted for her first experience of systematic liberty. While the Duke regarded with astonishment the violence of popular feeling which had impeached his officer as a traitor, and had banished him from the colony, he was assailed by remonstrances in a less violent and more constitutional form. The Governor's council, the court of assizes, and the corporation of the City of New York, concurred with the whole body of the inhabitants in soliciting for the people a participation in the legislative power; and he was given to understand by his advisers, that the laws of England would support them in this pretension. Not yet advanced to the height, which he subsequently held to place him above all law, he was overcome by these instances, and reluctantly and ungraciously assented to the demands of the colonists. The deputy governor was first instructed "to keep things quiet;" shortly after, he was informed, that the Duke would condescend to the wishes of the people, provided the principal inhabitants would, by writing, covenant to supply adequate means for the support of the government; and at last, his resolution was proclaimed, to establish the same frame of government, a representative assembly included, in New York, as prevailed in other colonies.

XII. The Governor selected for the new administration was Col. Dongan, afterwards Earl of Limerick, a man of integrity, moderation and agreeable manners, and though a papist, which was probably his chief recommendation to the Duke, was justly acceptable to the people, who regarded popery with suspicion and dislike. His instructions required him to convoke an assembly consisting of a council of ten members, named by the proprietary or his deputy, and a House of Representatives not exceeding eighteen, to be elected by the freeholders. This body was authorised to make laws conformable to the general jurisprudence of the empire and subject to the approbation of the proprietary.

XIII. A report by Andross to the English Committee on Colonies, in 1678, when contrasted with a similar communication, from the municipality of New York to the Board of Trade, in 1686, shows, in a striking manner, the difference of impulse to the improvement of society which is given by despotic and by free governments. In 1678 the City of New York contained 3430 inhabitants, and owned only three ships, eight sloops, and seven boats. No account seems to have been rendered of the population of the whole province, which contained twenty-four towns, villages and parishes. Fifteen vessels, on an average, traded yearly with England, importing English manufactures to the value of 50,000*l.* sterling, and exporting from the colony, beef, pease, lumber, wheat to the amount of 60,000 bushels, and tobacco said to equal the finest product of Maryland. Servants were few and much needed; slaves were occasionally imported from the Barbadoes, but the number was inconsiderable. Agriculture was more followed than trade.

A trader worth 1000*l.* or even 500*l.* was considered a substantial merchant, and the planter worth half that sum in moveables, was accounted rich. All the estates in the province were valued at 150,000*l.* "Ministers were scarce and religions many." The Duke maintained a chaplain at New York; which was the only certain endowment of the Church of England. There were about twenty houses for public worship of which about half were vacant. The law made it obligatory upon every district to build churches and provide for their ministers, whose compensation varied from 40*l.* to 70*l.* a year, beside a house and garden. But the Presbyterians and Independents, the greater and more substantial portion of the inhabitants, only, showed much willingness to comply with the requisition. Marriages were solemnised indifferently by clergymen or justices of the peace. There were no beggars in the province and the poor were well cared for. The militia amounted to 2,000,* including 140 horsemen; and some regular troops were maintained for the forts at Albany and New York.

Such was the condition of the province before it attained the right of a representative assembly. In a few years afterwards, the shipping amounted to ten three-masted vessels, twenty sloops, and a few ketches of intermediate bulk. The militia had increased to 4,000 foot, 300 horse, and a company of dragoons. The augmentation of inhabitants indicated by this increase of military force, appears the more considerable when we regard the diminution of the territory, prior to the last period, by the assignment to Baltimore and Penn. of the country south of the Delaware.†

The commission of Col. Dongan bore date 30th September, 1682; but he did not arrive in the province until the 27th of August of the following year. He immediately caused an assembly to be elected which convened at Hempstead on the 17th of October, 1683; Matthias Nichols, a representative from the city was chosen speaker. It passed an act of general naturalisation, extending and securing equal privileges to all the inhabitants; an act declaring the liberties of the people, or a Bill of Rights, and one for defraying the requisite charges of the government, which with a few others regulating the internal economy of the province, and particularly dividing it into counties, were duly approved by the Duke. A second session was holden in Oct. 1684, when the court of assize was abolished, and sundry alterations made in the former laws.‡

XIV. The administration of Col. Dongan was chiefly distinguished by his attention to Indian affairs, and the intimate and influential relations which now commenced with the "Five Nations."

This confederacy, founded in remote antiquity, originally consisted of five nations, known among the English as the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas and Mohawks; of whom the last was the most distinguished. The number of the clans was increased, in 1712, by the adoption of the Tuscaroras, who had been expelled by the English colonists from Carolina, and who, from analogy of language, claimed affinity with the northern tribes. These nations deemed themselves superior to the rest of mankind, and arrogantly assumed the distinctive appellation of *Ongue-honwe*, or men surpassing all others. They were also called *Aganuschioni*, or "United People." The principles of their confederation display policy and refinement, which contrast strongly with their barbarous condition in other respects. Like the Romans they increased their strength by the adoption of their conquered foes; many of whom, selected from the mass of captives and redeemed from customary tortures and death, became leaders and chiefs among the conquerors. Each nation or tribe had its separate form of government, in which rank and authority were given only to age and merit, and were held only by the tenure of public esteem. Each tribe was divided into three classes or orders designated, respectively, by the names and effigies of the Tortoise, the Bear, and the Wolf. All were distinguished by the usual Indian qualities, attachment to liberty, fortitude in pain and adversity, craft in the operations of war, and great active courage and perseverance. Ambition taught aspiring individuals to cherish popularity, not by airs of ostentation and superiority, but by the affectation of humility and disinterestedness. The chief was to be known by the meanness of his robes and the liberal dispensation of all his acquisitions among his followers.

All matters of common concern were transacted in general meetings of the sachems of the several nations; and the influence of time, aided by a long course of judicious policy and victorious enterprise, had given to the federal character and interests, paramount consideration over those of individual hordes. This generous national spirit had rendered invincible a few tribes, which, in union, found irresistible strength; but which, separate, would have been more feeble than any of the numerous clans they subdued. That union had enabled them to render tributary the nations spread over the vast country

*If we suppose the proportion of the militia to the population to be that which now prevails, (1 to 11,) the whole number of inhabitants must have been about 22,000.

† Chalmers. Grahame's Col. Hist.

‡ Wood's Long Island.

bounded by the lakes and the St. Lawrence, the ocean, the Chesapeake Bay and Virginia, and by the Ohio river. Their successful military excursions extended over a much larger space, even to the mouth of the Ohio, the country between that river and the Mississippi, and far into Canada. Among the vanquished was the great nation of the Lenape or Delawares, whose affiliated tribes formed much of the population of this vast territory. Both the French and English writers concur in describing the Five Nations or Iroquois, as they were termed by the former, as the most judicious and politic, the most fierce and formidable, of the aborigines of America.

The chief seat of the Mohawks was upon the river which bears their name, extending westward from Schenectady. On its fertile banks they had four towns and one small village. The first was at the confluence of the Schoharie Creek with the river, and the other higher up the stream. The name of this nation was frequently given to the whole confederacy. The Oneidas dwelt in the vicinity of the Oneida Lake; the Onondagoes near the Onondaga Lake; the Cayugas near the Cayuga Lake; and the Senecas upon the Genesee River, about twenty miles from Irondequoit Bay.

During the revolutionary war, the whole confederacy, except a little more than half the Oneidas, took arms against the United States. They hung like the scythe of death upon the rear of our settlements, and the fields of Wyoming, Cherry Valley, and the Mohawk, bore terrible testimonials of their ferocity. They received a signal chastisement from General Sullivan, who with an army of nearly 5,000 men swept their country in the year 1779. He defeated them near Elmira, in the County of Tioga, drove them from their fortifications, and marching between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes as far as the Genesee River, destroyed their orchards, cornfields, and forty villages, the largest of which contained 128 houses. This was the finishing blow to the power of the confederacy. A large portion of the tribes were driven from the country, and many of them permanently remained within the British territory.

The shores of the Hudson were inhabited by tribes of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware nation, generally known by the name of Mohicans and Mohickanders, who bore other names derived from the places of their residence. Other tribes of the Lenape nation were strewed along the present southern boundary of the state. In a map published at Amsterdam, 1659, we find placed on the left bank of the Hudson, the *Mohikans*, *Wappinges*, *Waoranecks* and *Pachami*; and on Long Island, the *Matouwas*. Upon the western shore, the *Sanhicans* near the mouth of the North river, the *Waranawankongs* north of the Highlands, and the *Maquas* at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson. So little was the country at this period known, that Lake Iroquois (Champlain) is placed some miles eastward of the Connecticut river.

When the French settled in Canada, at the commencement of the 17th century, the Five Nations were at war with the powerful tribe of the Adirondacks, who had driven them from their ancient seats, around Montreal, to seek an asylum on the south-east side of Lake Ontario; but who, at this period, were themselves much pressed by these enemies, and compelled to fly from their country upon the Three Rivers, to a safer position behind the straits of Quebec. The tide of success, however, was suddenly turned, by the arrival of Champlain, who conducted the French colony; and who, settling upon the lands of the Adirondacks, became their ally. The conduct, bravery, and superior weapons of the new allies, proved an over match for the skill and intrepidity of the Five Nations; who, defeated in several battles, were reduced to great distress. At this juncture, the Dutch colonists established themselves at Albany, from whom the Iroquois obtained a supply of that species of arms to which they owed their defeat. They renewed the war, with such impetuosity and success, as to sweep utterly from their path the Adirondacks, and to demonstrate to the French, that they had adopted the weaker party. Hence originated mutual dread and enmity, which long caused many calamities to both.

XV. The French, unaccustomed to the climate and ignorant of the country, vainly attempted the rapid and secret expeditions of their savage adversaries. A party despatched, in the winter of 1665, by Courcelles, Governor of Canada, to attack the Five Nations, lost their way among wastes of snow, and after enduring great misery, arrived at the village of Schenectady, which had been recently founded by Corlear. Bewildered and exhausted by cold and hunger, the French would have fallen an easy prey to a body of Indians near the village, had not Corlear, touched with compassion, employed both influence and artifice, to induce their enemies, to depart for the defence of their own people, whom he represented as in danger of attack, from another quarter. The Frenchmen thus snatched from imminent peril, were supplied with means of returning to their homes, and taught an impressive lesson of justice and humanity. The French governor was grateful for Corlear's kindness, and the Indians forgave his benevolent stratagem, but the feud was not extinguished. At length, after long, severe, but fruitless hostilities, wearied of war,

but unweaned of their hate, the parties agreed upon a treaty of peace, which was concluded in the year 1667, and subsisted when Dongan arrived in his government.

XVI. Of the relations between the Dutch and the Five Nations, confused and uncertain accounts, only, have been preserved. It seems established, that at one period they were those of war, but who were the antagonist Indians, is not known. The colony was at peace at the close of Stuyvesant's administration. When Nicholls assumed the government, he formed a treaty of amity with the Five Nations, which contributed to extend a commercial intercourse, wherein one party furnished peltry in exchange for arms and ammunition, of the use of which, so long as unemployed against themselves, the vendors were but too regardless.

XVII. In the mean time, the French advanced their settlements along the St. Lawrence river; and, in the year 1672, built Fort Frontignac on its northwestern bank, at the point, whence it rushes from the parent waters of Lake Ontario or Cardaraqui. With a policy proportioned to the vigour of their advances, they filled the Indian settlements with their missionaries, who multiplied converts to their doctrines and allies for their countrymen. The Jesuits, here, as in their other missions, adapted their doctrines to the condition of those they would proselyte; and in some instances, even assumed the habits and manners of the uncultured savage. With that firmness of purpose, the praise and the opprobrium of the order, they overcame all physical difficulties in the search of disciples, whom they retained despite of all moral oppugnation. The French laity too, especially their civil and military officers, and the soldiery, succeeded better than the generality of the English, in obtaining the favour of the Indians. The affability and apparent deference of the one, were every where more acceptable, than the reserve and unveiled conceit of the other.*

XVIII. The peace and good understanding, which at length prevailed between the French and the Five Nations, enabled the latter to gratify their propensity and newly acquired power for conquest, by turning their arms against the copper races, and subjecting the country from the Mississippi to the borders of the Carolinas; exterminating numerous tribes in their destructive progress. The Indian septs of Maryland and Virginia suffered from their attacks, and these colonies were frequently involved in hostilities, in defence of their allies, and frequently in defence of themselves against these very allies, incensed by the discovery, that their enemies derived their greatest means of annoyance from the English, at New York. But, in July, 1684, Col. Dongan, in conjunction with Lord Effingham, Governor of Virginia, concluded with the Five Nations, a definitive treaty of peace, embracing all the English settlements, and all tribes in their alliance. Hatchets, in numbers, proportioned to the English colonies, were duly buried; and the arms of the Duke of York, as the acknowledged head of this new confederacy were suspended along the frontiers of the united Indian nations. This treaty was long inviolably preserved; the fidelity of its observance being supported by a renewal of hostilities between the Five Nations and the French.

XIX. Now, for the first time, the merchants of New York adventured on the great lakes of the west, to participate in the profitable trade which had been exclusively enjoyed by the French; for the preservation of which, that nation, excited the animosity of the Indians against their dreaded rivals. Dongan, perceiving the disadvantages to which his countrymen were exposed, solicited the English ministry to take measures for preventing the French from navigating the lakes; which, as belonging to the Five nations, he claimed for England. But he was informed, that it was preposterous to expect, that France would abandon an advantageous commerce to a rival; and was directed, rather, by acts of kindness, to secure the affections and the trade of the Indians for the English: observing, however, such prudence as might prevent offence to his European neighbours. But it was not possible to obey either command. The trade continued divided; and a series of disputes now commenced between the two nations, which for the greater part of a century, engaged them in continual wars and hostile intrigues, threatening the destruction of their colonies, costing the lives of many of the European settlers, wasting the blood, and prolonging the barbarism of almost all the Indian tribes, who were drawn into the vortex of baleful passions.†

* An Indian tribe was specially charmed by the good breeding of the French, in always appearing stark naked at their mutual conferences. Oldmixon, ii. 229.

† Charlevoix Hist. New France. Colden. Smith. Kalm's Trav. Chalmers. Graham's Col. Hist. Williams' Vermont.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF JAMES II. TO THE END OF THE
REIGN OF WILLIAM III. 1685—1701.

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I. By the accession of the Duke of York to the throne, on the death of his brother Charles,* the province with its dependencies devolved to the crown. This event was welcomed with premature exultation by his subjects in New York. They had been long soliciting a formal grant of the constitution which was now in force, and the Duke had not only promised to gratify them, but had actually signed a patent in conformity with their wishes, which required, only, some trivial solemnity to render it complete and irrevocable. But, the king held himself absolved from the obligations of the Duke; and the renewed solicitations of the incorporated bodies and the major part of the inhabitants of the province were, unhesitatingly, rejected. He not only refused to confer new privileges, but revoked such as he had already granted. In the second year of his reign, he issued a new commission to Dongan, empowering him, with consent of his council, to enact laws and impose taxes; and, specially, commanded him, to suffer no printing press in his government.† So great was the change produced in the sentiments of the colonists by this treatment, that Dongan wrote to the English ministry, "I wish for more fortifications, as the people, every day, grow more numerous, and are of a turbulent disposition." This censure was as unjust, as the judgment on his own character by a body of the inhabitants, who denounced him as a wicked popish governor.

II. Dongan was a soldier, rather regarding with indifference, than disposed to enforce with rigour, a system of arbitrary power, and the remainder of his administration, though less popular, was not discreditable to his character, being conducted with moderation and regard for the public weal. Though a catholic, he beheld with alarm, and resisted with energy, the intrusion of the French priests among the Five Nations: and, when his bigoted master, influenced by the Court of France, commanded him to desist from thus obstructing the course of popish conversion, he continued to warn his Indian allies, of the fatal effects upon their interest and to their friendship with the English, which must flow from the admission of the priests; and still insisted, that the French should not treat with the Indians, in alliance with the colony, without his privity and intervention; but he was ordered, under the same influence, to abandon this pretension.

The Five Nations, however, had more need of the assistance of his force, than of the suggestions of his policy. Their untutored sagacity perceived, what the ministry of England could not, or would not discern, that the extensive projects of France threatened

* 6 February, 1685.

† Chalmers. Holme's Annual i. 393. Grahame's Col. Hist.

themselves with destruction, the trade of the English colonies, with diminution and the removal of a powerful barrier to the rival settlements of Canada. Their peace with the more distant tribes, allied to the other English colonies enabled them to attend, with less distraction, to their nearer interests; and finding the injurious effects, resulting from the supplies which their numerous enemies derived from the French, they deemed the trade, furnishing them, contraband, and cause for obstructing and capturing all traders who supplied their enemies with military stores.

III. The French, under the conduct of two successive governors, De la Barre and Nonville, had vainly endeavoured, partly by treaty, and partly by force, to repress proceedings so injurious to their commercial and political views; when Dongan, perceiving that a war would probably ensue, prevailed, by the most urgent entreaties, upon the English court, to permit him to aid the Five Nations in the impending contest. But the French ministers apprised of these instructions, sought to render them fruitless; and had the address to conclude with James a *treaty of neutrality for America*; stipulating, that neither party should assist the Indian tribes in their wars with the other. Thus unimpeded, the French power in Canada sought, vigorously, to turn by force and seduce by art the Indian tribes from the English interest; whilst Dongan was compelled to sacrifice the honor of his country, to abandon her allies to the enmity, and her barrier to the violation of an enterprising rival. His remonstrances taught the ministers of James, the impolicy of this treaty; yet the King could not be deterred from its renewal in the following year.*

IV. But the King had no intention of relinquishing his empire in America. Though tinctured with bigotry, he was not incapable of politic views. The one had prompted him to abandon the Indians to the French; the other, suggested the union of all his northern colonies, under one government, for their more effectual defence. Another motive to the latter, may, also, be found in his desire to facilitate the exercise of arbitrary power. This scheme included New York. Supposing the people of this province sufficiently prepared to abide the extremity of his will, he indulged his displeasure against Dongan, for having obstructed the labors of the Jesuits, of which France had repeatedly complained. This meritorious officer, by the royal command, April 1688, surrendered his charge to Sir Edmund Andross, then Governor of New England, and retired to his farm on Long Island, where he remained until 1691. And New York, not only reverted to the dominion of its ancient tyrant, but its existence, as a separate colony, was merged in the amalgamation of the northern provinces. Andross resided at Boston, as the metropolis of his jurisdiction; committing the administration of New York to Francis Nicholson, who had been Lieut. Governor under Dongan† and, though by the vigor of his remonstrances and his reputation for ability, he compelled the French to suspend some encroachments on the English territories, he could lend no assistance to the Five Nations, in the war now raging between them and the French, with mutual fury and ferocity, that obliterated the distinction between civilized and savage man.

V. To their other discontents, the people of New York added the displeasure of their breach of promise of aid, to the Indians. But though deserted, the Five Nations maintained the contest, with an energy which seemed to insure their independence, and finally, with success, which threatened the subjugation of their enemy. A force of twelve hundred warriors surprised Montreal; burned the town, sacked the plantations, put a thousand of the French to the sword, and carried away many prisoners whom they buried alive, with the loss of only three of their own number. Soon after, they obtained possession of the French fort on Lake Ontario, which the garrison, in a panic, had abandoned; and, being reinforced by many of the late Indian allies of France, they reduced every station of that power in Canada, to great distress. The ignorance of the assailants of the mode of attacking fortified places, seems, alone, to have saved the French from destruction; and the timely assistance of the English colonists, might then have expelled, for ever, their restless rivals, from this portion of the continent.‡

VI. Whilst this war was prolonged by indecisive hostilities, a deep and general dissatisfaction with the government of James, was growing at New York, among all ranks. The principal citizens were irritated by the privation of liberty and the degradation of the province; whilst others were seized with the dread of popery. Some angry feelings excited in the commencement of Dongan's administration, in relation to private and town boundaries on Long Island, were, also, at this time, revived. Amid this agitation, intelligence of the designs of the Prince of Orange upon the English throne, arrived. No immediate commotion ensued upon the important tidings of the accession of William and Mary, and the expulsion of James; nor upon the knowledge of the successful insurrec-

* Grahame's Col. Hist. Smith's N. Y. Colden.

† Chalmers. Grahame's Col. Hist.

‡ Oldmixon i. 125. Colden i. 60--93. Smith. Chalmers, 428, 588.

tion at Boston, which had terminated the government of Andross. There might have been no explosion of popular violence, even under these exciting circumstances, had not the local authorities indicated a disposition to resist, or at least to discountenance, the general revolution in the empire. Nicholson and his council, not only refrained from proclaiming William and Mary, but despatched a letter to Governor Bradstreet, haughtily commanding the immediate release of Andross and the suppression of the insurrectionary *rabble* who had presumed to confine him. Still, the reflecting inhabitants of New York, clearly perceiving that, the local government must follow the fate of the empire, were disposed to await the voluntary submission of their governor and council, or the arrival of orders, or assistance from Britain to enforce it.

VII. But, a portion of the people could not brook this tedious issue; and were excited by the apprehension of some notable piece of craft from Nicholson and his officers. This party found a chief in Jacob Leisler, a man of eager headlong temper and narrow capacity, whose zeal against popery and former ill treatment by Andross, seemed to designate him as a leader in a religious and political contest. But, destitute of every personal qualification for such a station, he was wholly under the influence of one Milbourne, an Englishman, who had married his daughter. Leisler committed the first act of resistance, by refusing to pay the duties upon some goods he had imported, on pretence, that the collector was a papist, and that there was no legitimate government within the province. Nicholson having begun preparations, avowedly to protect the city against foreign invasion, and summoned the militia to garrison the fort, a rumor prevailed that the papists designed to massacre the protestants. Leisler, commanding a company of the train bands, was admitted into the fort, which he seized, in defence of the protestant cause, and for the King and Queen of England.

The late King having forbidden the agency of the press, a written declaration, signed by Leisler and his followers, proclaimed that, though they had suffered many grievances from a wicked popish governor, they would have patiently awaited redress, had not the violence of Nicholson and the schemes of the papists forced them to take arms and secure the fort, until the King and Queen should send a protestant officer to receive it. No person of consideration in the province countenanced this enterprize: yet, Leisler despatched a messenger to King William, and by negotiation with Massachusetts and Connecticut, interested their governments in his favor. But, a report arising, that an English fleet was in the offing, many persons joined Leisler's standard; and Nicholson, dreading the fate of Andross, fled to England. A new proclamation was now prepared, dated 3d June, 1689, by those in arms, omitting the unworthy censure upon Dongan, and the condition for the religion of the royal officer to whom the fort should be surrendered.

VIII. The measures of Leisler and his adherents were regarded with great jealousy and distrust by the late members of the council, the officers of the city, and many of the distinguished inhabitants; who, though backward themselves in supporting the revolution, could not patiently endure, that one, so unqualified, and unnoted should merit the honor of first proclaiming the new monarchs, and should, in their name, actually hold the sovereign power of the colony. Moved by these sentiments, Courtlandt, Mayor of the city, Col. Bayard, Major Schuyler, Robert Livingston, and others, retired to Albany, where, seizing the fort, they declared in favor of King William, and renounced all connection with Leisler. The counties of Kings and Queens embraced his party; but Suffolk sought to renew its connection with Connecticut, and when unsuccessful, continued neutral and inactive during his administration.

IX. Although the militia had entrusted him with the sole command, Leisler deemed it prudent to associate some respectable citizens with himself in a situation likely to prove dangerous. Having fortified his own power by the appointment of a committee of safety at New York, he despatched Milbourne against the adverse faction at Albany, which had organized itself in convention, and, apprized of Leisler's intention, prepared to defend that post against him. Upon Milbourne's arrival, a portion of the inhabitants repaired to the fort under command of Major Schuyler, while others flocked to a conference at the City Hall, where Milbourne essayed in vain to convert them to his party. He subsequently, rashly, attempted the fortress with a very inconsiderable force, and was spared by the commandant; who restrained the garrison and some Mohawks, from firing on him. Under these circumstances, Milbourne retired; but, was in the spring, more successful; the inhabitants being engaged in resisting the inroads of some Indians. The members of the convention absconded, and the vengeful demagogue seized and confiscated their estates; therein, laying the foundation of a hatred, which caused his own disastrous end, and of parties which long outlived him.*

X. In the mean while, a letter dated 29th July, 1689, from the English ministry arrived, addressed, "To Francis Nicholson, Esq.; or, in his absence, to such, as for the time

* Smith. Grahame.

being, take care for preserving the peace, and administering the laws in his Majesty's province of New York, in America," empowering Nicholson to take upon him the chief command, and to call to his assistance, such of the inhabitants as he should think proper, "and to do every thing appertaining to the office of Lieut. Governor, according to the laws and customs of New York, until further orders." In the absence of Nicholson, Leisler assumed, that, this letter was addressed to himself; and, from this time, he issued all kinds of commissions in his own name, taking the title, as well as authority of Lieut. Governor. He summoned the committee of safety, and, by their advice, appointed for his council, Peter Lenoy, Samuel Staats, Hendrick Jansen, and Johannes Vermillie, for New York; Gerardus Beekman, for Kings county; Samuel Edsel, for Queens; Thomas Williams, for Westchester; and William Lawrence, for Orange;* Ulster and Albany still refused to recognize his authority.

XI. Still further to strengthen his party, he also summoned a convention of deputies from the portions of the province over which his influence extended. This assembly, to which two deputies from Connecticut, were admitted, to assist with their advice, met at New York, 24th April, 1690, chose John Spratt their speaker, and at this and a subsequent session, enacted various regulations for the temporary government of the province. But its acts, especially, financial impositions, were received with little favor by many of the colonists, whose indignation against Leisler was confined with difficulty to insults and menaces.†

XII. In this state of contention the colonists continued nearly two years. Happily, the quarrel had no mixture of national antipathy between the Dutch and English races, who were found indiscriminately upon either party; and though much heat and malignity were engendered, no blood was shed during the commotion. The misery of foreign war and hostile invasion, were, however, added to the calamity of internal discord. In the depth of their reverses, the French not only took prompt means for succour; but at the instance of M. De Callieres, governor of Canada, who had visited France, specially for the purpose, planned the subjugation of the Iroquois, and the reduction of New York. The French Court, now at war with England, believing that the troubles of the parent kingdom afforded a favorable opportunity for the conquest, readily engaged in the enterprise. A considerable force was despatched under the aged, but, able and enterprising Count de Frontignac, a second time appointed Governor of Canada, with a fleet under Caffriniere, which was designed to act against the port of New York. The condition in which Frontignac found his province, compelled him to limit his views. Negotiations were instituted with the Five Nations, and though a formal peace was not made, their anger was mollified, and their attachment towards the English so diminished, that, a considerable body of French and Indians was directed against New York, in the depth of winter. (1689—1690.) Wandering for two and twenty days through trackless snows, the troops approached the village of Schenectady, in February, in so exhausted a condition, that, they had resolved to surrender themselves to the inhabitants as prisoners of war. The village was apprized of the French designs, but, believing them impracticable at this season of the year, and, distracted by the party feuds which prevailed, here, as elsewhere, in the province, disregarded the warning; consequently, when the French arrived, in the middle of the night, they found the inhabitants buried in deep repose. Exchanging their purpose of begging mercy, and forgetful of the charity extended to their countrymen, at this place, in 1685, they resolved upon the destruction of the defenceless people before them, and executed their determination with the most frightful barbarity.

Dividing themselves into several parties, they fired the town in many places, and massacred the inhabitants, with fatal advantage, amid the conflagration: and, with the wantonness of slaughter, spared neither the pregnant mother, nor sucking babe. But policy prevailed where humanity was powerless. Many Mohawks were in the town, but not one was injured; whilst of the whites, sixty were slain and twenty-seven made prisoners. Of the fugitives, who escaped to Albany, twenty-five lost limbs by the severity of the frost. The enemy leisurely plundered the village, and destroyed what they could not conveniently bear away.‡

XIII. This event excited the utmost consternation throughout the province. Forces were quickly raised to repel and retort the injury. The retreating enemy was pursued, and with the aid of some Mohawk warriors, twenty-five captives were made; and, on the application of Leisler, the Colony of Connecticut sent him auxiliaries. The province of Massachusetts was, also, at this time severely harassed by Indian hostilities, instigated and aided by Count Frontignac; and a plan was, therefore, projected between the New England states and New York for a general invasion of Canada. An expedition commanded by Sir William Phipps sailed from Boston against Quebec, and the united forces of Connecticut and New York, under General Winthrop, were directed against

* Smith.

† Hutchinson. Trumbull. Chalmers.

‡ Smith. Grahame.

Montreal. But an attack of the small pox, the insufficient supply of provisions, and the incompetent means for crossing the lakes and rivers, forced the army to retreat. The progress of the fleet was alike unsuccessful. Indecision and delay gave time to the enemy for defence, and the courage of the invaders was displayed in vain, before the impregnable walls of Quebec. Leisler, giddy with his sudden and extraordinary elevation, prone, as such men usually are, to abuse power, and irritated at the result of his military efforts, caused Winthrop to be arrested; but was instantly compelled by universal indignation to release him. The government of Connecticut, justly incensed at the insult offered to its favourite officer, and most respected inhabitant, expressed its astonishment and displeasure at his presumption, and warned him, with prophetic voice, that, his state required prudence and the support of friends.*

XIV. King William had received, with much favour Leisler's messenger;† but, Nicholson, on his arrival in England, made his party good; prejudicing the royal mind against the insurgents of Boston and New York. The king gave his thanks, indeed, to the people for their fidelity, but did not recognise the governors in either province whom they had selected; and demonstrated soon after, how lightly he regarded the complaints against Andross and Nicholson, by promoting them to the government of other American provinces. He was probably disposed to preserve the whole of the northern colonies under one government, which the urgent demands of Massachusetts for the restoration of her chartered rights prevented; but he had no inclination to extend like privileges to New York, and, therefore, committed its separate government, in August, 1689, to Col. Slaughter; who, engaged in his master's affairs, in Europe, did not arrive in the province until the second year after his appointment.‡

XV. Leisler had become too deeply enamoured with power, freely to surrender it. He had hoped to the last, that the king would either continue him in office, or acknowledge and reward his services. Finding himself no otherwise noticed, than by a summons from Slaughter to surrender the fort, he desperately replied, that he would not yield it, save to an order under the king's sign manual. This egregious folly gave his enemies, and he had not used his power so meekly as to make them few, the opportunity they most wished, to complete his ruin. The Governor's ears were opened to all charges preferred against him; and though he quickly abandoned his purpose of holding the fort, he was denounced as a rebel, and committed to prison, with his kinsman Milbourne, and others of his adherents, on a charge of high treason. With the surrender of the fort, Messrs. Bayard and Nicholls, who had been there imprisoned by Leisler, obtained their liberty and were immediately sworn members of the Governor's council.

Leisler and Milbourne were tried by a special commission, consisting of Sir Thomas Robinson, Col. Smith, and others. Leisler pleaded their meritorious services in originating the revolution in the province, and justified the authority he had exercised under Lord Nottingham's letter. But this plea was overruled; having been, ignorantly, or slavishly, submitted to the Governor by the judges. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to death. Slaughter hesitated to command their execution, and wrote to the English ministers for directions how to dispose of them. But their enemies stimulated by hate and apprehension of some reaction in their favour, earnestly through the legislature and council, pressed their execution. The Governor resisted, until, having been invited by the petitioners to a sumptuous entertainment, he was, his reason drowned in wine, seduced to sign the death warrant. Before he recovered his senses, the prisoners were executed.

The adherents of Leisler, much enraged at the sentence, were filled with terror and astonishment by its execution. They fled in such numbers from the province, that it became necessary to pass, in haste, a general act of indemnity. Leisler's son complained to the king of the execution of his father and the confiscation of his estate; and the privy council reported,§ that although the conviction and execution were legal, it was advisable, under all circumstances, to restore the forfeited property. The offence of Leisler, against the king and the laws, was his refusal to surrender the fort. Justly considered, this was sedition at most. He became the victim of party passions, admonishing us, that in this country, party spirit may become as base and as ferocious, as at Athens, Rome, France, or in an Italian republic.||

XVI. Soon after his arrival, Slaughter convoked an assembly,¶ which reprobated Leisler's conduct in holding out the fort, annulled all the regulations established by former royal governors and their councils, and even the laws which had been enacted by the popular assembly in 1683. Much to their honour, they also passed an act declaring, the supreme legislative powers, under their majesties, to be and reside in a governor in chief and council appointed by the crown, and in the people by their representatives in

* Smith. Trumbull. Holmes. Grahame. † Jost Stoll, an ensign. ‡ 19th March, 1691.
§ 11th March, 1692. || Smith. Grahame. ¶ 9th April, 1691.

general assembly; that, the governor, with the advice of his council, should administer the government according to the laws of the province, and, where defective, according to the laws of England; that, in case of his death or absence, the duties of his office should devolve on the oldest councillor; and that, a general assembly should be held, annually, every person having a freehold of forty shillings per annum, voting for representatives. The act also designated the number of representatives from the city counties and manors, prescribed the mode of election, and empowered the assembly to adjourn from time to time, at discretion.

This act, tending to circumscribe the royal authority and assure the freedom of the subject was rejected by the king. Other laws provided—for raising revenue, directing the moneys to be paid into the hands of the receiver general, and disbursed upon the Governor's warrant; for the confirmation of ancient grants and patents, with the view to terminate innumerable controversies relating to public townships and private rights, and for the establishment of courts of justice, constituting among others, a supreme court with a chief justice and four associates.*

XVII. Governor Slaughter, at a conference with the Five Nations, obtained from them a declaration of repentance for their pacific relations with the French, and the philanthropic promise to make war upon that nation so long as they should live. On his return from this conference, a sudden death terminated his "short, weak, and turbulent administration." Being inhumed in the vault of Stuyvesant, his dust was mingled with that of a more honourable and more capable public servant.†

XVIII. Availing himself of the disposition displayed in the late conference, by the Five Nations, Major Schuyler, who had acquired great influence over them, by his courage, good sense, and friendly attention to their interests, undertook, at the close of this year, an expedition against Montreal, at the head of some three or four hundred colonists and Indians. Though finally compelled to retreat by a superior force under M. de Callieres, he inflicted great loss upon the enemy, who ignorant of, or disdaining the Indian mode of warfare, opposed themselves in masses to adversaries fighting securely under the cover of trees and ravines. Such was the impulse now given to the warlike temper of the Iroquois, that they maintained the war themselves with great pertinacity.

To check their ferocity, Count Frontignac, despite the remonstrances of his priests, resorted to a measure of barbaric retaliation, which has stained, indelibly, the fame of himself and his nation; demonstrating, that even in the gratification of his malignant passions, the civilised man has greater ingenuity than the savage. Two Mohawk captives were condemned to the utmost extremity of torture. One escaped its horrors by suicide, perpetrated with a knife cast by some charitable hand into his prison; the other, emulous of the fame of a death of glory, such as the martyr covets, reproached the cowardly evasion of his companion, and at the stake, singing his death-chaunt, defied his tormentors, whilst his feet were broiled, his hands plunged into red-hot tubes, his joints dislocated, his sinews twisted with iron bars, his scalp ripped from his head, and the wound anointed with scorching sand, until the *coup de grace* was given at the intercession of a lady.‡ The plea of policy does not extenuate this barbarity. The universal practice of torturous death, by the Indians, shows, that the dread of suffering it, by either party, does not restrain its practice by any.

XIX. Although King William had become the instrument of civil liberty, in England, he does not seem to have been disposed to abandon any portion of the royal authority in the provinces. Efforts, directly and indirectly, were unsuccessfully made to withhold the chartered rights of Connecticut; and in New York, the power of the crown was maintained in full rigour.

Upon the death of Slaughter, the government, pursuant to the late act for declaring the rights of the people, devolved upon the council, over which Joseph Dudley had the right

* Joseph Dudley, C. J., had a salary of 150*l*.; Johnson, second judge, 100*l*.; but Wm. Smith, Steven Van Courtlandt, and Wm. Pinhorne, the other judges, and Newton, the attorney general, received no salary for their services. Governor Slaughter's council consisted of Joseph Dudley, Frederick Philipse, Step. Van Courtlandt, Gabriel Mienville, Chudley Brooke, Thomas Willet, and Wm. Pinhorne. The assembly was composed of James Grahame, Sr., William Merrett, Jac. Van Courtlandt, Johan. Kipp, for the City and County of New York; of Derrick Wessels and Levinus Van Seayck, for the City and County of Albany; of Henry Beekman and Thomas Garton, for Ulster and Dutchess; of Nich. Stillwell and John Poland for Kings; of Elias Dukesbury and John Dally, for Richmond; of John Pell, for W. Chester; of Henry Pierson and Matthew Howell, for Suffolk; and of John Bowne and Nathaniel Percal, for Queens. The members for Queens, being Quakers, were rejected for refusing the oaths directed by the Governor's commission. They offered to sign the test and to engage to perform the tenor of the oaths under the penalty of perjury.

Minutes of Assembly.

† 25th July, 1691. ‡ Colden. Smith.

of precedence. But the chief command was committed to Richard Ingoldsby, a distinguished anti-Leislerian, who was qualified 26th of July, 1691. The election was confirmed by the acquiescence of Dudley and of the assembly. Ingoldsby held a conference in June, 1692, with the Five Nations, at Albany, to stimulate them in their exertions against the French. His authority terminated by the arrival of Col. Benjamin Fletcher on the 29th of August following, with the royal commission.

XX. Governor Fletcher is represented as a man of violent temper, shallow capacity, and avaricious disposition. The first, at the commencement of his administration, involved him in fruitless and irritating controversies with the assembly, subsequently, moderated and subdued by the force of his avarice, which could be gratified only by the good will of the provincial legislature. In his Indian relations he was fortunate in procuring, and duly appreciating, the services of Major Schuyler, whose influence over the Iroquois tribes was unbounded—whatever *Quiddert* proposed, having the force of the resolutions of their own councils. The Governor cultivated his friendship, raised him to the council board, and, under his tutelage, acquired an intimate knowledge of Indian affairs, and with it much popularity.

XXI. A favourable opportunity enabled him, a few months after his arrival, to recommend himself to the Indians. Count Frontignac, though engaged in hostilities with the colonists of New England, did not cease to prosecute his design of subjecting the Iroquois. With a vigour, rare in one of his age, he left Montreal in the middle of January, 1693, and after a march of incredible hardship, passed Schenectady undiscovered, and assailing the first Indian village, on the Mohawk, which he took completely by surprise, slew many of the inhabitants, and made more than three hundred captives. Schuyler hastened to the assistance of his allies, and with about 300 Indians, mostly boys, ill armed, followed the retreating enemy, closely, occasionally skirmishing with him, until he had recrossed the North River. In the pursuit, he retook more than fifty prisoners. Such was the suffering in this enterprise, that the Iroquois ate the dead bodies of the enemy; whilst the French were compelled to eat their own shoes.

The tidings of the French attack reached the City of New York on the 12th of February. The Governor, summoning the militia, demanded who was willing to march in defence of their allies, and was answered by the cry "One and all." The river, a rare case at this season of the year, was open; and Fletcher, at the head of three hundred volunteers, reached Schenectady, by the 17th of the month, in time only, however, to conciliate his friends, not to overtake his enemies. In commendation of his activity, the Indians gave him the name of *Cayenguirago* or "the great swift arrow."

XXII. The activity of Fletcher recommended him to the assembly, convened in March, which returning him their thanks, raised 6,000*l.* to pay a force of three hundred volunteers, for the defence of the frontiers. But this good understanding was disturbed at the close of the session, by the strenuousness of his efforts, to introduce the Episcopal form of church government, for which the sound policy of establishing English preachers and schoolmasters afforded a plausible covering. The subsequent assembly (in September) passed the bill, for settling ministers in the several parishes; but the council having added to the clause, empowering the people to elect their ministers, the condition, that they should be approved and collated by the Governor, the house negatived the amendment, and was immediately prorogued with many reproaches. They endured this rudeness with patience, but continued firm in their rejection of the proposed amendment. The bill, as passed by them, became a law. It provided for the establishment of *good sufficient Protestant ministers to officiate and have the care of souls*; in the City of New York one; in the County of Richmond one; in the county of Westchester two; in Queens County two; to be called by the vestrymen and church wardens of the respective precincts, and paid by a tax upon the inhabitants *generally*, levied by the vestrymen and church wardens, who were elective by such inhabitants.

This act was certainly designed to recognise the Church of England, as the church of the province, and to make it a charge upon the people, generally; leaving, as in England, the dissenters at liberty to contribute *also*, to the maintenance of preachers of their own choice. Nor was the object of the law changed by the fifth section of the act of 1705, providing for the preservation of the liberty of conscience, granted to other Protestant Christians by the laws of England or of the colony.

XXIII. The next assembly, which met in March, 1694, was not more compliant than its predecessor. New causes of contention arose from an inquiry of the house into the state of the public accounts, and from the demand by the Governor of additional pay for some troops which had lately arrived, and supplies for those already upon the frontier. The Governor again resorted to prorogation but not until he had obtained an act for the support of one hundred men on the border. At the next session (April, 1695,) these

* Instead of "Peter" which they could not pronounce.

disputes were revived, and proceeded to such length, that the house craved the Governor's leave to print their minutes, by way of appeal to the public; and by a resolution, upon the petition of certain church wardens and vestrymen of the City of New York, gave a construction to their late act, widely different from that of the Governor's wishes, which would have confined its operation to Episcopal clergymen—declaring, that “the vestrymen and church wardens have power to call a dissenting Protestant minister, to be paid and maintained as the act directs.” This was an unpardonable offence, and the house was dissolved.

XXIV. Experience had now taught Fletcher how little was to be gained by contention with the representatives of the people, and his intercourse with the next and succeeding assemblies was more amicable and beneficial. The new house was convened to consider a proposition from the king for raising troops, and a joint fund by contribution from the several colonies, for operations against the French. This measure does not appear to have been favourably entertained by the house, which on the arrival of a considerable body of the king's troops, hoped that the province would be relieved from raising more men for its defence. To obtain this end, they voted 1000*l.* to be given, one half to the Governor, and the other to the English officers and soldiers; but as the salary of the Governor was already fixed for several years yet unexpired, he would not venture to receive a donative of such equivocal character. Still, the offer was grateful, and was rewarded by a recommendation to the house to appoint a committee to investigate the public accounts previous to the next session. Another bill appropriating 800*l.* for maintaining the troops on the frontier, received the Governor's sanction. This assembly, on the 4th of October, 1695, appointed, with the concurrence of the Governor and council, Mr. Nicholls their first agent at St. James; granting him 1000*l.* for his services, with instructions to show to his majesty the grievances under which they laboured, from their frontier position, and their consequent expenditure of men and money for the benefit of other provinces which contributed nothing.

XXV. The remainder of Fletcher's administration has no circumstance worthy of special commemoration. The war between the French and the Five Nations, sometimes languishing by the address of Frontignac's negotiations, was, occasionally, kindled into fierceness, by his enterprise and activity. As the contest was prolonged, the parties emulated each other in cruelty as in courage. Many prisoners on both sides were made to expire in tortures; but the French, less prepared, by education and physical habits, for such extremities of suffering, endured more evil than they could inflict. In the meanwhile, the Governor of New York, encouraged the Five Nations to maintain the contest, by negotiating alliances between them and other tribes, and by valuable presents; receiving, alternately, grateful acknowledgments, and angry complaints that he fought his battles by the sole instrumentality of the Indians. Indeed, except in repelling some insignificant attacks of the French, Fletcher took no share in the war.

The peace of Ryswick,* interrupting the hostilities between the French and English, threatened fatal consequences to the allies, which were, probably, averted by the removal of Fletcher from the government. Relieved from hostility in other quarters, the French commandant was at liberty to prosecute more effectually his vengeance against the Iroquois, whom he refused to consider as protected by the treaty. But his design was frustrated by the vigilance and energy of the Earl of Belmont; who, not only furnished the Five Nations with ample military stores, but declared to Count Frontignac, that he would defend them with the whole force of the province. Complaints were made by both officers to their respective governments, and they were directed by a spirit of accommodation, to make the peace effectual to both nations, and to leave all disputes concerning the Indian tribes to the determination of commissioners. Shortly after, peace was formally concluded between the French and Five Nations. The former endeavoured to avail themselves of the dissatisfaction of the latter with the English, to induce their reception of the Jesuits into their settlements. But, though the Indians were at first disposed to entertain the offer, their habitual affection prevailed over transient discontent, and they declared their resolution to adhere to the English, and to receive, instead of the French priests, some Protestant pastor, whom Lord Bellamont proposed to establish among them.††

XXVI. It would seem, that, service in the assembly was deemed by some members ex-

* 10th Sept. 1697.

† Smith. Grahame. Colden.

‡ The mission of these pastors seems to have been deferred until 1712, when one Andrews was sent by the English Society for propagating the Gospel. The Indians received him kindly, but forbade him to teach the English language to their children. After exercising his office among them, in the Indian tongue, for several years, he was universally forsaken by his auditors and scholars, and closed a fruitless mission in 1718. Humphrey's Hist. Acct. of the Society for propagating the Gospel. 295—310.

cessively burdensome, on account of the delay which occurred in the payment of their wages. Underhill and Purdy, members from Westchester, refused attendance at the session of March, 1697. Their absence was voted neglect of duty, and they were finally summoned before the house to answer for contempt. Purdy appeared, made a suitable apology, and took his seat. But Underhill refusing to attend "before he had his money," was expelled.*

XXVII. Richard, Earl of Belmont was appointed to succeed Col. Fletcher, in 1695, but did not arrive in the province, until 2d April, 1698. His commission included the governments of Massachusetts and New York; and for the latter, he brought with him Mr. John Nanfan, his kinsman, as Lieut. Governor. At this period, piracy prevailed in the American seas and, the inhabitants of several of the colonies, were vehemently suspected, of giving countenance and aid to the marauders. To repress these disorders was the avowed purpose of the King in selecting a man of the high rank, resolution, and integrity of the Earl.

The late war had given rise to much privateering, which, in many instances, had degenerated to piracy. The mischief had been greatly increased by commissions from the exiled and dethroned James, to his adherents and professed friends, who hoped thus, to sanction their robberies with the form of legitimate warfare. From New York, many English piratical cruizers were known to have sailed; and there were strong reasons to suspect that, Fletcher himself, and others in authority, participated in the spoil. When casting about for the most efficient means of repressing these practices, the Earl was advised by Robert Livingston, then in England, to take to his assistance, one Kidd, whom he represented as a man of honor and intrepidity, acquainted with the persons and haunts of the pirates—A circumstance, which should have caused the most rigid investigation of his character. A well manned frigate of thirty guns, would have been given him, had not the exigences of the war prevented. Mr. Livingston proposed a private adventure; offering to assume one-fifth part of the charge, and to be responsible for the faithfulness of Kidd. The King entered so heartily into the project, that, he took one-tenth of the stock, and the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Earls of Romney and Oxford, Sir Edmund Harrison and other persons of distinction, became partners with their sovereign.

Kidd, with the ordinary commission of a privateer, sailed in April, 1696, from Plymouth to New York, with special orders to proceed against the pirates, and to hold himself responsible to Lord Belmont. When his lordship reached the province, he learned, with equal indignation and surprize, that he had become accessory to an enormous aggravation of the evil he was chosen to extirpate; Kidd having rendered himself more infamous and formidable than all other pirates, by his extensive robberies and numberless murders. His lordship vigorously exerted himself to check the consequences of his unhappy credulity. He succeeded in apprehending the corsair in Boston; and at his instance, a ship of war was despatched from England to take home the prisoner; but she was disabled on her passage and compelled to return to port.

The public mind had been greatly excited by tidings of the freebooter's desperate enterprizes, and vague rumors of the share which the first personages in the state had in his outfit; and the untoward accident which had happened to the vessel despatched for him, increased the suspicion of collusion between him and the ministry, who, it was averred, dreaded to put him on trial, lest their confederacy should be discovered. This suspicion was fomented by the tory party, in opposition, who moved in the House of Commons, the dismissal from office, of all persons who had been concerned in Kidd's adventure. The motion was rejected; but the pirate, having been at length brought to England, was examined at the bar of the House, and every effort was used by the party, with his willing but inefficient aid, to implicate the ministry. After long efforts for this purpose, Kidd was tried in 1701, at the Old Bailey, was convicted, with several of his accomplices, of piracy and murder, and soon after suffered the just punishment of his crimes.

Although, unquestionably, guiltless of the heinous crime of association with such a wretch for the worst of purposes, Mr. Livingston, Lord Belmont and the Whig ministers cannot escape the charge of gross indiscretion, in not having more carefully ascertained Kidd's true

* Members of the last assembly, during Fletcher's administration, 1695-6-7-8. *New York*, Jas. Graham, Brandt Schuyler, Lawrence Reade, Tunis de Key. *Albany and Rensselaerwick*, John Abeel, Dirk Wessels, Killian Van Rensselaer. *Ulster*, Henry Beekman, Wm. Demiere. *Westchester*, Humphrey Underhill, Joseph Purdy. *Kings*, John Van Ecklen, Cornelius Sebring. *Queens*, Daniel Head, John Jackson. *Suffolk*, Matthew Howell. *John Tuthill*. *Richmond*, Thomas Stillwell, Elias Dukesbury.

Fletcher's council consisted of Frederick Philipse, Step. Van Courtland, Nicholas Bayard, Gabriel Mienville, Wm. Smith, Wm. Nicoll, Thomas Willet, Wm. Pinhorne, John Lawrence.

character, which a proper investigation would have shown to have been wholly unworthy of confidence. A charge of this kind, against all who aided in procuring Kidd's commission, was introduced in the articles of impeachment, soon after preferred against Lord Somers. In this, the character of the Earl of Bellamont was expressly involved, though his recent death at New York had saved him from being included in the impeachment, which purposely, it seems, on the part of the Commons, was never brought to trial.*

XXVIII. The feuds engendered by the assumption of Leisler, were aggravated by his unhappy fate. Fletcher had embraced the party of his enemies, in which he became distinguished for his virulence, and his successful efforts to influence the election of members of the assembly. But, the son of Leisler, a man of energy and enterprize, was incapable of forgetting or forgiving the tragical end of his father. He had laboured incessantly to re-establish his character, and to obtain retribution for his wrongs; and having by the assistance of the State of Massachusetts, procured from parliament the reversal of his father's attainder, he urged a claim upon the province for indemnification of his family's losses and sufferings, in which the fame and fortune of some of the principal members of the antagonist party were involved. These proceedings kindled the hopes of the oppressed partizans, and awakened the fears of their oppressors. The assembly became divided, and though the minority was small, it was spirited, and contrived to impede, if not to mar, the measures of the majority. Such was the condition of the province on the arrival of Lord Bellamont.

The Earl entertained a very unfavorable opinion of the morals, policy, and friends of his predecessor, which was confirmed by information of the part which Fletcher and Nicholls, one of the council, had taken in the affairs of the pirates. So unworthy, indeed, seemed their conduct, probably by party exaggeration, that, it was proposed in council, to send Fletcher home for trial, and to prosecute Nicholls in the province, because he was unable to bear the expense of a trial in England. But the recommendation was not carried into effect; the evidence, most probably, being insufficient to convict. The Earl, however, became a Leislerian, and his influence gave the ascendancy to his party.†

XXIX. The disposition of his lordship was apparent from his first address to the legislature:—"I cannot, but observe to you," he said, "what a legacy my predecessor has left me, and what difficulties to struggle with; a divided people, an empty treasury, a few miserable, naked, half-starved soldiers—not half the number the King allowed pay for; the fortifications, and even the Governor's house, very much out of repair; and, in a word, the whole government out of frame." In reference to the revenue, the laws authorizing which were about to expire, he remarked—"It would be hard, if I, that come among you with an honest mind, and a resolution to be just to your interest, should meet with greater difficulties in the discharge of his Majesty's service, than those who have gone before me. I will take care, that, there shall be no misapplication of the public money; I will pocket none of it myself; nor shall there be any embezzlement of it by others; but exact accounts shall be given you when, and as often as you shall require it." And on the subject of elections, he observed—"You cannot but know, what abuses have been, formerly, in elections of members to serve in assembly, which tend much to the subversion of your liberties: I do, therefore, recommend to you, the making a law to provide against them." And with the view of diminishing undue influence upon the House, he recommended the increase of their numbers, from 19 to 30, and a further increase as the country became populous. He seemed, however, earnestly disposed to assuage party heats; urging the assembly "to find out some expedient, to reconcile the parties among them;" declaring his heart so much set upon it, that he should consider it the glory of his government to bring so good a work to pass.

XXX. But the assembly was in no condition to profit by this sage advice. In the elections, which had been fiercely contested, the Anti-Leislerians prevailed, and the seats of many members were disputed. Though unanimous in a vote of thanks to the Governor for his speech, the House scarce agreed upon any thing else. After spending some weeks in determining the legality of these elections, giving such discontent, however, that, six members seceded from the House, and refused to associate in its proceedings, the Governor dissolved them on the 14th June. About the same time he dismissed two of the council; Pinhorne for disrespectful words spoken of the King, and Brook, the receiver general, who was also removed from a seat on the bench.‡

In the elections for the next assembly, the Leislerians obtained a decisive majority.¶

* Smith. Smollet, B. i. ch. vi. § 23. Howell's State Trials, vol. xiv. Nos. 416, 417. Grahame's Col. Hist. B. v. ch. ii.

† Smith's N. Y. Grahame's Col. Hist. Minutes of Assembly. ‡ 18 May, 1698.

‡ Smith's N. Y. Votes of Assembly. Grahame's Col. Hist.

¶ The representatives were from *New York*, James Grahame, Speaker, John De Peyster, Mayor, John Kerfbyl, who dying, was succeeded by David Provost: *Orange and*

Among the members was one, at least, who had been deeply implicated in the movements of Leisler, who had been convicted of murder and treason, but had been pardoned by the King, and had his attainder reversed by act of Parliament; and, who now, was one of the most efficient representatives. This was Abraham Gouverneur, a foreigner, who had been naturalized under the general act of 1683, had been secretary to Leisler, and had married the widow of Milbourne. His seat in the House was contested, as well as those of many others; the records of his conviction, the records of party malignity, were hurled against him, but were turned aside by the shield of pardon and reversal. After the vexatious inquiry into the validity of the elections, the House proceeded peaceably with its business, establishing a revenue for the maintenance of the government during the succeeding six years; levying the sum of £2000; fifteen hundred to be presented to the Governor, and the balance to the Lieut. Governor; regulating the elections pursuant to the provisions of the English statutes; providing for the settlement of Milbourne's estate, and passing a bill for indemnifying all persons who had been excepted from the act of 1691.

XXXI. Among the most prominent proceedings of the session, were those relative to some large grants of lands, which had been surreptitiously obtained from the Indians, and for which Fletcher had issued patents: one to Col. Schuyler, Major Wessels, William Pinhorne, Godfrey Delius, and Evert Banker; a second to Delius, alone, and a third to Nicholas Bayard. Schuyler and Wessels had withdrawn all claim, being indignant at the fraud on which the title was founded. The first comprehended all the lands within two miles on each side of the Mohawk river, and along its banks for fifty miles; the second, all on the east side of Hudson river, twenty miles in length, from the north bounds of Saratoga; and the third, a large tract in the same part of the country. The charge preferred by the assembly was, that Delius, Banker, and Pinhorne, the first two being agents in Indian affairs; under pretence of a deed of trust, for use of the Mohawks, obtained a transfer in fee to themselves, and, subsequently received from the Governor a patent, reserving a nominal rent of a few skins only. The other grants partook of the same character. Lord Bellamont, justly considering them as obstacles to the settlement of the country, and injurious and offensive to the Indians, who complained loudly of the fraud, procured instructions from the Lords Justices for vacating them, which was now duly accomplished by law. On Delius, the house inflicted a punishment, which, at present, would be deemed irregular; he being a clergyman, they suspended his ministerial functions.

XXXII. The succeeding session of assembly, October, 1700, is chiefly notable for an act, imposing the penalty of death upon every popish priest coming voluntarily into the province. This severe and intolerant law is to be ascribed to the practices of the French Jesuits upon the Indians.

XXXIII. The ability and firmness of the Earl of Bellamont repressed the great violence of party spirit. His sincere and disinterested efforts to promote the public weal, together with his good sense, which taught him to consult the wishes, and even the prejudices of the people, had entirely conciliated the Leislerians embracing the democracy of the country, whilst his affability with the principal leaders of the adverse party, whom he admitted to familiar personal intercourse, disarmed their enmity. The continued peace which these circumstances promised, was unhappily broken by his death, on the 5th of March, 1701.

Nanfan, the Lt. Governor, was at this time absent at Barbadoes; and in the contest for power, which ensued, the ancient rancour of the parties was not only revived, but acquired additional force. The majority of the council, consisting of Abraham de Peyster, Samuel Staats, Robert Walters, and Thomas Weaver, who were Leislerians, insisted that the government had devolved upon the whole council, and should be administered by a majority of voices: and such was the opinion of the colonial legislature, and also of the lords of trade in England, to whom the subject was afterwards referred. But Col. Smith, the eldest member of the board, claimed not only to preside over its deliberations, but to exercise, of right, all the powers of the late governor; and in this pretension he was supported by Col. Peter Schuyler, and Robert Livingston. The authority of precedent was against this assumption; on the death of Governor Slaughter, Captain Ingoldsby having been chosen by the council to direct the administration, although Dudley had the advantage of seniority. The majority of the board adhering to their construction, Smith and his associates sought to distract the operations of the government, by absenting themselves from the council. The Assembly, summoned by the late

Kings, Abraham Gouverneur, Cornelius Sebring, and Cornelius Van Brandt: *Queens*, John Jackson, Daniel Whitehead: *Richmond*, Thomas Morgan and Garrat Veghte: *West Chester*, John Drake and John Hunt: *Albany*, Hendrick Hanson, Jan Jansen Bleeker, Ryer, Schermerhorn: *Ulster*, Jacob Rutten and Abraham Haasbrook: *Rensselaer*, Killian Van Rensselaer: *Suffolk*, Henry Pierson and Matthew Howell.

Earl, met on the 2d of April, and awaited from day to day, in great perplexity, the issue of the contest. At length, the majority of the board sent down to the house a representation of the controversy, with many reasons for the action of the assembly, in which, that body concurred; but the disputes continuing, it thought proper, after a session of seventeen days, to adjourn. Before the next session the Lt. Governor returned.

XXXIV. He brought with him the agreeable intelligence, that the crown had granted twenty-five hundred pounds for colonial defence, eight hundred pounds for Indian presents, and had purchased from the Indians a large tract of land upon which they resided, with a view of preserving them from French machinations. Soon after, he established, by ordinance, pursuant to the special direction of the lords of trade, a court of chancery, whose powers were vested in the governor and council, or any two of them. The court was fully organised on the second of September, 1701.

At this period Wm. Atwood, chief justice, was sworn of the council. His assistants on the bench, were Abraham de Peyster, and Robert Walters, the former of whom was also the deputy of Mr. Blaithwaite, the auditor general. Sampson Shelton Broughton, became attorney general, succeeding Mr. Atwood, upon his translation to the bench. Both these officers were now commissioned and paid directly by the crown. Amid the self gratulations of the province on being relieved from the expense of their salaries, it was not perceived, that this dependence took from them that integrity of character, which is indispensable to the faithful administration of justice. As, the Governor himself, all the officers above named, the majority of the council and of the assembly, were of the Leislerian party, there would seem to have been little cause for dissolving the house of representatives, although the measure was resorted to, on the first of June.

The succeeding election, though earnestly contested, resulted in a large majority of the assembly favourable to the administration; and Dutchess County, hitherto refusing to bear the charge of a representation, in the house, now sent two members. Mr. Abraham Gouverneur was chosen speaker. The objection to his naturalisation was a second time raised, and a second time overruled. In return for this attack, he procured a vote vacating the seats of Mr. Nicholls, who had been his rival for the speaker's chair, and of Mr. Wessels; both having been elected from the County of Albany, which, being non-resident there, they could not, pursuant to the law, represent. Seven members, disapproving this vote, seceded from the house, and thus gave their adversaries an opportunity to expel them, and to return others more tractable in their stead.

Mr. Livingston, as one of the earliest and most efficient opponents of Leisler, was peculiarly obnoxious to the party, "because," says Smith, somewhat maliciously, "of his sense and resolution, qualities rarely united in one individual at that day." The late Earl had protected him from the rage of his enemies, who, now much provoked, by the part he had taken in the late proceedings of the council, were disposed to make him feel the weight of their resentment. Mr. Livingston had been collector of the excise, and was secretary for Indian affairs. His accounts had never been formally settled, and, it would seem were intricate and confused, and having been called upon to state them to a committee of the house, he very uncourteously refused. Day after day was given for this purpose; and, at length, a bill was introduced confiscating his estate, unless he accounted by a designated period. Still continuing refractory, he was charged with the largest amounts which appeared by the public records to have come to his hands during his ministration, for whose expenditure there were not sufficient vouchers; making together the large sum, at that time of eighteen thousand pounds. For these proceedings the delay of Mr. Livingston furnished some extenuation; but an accusation raised against him for having obtained a commission from the Five Nations to solicit their affairs in England, seems to have been a mere senseless party clamour. The fact charged was innocent, if true; but was wholly unsupported by evidence. The committee of the house required, that he should purge himself of the imagined crime, by oath, and upon his indignant refusal, the house addressed the Governor to pray the King to remove him from office; and until his majesty's pleasure was known, to suspend his commission.*

At the same session, the son of Leisler again presented his claim for indemnity, which was supported by a letter from the ministry, to Lord Bellamont, commanding him to recommend his case to the general assembly of New York for relief. The house voted him the sum of one thousand pounds, which was paid under an act passed by the next legislature.

Tidings at length arrived, that the King had named Lord Cornbury to succeed the Earl of Bellamont; which so animated the anti-Leislerians, that in the commencement of the year 1702, Nicholas Bayard prepared addresses to the King, the parliament, and the governor expectant, which were subscribed at the tavern kept by one Hutchins, an alderman of the city; and which animadverted severely upon the conduct of the dominant party,

* Smith says Mr. Livingston's books and vouchers were detained from him by the government.

and that of the deceased Earl; charging the assembly with having obtained by bribery, the concurrence of the Lt. Governor, and the chief justice, in their measures.

Nanfan summoned Hutchins to deliver to him these addresses, and upon his refusal committed him to prison. His friends were not discouraged by this violence. Bayard, Rip Van Dam, Philip French, and Thomas Wenham, boldly addressed the Lt. Governor, justifying their acts, and demanding Hutchins' discharge. But Bayard fell into a trap which his over zealous loyalty had prepared for others. In the act, drawn by him, on Slaughter's arrival, in 1696, to recognise the right of William and Mary to the province, it was provided, that whoever should "by any manner of ways, or upon any pretence whatever, endeavour, by force of arms or otherwise, to disturb the peace, good and quiet of their majesties' government as it is now established, shall be deemed and esteemed as rebels and traitors, and incur the pains and penalties which the laws of England had provided for such offences." Under colour of this law, Nanfan committed Bayard to prison, as a traitor. His trial was hastened lest it should be prevented by the arrival and interference of Lord Cornbury; and he was formally convicted of high treason, and actually condemned to death. Happily, his persecutors were more merciful, or more cowardly, than the destroyers of Leisler; and a reprieve was granted until the King's pleasure should be known. Hutchins was also convicted, but was bailed on the payment of forty dollars to the sheriff. Bayard was kept in prison, having refused to procure, for that officer, the gift of a farm of about fifteen hundred pounds value, until liberated by Cornbury who caused the attainer to be reversed.*

Soon after the trial Nanfan again convened the assembly, which commending his late measures, outlawed French and Wendham, who had absconded on Bayard's commitment; and notwithstanding his successor was momentarily expected, the Lt. Governor suspended Mr. Livingston from his seat in council.



CHAPTER IV.

I. Nature of the Provincial History for the first half of the eighteenth century. II. Constitution of the Colony. III. Disputed Boundary with France—Indian relations. IV. Administration of Lord Cornbury. V. Arrival and death of Lord Lovelace. VI. Administration of Lt. Governor Ingoldsby—Unsuccessful expedition against Canada—Its consequences to the province arrested by the treaty of Utrecht—Death of Queen Anne—Accession of George I. VII. Presidency of Col. Schuyler. VIII. Administration of Governor Burnet. IX. Of Colonel Montgomery. X. Presidency of Rip Van Dam, and administration of Governor Cosby. XI. Administration of Governor Clarke.

I. During the first half of the 18th century, the history of New York presents few subjects of interest; and they may be reduced under three general divisions:—The contest for power between the Governor and assembly:—The efforts to restrain the French encroachments:—And the relations with the Indian tribes.

II. The political power of the colony was divided between the crown and the people; but the lion's share fell to the former. It possessed all the executive power, including that of appointment to office; the right to constitute the judiciary and the council, and the veto upon legislation. To the people, however, belonged the power of the purse; frequently sufficient to protect them from the abuse of the other powers, and even in their restricted legislation, giving the means of preserving the essentials of political prosperity.

As part of the British empire the colony was wholly dependent upon parliament. But as subjects of that empire, the people claimed and enjoyed those great principles of civil and religious liberty which had been matured and established by the revolution of 1688. These were so protected by public opinion, coextensive with British rule, that no agent of the government could venture long to infringe them with impunity. Subject to this parliamentary power, and to these general principles, we must seek the colonial constitution in the royal instructions.

A Governor, and Lt. Governor, were appointed by the crown. A council, executive and legislative, limited to twelve members, three of whom made a quorum, was sometimes appointed by the King, at others, by the Governor. The assembly consisted of twenty-seven representatives, chosen by the people, pursuant to a writ of summons issued by the Governor. Its continuance was unlimited until 1737, when it was restricted, by law, to three years; but this act having been disallowed, a septennial law was passed, in 1744. The Governor, however, still retained the power to dissolve or prorogue it. The pay of the members varied in the several counties from six to ten shillings per day.

By his commission the Governor was empowered:—To suspend from office the Lt.

* Smith.

Governor, or any member of council, and to fill the vacancy; and when the number of the council was reduced to less than seven, to make up that number:—To convoke the assembly, according to the usages of the province:—To make laws, with the consent of the council and assembly; transmitting them, within three months, to the King, for his approbation or disallowance, but to remain in force until disallowed:—To have a negative voice in passing all laws:—To hold the public seal of the province:—To erect, with consent of the council, such courts as he and they should deem necessary; and to appoint judges and justices of the peace:—To pardon offenders and remit penalties; cases of treason, and murder, only excepted:—To collate persons to ecclesiastical benefices:—To levy and command the military force as captain general:—To raise fortifications, and constitute cities, with consent of the council:—To dispose by warrant and by consent of the council, for the support of the government, of all public moneys:—To grant the crown lands, reserving such quit rents as he and the council should determine:—And to appoint fairs and ports.

In case of vacancy in the office of governor, or in his absence, these powers devolved on the Lt. Governor, if any; otherwise, upon the counsellor first named in the Governor's instructions and resident in the province.

The instructions accompanying the commission, were explanatory of the patent, and regulated the Governor's conduct, on ordinary contingencies; they were never recorded, and were changeable at the royal pleasure. The salary of the Governor was fixed, and paid by the assembly, until the year 1770, when it was paid by the crown.

The powers conferred by the commission were generally acquiesced in by the people, except those relating to the disposition of the public funds, and to the establishment of the judiciary. On the former point, much and frequent controversy arose, and the assembly, finally, attained the right of appointing a treasurer to disburse the funds raised by them. The right was first exercised in 1706, under an instruction of Queen Anne, but its use was often a subject of contest between the Governor and assembly.

The justices courts, and courts of sessions, and common pleas, were established by ordinance of the Governor and council. The supreme court was first erected by law; but subsequently the terms were directed by ordinance, alterable at the pleasure of the Governor and council. The justices of the peace, and of the court of common pleas, held their offices at the will of the Governor; the judges of the supreme court held by separate commissions, generally by the same tenure. In relation to the constitution and common-law powers of these courts, there prevailed but little diversity of opinion; although the assembly from time to time asserted that all courts of justice should be established by the whole legislature. But with regard to the equity power, at one time claimed for the supreme court, and in regard to the court of chancery, there was great dissatisfaction in the public mind. The jurisdiction of the supreme court, as a court of exchequer, was strenuously disputed, was disclaimed by Chief Justice Morris, and was finally abandoned about the year 1736: one case, only, it would seem, having been entertained by the court.

The establishment of a court of chancery by ordinance, and the exercise of the chancellor's power by the Governor, were at all times obnoxious to the people. The general assembly of 1683, endeavoured to create this court by law, with a *chancellor* and other officers to be appointed by the Governor. But the Governor and council returned the bill, with an amendment, declaring the Governor and council to be the court of chancery, with power to the Governor to depute a chancellor, and in this form it was passed. In 1701, as we have seen, the court was established by ordinance, vesting its powers in the Governor and council, and was so sustained until the revolution. But in 1708, and in 1735, and at other times, the assembly denounced this organisation as contrary to law, and dangerous to the liberties and properties of the people.

The other courts were, the *prerogative*, the powers of which were exercised by the Governor, by deputy; the admiralty court, constituted under the admiralty in England; and the court of the Governor and council. The last, under the royal instructions, had appellate jurisdiction from the courts of common law, in cases where the value in controversy exceeded 300*l.*; and from this court an appeal lay to the King in council, where the value exceeded 500*l.* sterling.

III. The undefined boundary, between the French and English possessions in America, was a source of perpetual feud. The French made, continually, encroachments upon the country south of the lakes, and sought to seduce or subjugate the Indian tribes which inhabited it. To resist these efforts the English were required to preserve constant negotiations with the tribes, to purchase their aid by costly presents and unwavering kindness, and to awe them by military posts. Were this quarrel to have been maintained by the principal parties only, it is probable, that it would not have been violent or enduring. Both had possessions far greater than they could use, and many years must have elapsed before their approximation to each other would have been inconvenient; but the predatory and warlike savages offered an agency through which national enmity

might be vented; and the fur trade, of which they were the creators, was deemed an object worthy of purchase by any expenditure of blood.

New York, as a frontier province, and the Five Nations within her borders, who acknowledged her dominion, were especially exposed to French aggression. Hence, the province was required to make incessant expenditures of men and money, frequently disproportionate to her means, and inequitable when compared with the aid supplied by other colonies, which she covered and protected. It was the duty of the governors, upon the royal requisition, to demand these appropriations, and the people sometimes deemed it a duty to themselves to refuse them. Controversies from these sources often marred the harmony of the colony.

This concise review, of the political condition, and main interests of the province, enables us to pursue briefly and satisfactorily the course of our narrative.

IV. Lord Cornbury commenced his administration (3d. May, 1702,) by espousing the anti-Leislerian faction. Being supported by popular favour, the dread of his power induced the chief justice Atwood, and Weaver, who had acted as solicitor general, to quit the province, both having become odious by the conviction of Bayard. Driven from the city by an epidemic disease which prevailed during the summer, the Governor retired to Jamaica, on Long Island, where he began the development of his character, by abetting some Episcopalians who had illegally seized a Presbyterian church in that village. To this injustice he added another more flagrant. The Presbyterian pastor, with great inconvenience to himself, had yielded the manse for his lordship's temporary use, who, in return for the benefaction, delivered it to the Episcopal party, and encouraged its agent to farm the glebe for the benefit of the Episcopal church. Bigotry like this could not be satiated by a single outrage; and he soon after prohibited the Dutch ministers and teachers from exercising their functions without his special license.

An assembly, elected after his arrival, met him at Jamaica, and being of the same party with his lordship, gave him credit for his professions of faithful service. Under pretence of the war which had been declared against France and Spain, in the current year, he obtained a grant of 1800*l.* for the defence of the frontiers; he also received a donation of 2,000*l.* towards the expense of his voyage, which drew forth the reprobation of the Queen. The revenue act, from which his salary was derived, was continued until 1709. In the succeeding year (April) he obtained 1500*l.*, under colour of erecting batteries at the Narrows. But this sum, and a large part of the former appropriation, were converted to his private use. In 1704, he demanded further supplies, which the house deemed unnecessary, inasmuch as a peace between the Five Nations and the French, preserved the borders of New York from hostility: Yet the eastern provinces were not spared; Deerfield, in Massachussetts, having been destroyed, and many of the inhabitants, with their pastor, Mr. Williams, made captives. His requisitions, however, led to an examination of his conduct, to the conviction of the assembly, of his baseness, to their rejection of his demand, and to their dissolution.

The succeeding assembly was not more accommodating; for, though the entrance of a French privateer in the harbour induced them to grant money for fortification, they placed it in the hands of a treasurer of their own choice. He punished their refractoriness by dissolving the house; but found little favour with a third assembly, convened 19th of August, 1708; which, though it could not refuse, at this juncture, to provide for Indian presents, required a list of the articles proposed, and an estimate of the charge, before it would make the donation. It rejected absolutely his earnest instances for the continuation of the revenue, and passed a series of resolutions condemnatory of his administration.

His lordship again interfered with the religious worship of the dissenters; forbidding the Dutch congregation, to open their church to Mr. Francis McKeemie, a Presbyterian preacher; and soon after imprisoned him and Mr. Hampton, another minister of the same sect, for preaching without his license. They remained in duress for six weeks, and were finally liberated, on bail, by the chief justice, Mompesson. McKeemie was subsequently indicted; and, though acquitted, was compelled to pay the costs of prosecution.

These public measures of his lordship were, in themselves, sufficient to alienate the affections of his own partizans, and to arm his adversaries with irresistible weapons; but his private deportment was not less unworthy and offensive. His dissolute habits and ignoble tastes and manners, completed the disgust with which he was now universally regarded; and when he was seen rambling abroad in the dress of a woman, the people beheld with indignation and shame, the representative of their sovereign, and ruler of the colony.

He was the grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, and first cousin of the Queen. Whether from real difference in sentiment, or from policy, not then uncommon, whilst his father adhered to James, he attached himself to King William, and was among the first officers who joined him at Torbay. Having dissipated his substance in riot and debauchery, and

being compelled to fly from his creditors, he obtained from his patron the government of New York, which was confirmed by the Queen, who added the government of New Jersey. His character is portrayed as a compound of bigotry and intolerance, rapacity and prodigality, voluptuousness and cruelty, united with the loftiest arrogance and the meanest chicane.

The Queen was compelled, in 1709, by the reiterated and unanimous complaints of the people of New York and New Jersey, to revoke his commission. When deprived of office, his creditors threw him into prison; and thus degraded by his public offences, and deprived of liberty by his private vices, this kinsman of his Queen remained a prisoner for debt, in the province he had governed, till the death of his father elevating him to the peerage, entitled him to liberation. He returned to Europe, and died in the year 1728.

V. His successor, John, Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley, was appointed in the spring of 1708, and arrived in the province on the 18th of December, following. His character seems to have been the antipodes of that of Lord Cornbury. But the hopes entertained of a happy administration were frustrated by his death, on the succeeding 5th of May.

VI. Upon his demise, the government devolved upon Richard Ingoldsby, Lt. Governor. His administration, of eleven months, is chiefly distinguished by a second unsuccessful attempt on Canada.

The French continued their aggressions at the eastward. In the preceding year they penetrated to Haverhill, on the Merrimack, and reduced the town to ashes. Upon the entreaty of the inhabitants of New England, the British ministry adopted a plan proposed by Col. Vetch, for the conquest of Acadia, Canada, and Newfoundland; by which an attack was to be made on Quebec, by a squadron with five regiments from England, and 1200 provincials, from Massachusetts and Rhode Island; whilst 1500 men, under Cols. Nicholson and Vetch, from the central colonies, attempted Montreal by way of Lake Champlain.

The inhabitants of New York entered into this scheme with great alacrity. They raised the necessary funds by issuing, for the first time, bills of credit, and fitted out a force of 487 men, besides several volunteer companies, which repaired to the rendezvous upon Wood creek, where forts, block houses, and stores, with 100 boats, and as many birch canoes, had been prepared, chiefly at the charge of the province. The Five Nations, by the influence of Col. Peter Schuyler, had been induced to take up the hatchet, and to send 600 warriors to the field, leaving their families to be maintained by the provincial treasury. The conjuncture was deemed highly favourable to the enterprise, as France was not in a condition to aid her colony, and many of her dependent Indians had been neutralised by treaties with the confederate tribes. But the defeat of the Portuguese, at this moment, rendering necessary to them all the aid which their English allies could give, caused another direction to the European forces designed for the American adventure. Thus, the labours and great expenditures of the colonies, to which New York had contributed 20,000*l.*, were sacrificed to European policy.

Col. Nicholson returned to England to solicit further assistance. He was accompanied by Col. Schuyler with five sachems of the confederated Indians. The Colonel bore with him the most flattering testimonials of the sense which the legislature entertained of his eminent services.

It suited the ministry to make an exhibition of these sons of the forest. The court being then in mourning for the Prince of Denmark, the American kings were dressed in black under clothes, and their coarse and filthy blankets were exchanged for rich scarlet cloth mantles trimmed with gold. A more than ordinary solemnity attended the audience they had of her Majesty; Sir Charles Cottrel conducted them in coaches to St. James; and the Lord Chamberlain introduced them to the royal presence, where the chief warrior and orator addressed a speech, with the customary belts of wampum, to her Majesty.

To the solicitations of Cols. Nicholson and Schuyler, the ministry returned the most favourable promises; but their execution was so long delayed, that Nicholson resolved to attack Port Royal, with the means at his disposal in the colonies. With twelve ships of war and twenty transports, having on board one regiment of marines, and four of infantry, raised in New England, he assailed and captured the place, and obtained full possession of Nova Scotia, on the 5th of October, 1710.

Col. Ingoldsby, from his participation in the measures of Cornbury, was obnoxious to the people of New York and New Jersey, and their remonstrances procured his dismissal. His place was supplied by Gerardus Beekman, the senior councillor, from the 10th of April, 1710, till the arrival of Governor Hunter, on the 14th of June, following.*

* The members of council, at the arrival of Hunter, were Messrs. Beekman, Van Dam, Rensselaer, Mompesson, Barbarie, and Philipse. The leading members of assembly, during his administration, were Mr. Nicholl, the speaker, Mr. Livingston, Mr. De Lancey, and Mr. Morris. The last was eminently active and popular.

VII. Brigadier General Hunter was a native of Scotland, and had been apprenticed to an apothecary; but he deserted his master and entered the army. Being a man of wit and personal beauty, he acquired the affections of Lady Hay, whom he afterwards married. He had been nominated in the year 1707, Lt. Governor of Virginia, under George, Earl of Orkney; but having been captured by the French, in his voyage to that colony, was carried into France. Upon his release, he was appointed to succeed Lord Lovelace. He was, unquestionably, a man of merit, since he enjoyed the intimacy of Swift, Addison and others distinguished for sense and learning; by whose interest, it is supposed, he obtained this profitable place. He mingled freely with the world, and was somewhat tainted by its follies; had engaging manners, blended, perhaps not unhappily for his success, with a dash of original vulgarity.

He brought with him 3,000 Palatines, who, in the previous year, had fled to England from the rage of persecution in Germany. Many of whom settled in the City of New York; others in Germantown, Livingston manor, Columbia county; and others in Pennsylvania.

Soon after his arrival he held a conference at Albany with the Five Nations; and was importunately urged by delegates from New England, to arm them against the tribes who, in the service of the French, had harassed the north-eastern frontier. But he wisely resisted their instances, under the conviction, that a breach of the neutrality which subsisted between the natives, would expose his own province to the most disastrous results.

He met a new assembly at New York and sought to heal effectually the wounds which the late party conflicts had given to the public peace. But the harmony of his administration was in some degree marred by disagreement between the assembly and council, relative to the appropriation law; the latter refusing to place the public funds in the care of the provincial treasurer; which occasioned a prorogation of the house. The Governor cautiously refrained from entering, personally, into this dispute, until he had ascertained, that the views of the council would be sanctioned by the ministry; then, he strongly reprov'd the course of the house, and categorically demanded, whether they would support her Majesty's government, in the manner she was pleased to direct, provide for the public debts, and take measures for the protection of the frontier? The house, confounded by this speech, sought refuge in the pretext, that his prorogation in the preceding February, whilst he was in the adjacent province, had disqualified them to act; whereupon, they were dissolved.

An appropriation bill before the next assembly (in 1711) was wrecked by an attempt on the part of the council to amend it; the right of that body to amend a money bill, being denied by the house. Nor was the Governor enabled, until 1713, and after the dissolution of another assembly, to procure due provision for the support of the government, and payments of its debts, notwithstanding all the positions of the assembly were condemned by the board of trade and plantations. In May, of that year, he distinctly told the house, "that it would be in vain to endeavour to lodge the money allotted for the support of government in other than the hands of the Queen's officers. Nevertheless," said he, "if you are so resolved, you may put the country to the expense of a treasurer for the custody of money raised for extraordinary uses." He added, that he would pass no law, until provision was made for the government. Thus coerced, the assembly passed the customary bill; and in the succeeding year, made provision for paying the public debts, which had been augmented by events, we are about to narrate, to the sum of 28,000*l.*; issuing bills of credit to that amount, which they lodged in the hands of the provincial treasurer. From this period, until he retired from the government, in 1719, his intercourse with the assembly was entirely cordial.

Animated by his success in Nova Scotia, Col. Nicholson again, and successfully, urged upon the ministry the reduction of Canada, which the Indian chiefs had also recommended, as the only effectual means of securing the northern colonies. Circulars were addressed to the governors of the northern and middle provinces to meet and confer with him, and to prepare their respective quotas of men and provisions. The assembly of New York, 2d of July, 1711, in aid of the enterprise, passed an act for raising troops, restricted the price of provisions, and issued 10,000*l.* in bills of credit, to be redeemed by taxation in five years.

But the expedition proved most disastrous. Col. Nicholson, under whom served Cols. Schuyler, Whiting and Ingoldsby, mustered, at Albany, two thousand colonists, one thousand Germans and one thousand Indians, who commenced their march towards Canada, on the 28th of August. The troops from Boston, consisting of several veteran regiments of the Duke of Marlborough's army, one battalion of marines, and two provincial regiments, amounting to six thousand four hundred men, commanded by Brigadier General Hill; sailed on board of sixty-eight vessels, under convoy of Sir Hovedon Walker, 30th of July, and arrived off the St. Lawrence, on the 14th of August. In ascending the river,

the fleet was entangled amid rocks and Islands, on the northern shore, and ran imminent hazard of total destruction. Eight transports, with eight hundred men, perished. Upon this disaster, the squadron bore away for Cape Breton; and the expedition was abandoned, on the ground of want of provisions, and the impossibility of procuring a seasonable supply. The admiral sailed directly for England, and the colonial forces for Boston; whilst Col. Nicholson, thus deserted, was compelled to retreat from Fort George. The want of skill and fortitude, were eminently conspicuous in the British commanders of this enterprise.*

Apprehensive that the enemy would fall upon the borders of the province, as they afterwards did in small parties, upon this miscarriage, Governor Hunter obtained from the assembly means to keep troops in pay during the winter, and to repair the out forts. For more than a year, the clouds of adversity lowered darkly over the province. The series of untoward events, clearly deducible from incapacity or criminal negligence in the European governors, chilled the affections of the Five Nations and prepared them for the seductions of the enemy. So rife became the discontent of the Indians, generally, that even those at Catskill sent a belt of wampum to those of Dutchess, to prepare for war; and the Senecas and Shawnees, gave cause to apprehend hostility. Great dread also prevailed of an attack from the enemy upon the City of New York by sea; which was rendered more terrible by an insurrection of the negroes; who, in execution of a plot to conflagrate the town, fired a house in the night and killed several persons who attempted to extinguish it; for which, nineteen were executed. Happily, the impending evils were averted by the treaty of Utrecht, between the belligerent powers, concluded on the 31st of March, 1713. This treaty, generally deemed dishonourable to Great Britain and injurious to her allies, was beneficial to New York, as it recognised the Five Nations and their country as subject to Great Britain; but it left the boundaries of that country, as before, wholly undefined.

Queen Anne died on the 1st August, 1714, and was succeeded by George I, from whom Governor Hunter obtained leave of absence from his government. He left New York 13th July, 1719; and, on his arrival at London, changed his government with William Burnet, son of the celebrated Bishop Burnet, for the office of comptroller of the customs.

No colonial Governor has earned a more excellent, or more merited reputation, than Brigadier Hunter. Whilst he maintained the dignity of his station, and preserved the royal authority in full vigour, he conciliated the people of New York, and New Jersey, and received from both, in the form of legislative resolves, the most enviable testimonials of their esteem and affection.

Like most men remarkable for political success, he selected his associates and agents with much judgment; and, instead of forcibly opposing the public will, sought, by gentle means, to guide it. In New Jersey, Col. Lewis Morris, the chief justice and popular favourite, was his principal adviser: In New York, he was sustained by that gentleman, who was also chief justice of that province, and by Messrs. Robert Livingston, De Lancey, Schuyler, and others of high character and influence.

VII. During the interval between the departure of Governor Hunter and the arrival of Governor Burnet, the administration was in the hands of Col. Schuyler. He had no meeting with the legislature; and the only memorable events of his officiate were the renewal of the Indian treaty, at Albany, and an effort to determine the boundary between New York and New Jersey.

VIII. Mr. Burnet arrived, 17th September, 1720. He possessed good sense and polite manners, was a well read scholar, and had a sprightly and social disposition, which devotion to study restrained from excess. He had impaired an inconsiderable fortune by adventuring in the South Sea Scheme. By the assistance of Mr. Hunter, he was enabled, before his arrival, properly to appreciate both persons and things, in the province, and thus to forestall many of the advantages of experience. He connected himself, close-

* The ministry were, generally, censured by the Whigs for the project of this enterprise, and for the measures taken for its execution. It was never laid before Parliament, though then in session; on account, as it was said, of the greater secrecy; and for the same reason the fleet was not victualled at home. They relied on New England for supplies, and this defeated the design; for the ships tarried at Boston, until the season for attack was past. According to Lord Harley's account, the whole was a contrivance of Bolingbroke, Moore, and the Lord Chancellor Harcourt, to cheat the public of 20,000*l*. The latter of these, was pleased to say, "No government was worth serving, that would not admit of such advantageous jobs."—*Smith's New York*, 131. From the manner in which this and other enterprises against the possessions of France, in America, were conducted, we are almost prepared to agree in opinion with the Swedish traveller, Kalm, that Great Britain "was not earnestly disposed to drive that power from the continent, preferring to retain it as a check upon the colonists, who, they feared, would otherwise become powerful and independent."

ly, with Morris, Livingston, Colden, Alexander, and other friends of Mr. Hunter; and, consequently, few changes were made in the colonial offices.

His administration of seven years was a prosperous one. At the first session of the assembly after his arrival, he obtained an act for the support of the government for five years; another, imposing a duty of two per cent. on the import of European goods; and a third, prohibiting the sale of Indian goods to the French. The last, designed to impair the influence of these rivals, by restricting their means of gratifying the savages, met with violent opposition from mercantile men who prospered by the trade; and was, perhaps, the true source of the difference which arose between him and the assembly of 1727; and the cause of some indiscretion, on his part, towards an eminent and popular citizen.

The persecutions in France which ensued the revocation of the edict of Nantz, drove the Protestant subjects of Louis XIV. into foreign states. Many fled to this province. The most opulent settled in the city; others planted New Rochelle, upon the East River, and a few seated themselves at New Paltz, in Ulster county. Those in New York established a church upon the principles and model of that of Geneva, which soon became considerable, by the wealth, number, and general respectability of its members. It was served by two ministers, who, becoming rivals and enemies, divided the congregation, and Mr. Rou, the most active and aspiring, was dismissed from his charge. He brought a bill in chancery for restitution, and the congregation apprehending a decree in his favour, from Mr. Burnet, who had admitted him to his intimacy, re-instated him; and the disaffected withdrew from the church.

Among the latter, Mr. De Lancey was distinguished for wealth and popular influence. He was zealous in his religion, and a generous benefactor of the church, which he left with great regret. He had opposed the prohibition of the French trade, and the Governor, deeming him an enemy, inflicted upon him a personal indignity. Mr. De Lancey was returned to the assembly in the room of a deceased member, in 1725; and when he offered himself to take the oaths, the Governor demanded how he had become a subject of the crown. He answered, that he had been denized in England: but his excellency dismissed him, taking time, as he alleged, for further consideration of the subject.

The qualifications of Mr. De Lancey were indubitable. He had sat in several assemblies unquestioned. The house, whose province the Governor had invaded by assuming to judge of the qualification of a member, admitted him to a seat, and was indignant towards the Governor, but could find no other ground on which to assail him, save that of the court of chancery. Resolutions condemnatory of the organization of that court, and questioning its expediency in any form, were passed, whereupon the Governor instantly dissolved the house. He never met another in the province, being transferred to the government of Massachusetts.

He left New York with deep regret. His marriage with a daughter of Mr. Vanhorne had connected him with a numerous family there; and he had contracted, with several of the inhabitants, an intimate friendship. The great merit of his administration consisted in his effectual efforts to diminish the trade and influence of the French with the northern Indians. To which end, he erected several forts: and that at Oswego, at his own expense. He failed, however, in his endeavours to prevent the establishment of a French fort at Niagara, by which that nation secured to themselves the possession of the west end of lake Ontario, as they had previously that of the east by fort Frontignac, built many years before.

His merits were not immediately obvious to the public sense; and until the vast designs of the French upon America were developed, his administration was not duly appreciated. Even the acts which he had obtained to restrain the trade with the French, were disallowed by the crown. The excessive love of money, common to colonial governors, was a vice from which he was entirely free. He sold no offices, nor attempted to raise a fortune by indirect means. He lived generously, and carried scarce any thing away with him except his books. These, and the conversation of men of letters, were to him inexhaustible sources of delight. His astronomical observations were useful; but by a comment on the Apocalypse he exposed himself, as other learned men have done, to the criticism of those who have not ability to write half so well.*

IX. Col. John Montgomery received from him the seals of the provinces of New York and New Jersey, on the 15th April, 1728. He was a Scotchman, bred a soldier, but had been, during the latter years of his life, groom of the bed-chamber, to George the Second, before his accession to the throne. This station, and a seat in parliament, had paved his way to preferment in America. Good natured, and enterprising, and fond of ease, his short administration presents scarce any matter worthy of special note.

He avoided the shoals on which his predecessor had struck. Dissolved the assembly

* Smith's New York, 172, 173.

which Burnet had called, even before it had convened, and declined the duties of chancellor, for which he declared himself unfit; until specially enjoined to exercise the office by orders from England; and even then, he never made a decree. The legislature established his salary for five years. He renewed, at Albany, the treaty with the Five Nations, and engaged them in the defence of the fort at Oswego, which had been threatened by the French.

During his term, in the year 1731, the boundary between New York and Connecticut was finally settled; and a tract of land, upon the Connecticut side, of 60,000 acres, called the Oblong, was ceded to the former, in consideration of another, near the Sound, surrendered to the latter. For this Oblong, two patents were issued; one in London, on the day after the surrender, to Sir Joseph Eyles and others; and the other, posterior, in the city of New York, to Hawley & Co. These grants became subjects of litigation, and the source of much party animosity.

X. Governor Montgomery died on the 1st July, 1731. He was succeeded by Rip Van Dam, the oldest member of the council, and an eminent merchant of the city; who held the government until the 1st August, 1732, when William Cosby arrived with a commission, to govern this and the province of New Jersey.

In this year, Fort Frederick was erected at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, by the French, in contravention, as the English writers allege, of the treaty of Utrecht. They were suffered, however, to complete a work that gave them the command of this important pass, between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, not only without interruption, but without prohibition.*

About the time of Col. Cosby's appointment, a bill had been introduced into parliament, for the encouragement of the sugar plantations, by which the colonists on the main supposed their interests were sacrificed to those of their fellow-subjects of the islands. General alarm prevailed through the provinces, and petitions and remonstrances were transmitted from the respective legislatures against the bill. Mr. Cosby had taken an active part, in London, in favour of the provinces, and the reputation of his services spread before him a bright sun-shine, in which he might, with prudence, have basked. But with regard to public services, there is this difference between those who perform and those who receive them. With the one, time gives new claims for consideration and reward; whilst with the other, their importance fades, and the first compensation is deemed a payment in full. If the benefactor have sometimes cause to complain of ingratitude, the obligee has more frequently reason to reproach him for presumption and extortion. These views of the opposite sides of the shield, led, as usual, to violent conflicts.

The assembly convened on the 19th August, and readily passed an act for the maintenance of the government for six years, and proposed to present the Governor 750*l.* for his services, relative to the sugar act, which they were induced to make 1000*l.* in consequence of his dissatisfaction with the first sum. But, as the reward rose, the Governor sunk in their estimation. They made provision for establishing a Latin grammar school, for maintaining the forts at Oswego, and in the Indian country; broached, for consideration, the vexed question of fees in courts of justice, which were not fixed by law; and appropriated two hundred pounds for a provincial agent in London, to be appointed by certain merchants there.

The province had been free from faction, at least, since the commencement of Governor Burnet's administration, but it was destined again to become the sport of party, growing out of mere personal considerations. The senior member of council, it would seem, when administering the government, was entitled to one-half the emoluments of office, during the absence of the Governor. Mr. Van Dam, with the approbation of the council, had, however, received the whole salary, for the term of his service. But Cosby brought out the king's order, for an equal partition. Van Dam assented, upon condition the Governor would also divide with him the sums which he had received in England, stating his own receipts at 175*l.*, and the Governor's at 640*l.*; and, upon the rejection of this proposition, not only refused to pay, but demanded a balance.

The Governor resorted to a bill in equity, before the judges of the supreme court, as barons of the exchequer, and Van Dam endeavoured to institute a suit at common law, but was baffled by the judges in one effort, and by the clerk in another. In defence against the bill, his counsel, Messrs. Smith and Alexander, excepted to the jurisdiction of the court. De Lancey and Philipse, two of the judges, over-ruled the plea, against the opinion of Chief Justice Morris. The last, by the publication of his opinion, excited the Governor to remove him from office, and to substitute Mr. De Lancey, junr. And having done this without consultation with his council, he gave that body great offence. Thus,

* *Members of Council*: Walters, Van Dam, Barbarie, Clarke, Harrison, Colden, Alexander, Morris, jun. Van Horne, Provost, Livingston, Kennedy, De Lancey, and Courtland, *Speaker of assembly*, Philipse.

by assailing some of the most popular men of the colony, and disregarding those associated with him in the administration, he raised against himself a host of enemies.

He was, however, supported by a powerful party, and studying to propitiate the people, by recommending measures of a popular character, and by attention to his public duties, he was enabled to retain a majority in the assembly, though Morris had been returned from Westchester county. At the session of June, 1734, the opposition assailed the court of exchequer, and prevailed on the house to hear counsel, Mr. Murray for, and Mr. Smith, against it. But no definite measure appears to have resulted from the discussion. During the session, large appropriations were made for fortifications; and the Quakers obtained the exemption from oaths granted to the sect in Great Britain.

The press was engaged by both parties in their quarrel. The opposition claiming the title of patriots used the journal of Zenger, and the administration that of Bradford. The satire in the former, either from its grossness or its wit, became intolerable to the administration. At the instance of the chief justice, certain ballads in the former were presented by the grand jury as libels, and ordered to be burned by the common hangman. It would have been well had the vengeance of party been confined to such works of party, and the persons of partizans been spared. It is always preferable that party rage should vent itself upon the writings and effigies of obnoxious men, than upon their property, their liberties, or their lives. But political rancour is not always to be restrained within these comparatively harmless bounds. The jury addressed the Governor for a proclamation offering a reward for discovery of the author, and the council caballed with the assembly to detect the writer of other libels in Zenger's journal. The house, however, declined to become an agent in the quarrel, which the council pushed to extremes. In formal session, at which were present the governor, chief justice, and Messrs. Clarke, Harrison, Colden, Livingston, Kennedy, Courtlandt, Lane, and Horsmanden, certain numbers of the New York Weekly Journal, were ordered to be burned by the hangman, "as containing many things tending to sedition and faction, to bring his majesty's government into contempt, and to disturb the peace, and containing in them, likewise, not only reflections upon his excellency the Governor, in particular, and the legislature in general, but also upon the most considerable persons in the most distinguished stations in the province;" and the mayor and magistrates of the city were directed to attend the execution of the sentence.

But this was a duty which the city officers would not recognize. The court of sessions refused to permit the order to be entered; and the aldermen protested against it as arbitrary and illegal. The hangman being forbidden to obey it, his place was supplied by a negro slave of the sheriff, in presence of the recorder, Harrison, and some dependents of the Governor. Soon after, Zenger was committed to close confinement, but was liberated upon high bail; and, being strenuously supported, continued the publication of his paper.

The Governor still retained the confidence of the assembly; and, though that body could not resist the popular motion made for its dissolution, it concurred in the vote, upon an understanding that the Governor would take upon himself the responsibility of rejecting it. Despairing of success through a new assembly, the opposition resolved to present an accusation against him to the king, which they entrusted to Mr. Morris, who had personal views, relative to New Jersey, for visiting London. That he might retain his seat in the house, which he would have vacated by departure without leave, and at the same time preserve his purpose secret, until it was too late to circumvent it, he obtained leave "to go home;" employing an equivocal expression applicable to his residence in New Jersey and to Great Britain. He repaired to Shrewsbury-house, and thence embarked without observation. But his mission was unsuccessful. The lords of trade, after hearing Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, against the Governor, reported that the reasons for his removal were insufficient.

The grand jury refusing to indict Zenger, the attorney general was driven to the odious proceeding by information. His counsel, Messrs. Alexander and Smith, with not more boldness than wantonness, in order to embarrass the prosecutor, ventured to impeach the authority of the judges, by excepting to the legality of their commissions. The bench lost all patience at this attack; and the chief justice refused to allow or hear the exception. "You thought," said he to Smith, "to have gained great popularity and applause by opposing this court, as you did the court of the exchequer; but you have brought it to that point, that, either we must go from the bench, or you from the bar." At the same time, he handed an order to the clerk, excluding Alexander and Smith from practice, and directing their names to be stricken from the roll of attorneys. This was, indeed, a high-handed and unwarrantable measure. For, however captious and unfounded the exception may have been, the right to make it, cannot be questioned. Mr. Chambers was named by the court, counsel for Zenger, who took safer ground for himself, and pleaded the general issue.

The silenced counsel carried the case of their client before another tribunal, where

they had assurance of an attentive hearing, if not of a sound decision. They argued it in the public journals, before tavern clubs, and street juries; and with such effect too, that, when the cause came to be formally tried by a special jury, there was, probably, not a man of the panel who was unprejudiced. When the case was called, Mr. Andrew Hamilton, a distinguished lawyer, from Pennsylvania, appeared for the defendant, and was hailed by his party as the champion of liberty. He adopted the principle of strategy, that the safest defence was an attack of the enemy; and covering the baldness of his client's case, he had the address to submit a new issue to the jury, the guilt of his prosecutors, and the good fortune to procure a verdict against them, by the acquittal of his client.

The decision was received with exulting shouts from the audience. Mr. Hamilton was splendidly entertained by the city authorities, and received the freedom of the city, in a gold box, on which its arms were engraven, and encircled by laudatory quotations. His success served him much, also, in his own colony, contributing to pave his way there to the highest honours.

The English patentees of the "Oblong," sought relief in chancery before the Governor; whilst Alexander and Smith, who were interested in the last patent, gave new cause of offence, by excepting to the Governor's exercise of chancery powers, and by their successful efforts to engage the assembly in their opposition. That body, unanimously, and perhaps sincerely, as their longer continuance was becoming very offensive to the country, prayed for dissolution, which the Governor again refused. The country party did not manage these circumstances with due skill; for, notwithstanding the prayer of the house, it charged upon their protracted service the decay of trade, and all the mighty evils which party leaders ascribe to all causes which oppose their aims. Thus irritated, the house would not follow up the lead; but declined to entertain the complaint of Zenger's counsel against the act of the judges striking them from the rolls.

In the midst of these party feuds Mr. Cosby died, (March 10th, 1736,) and in the arms of death, the ruling passion prevailed. He excluded Mr. Van Dam from the council board, and, thereby, from the succession to the government, which must otherwise have fallen upon him. Upon a review of his administration from the materials before us, we concur in the opinion which Mr. Smith expressed of his own incapacity to judge properly of the Governor's conduct; and incline to believe, that, in the second historical sketch by that gentleman, party feeling has discoloured the page, and the name of Cosby, with unmerited obloquy.

The public acts of the Governor were such as the country required, and as liberal as those of his predecessors. He preserved the confidence of the assembly, and the support of many of the most distinguished inhabitants. In an embittered contest, the forms of the law and the constitution were observed; and if the exclusion of the councillors from practice may not be justified, it may be palliated, by the wantonness of his assailants, who with equal power would not probably have shown more moderation. Another historian, whilst condemning his acts of omission, has awarded him no mean praise.* "It must be acknowledged," he observes, "that, he possessed many good and amiable qualities. He was affable and courteous in his deportment; honest and sincere in all his private transactions. Though not possessed of talents, either splendid or great, yet he was attentive to the concerns of the colony, and to the fair and impartial administration of justice within it."

XI. Mr. George Clarke, after Mr. Van Dam, was the senior member of council; and as the right of the Governor to suspend a member was unquestionable, Mr. Clarke was permitted, unanimously, in council to take the oaths as president, and was subsequently recognised by the assembly. Mr. Alexander, however, found it necessary to declare his non-concurrence, in order to preserve his standing with his party. Van Dam claimed the seals, alleging that the Governor was delirious when his suspension was declared, and that it ceased upon his death. Futile as these objections certainly were, they sufficed to sustain the party contest, which seriously threatened the public peace.

Open violence was apprehended upon the 14th of October, the day, on which, by the city charter, the officers of the year were to be inaugurated. The party of Van Dam had prevailed at the election for aldermen and common council, electing such as would act with a mayor, recorder, sheriff, and coroner appointed by him. Clarke made appointments also to these offices, and by proclamation warned Van Dam's appointees, against acting by his authority. The opposition threw out threats of prosecution against Clarke, before a tribunal to be erected by Van Dam; whilst the administration called into the fort, the military force for protection against the expected horrors of the approaching day. The temper of the time is indicated by an expression of Col. Morris, who returned, upon

* Yates' continuation of Smith. Mr. Smith says that Van Dam was privately suspended on the 24th of the preceding November.

the 7th of November, from England. Having learned to what extremes the contest had been carried, and being importuned for his advice, he gravely said, "If you don't hang them, they will hang you." He declared, "that Van Dam had the right to the administration; that, he would serve as chief justice under him; that the assembly was dissolved; and force should be opposed to force, if Clarke insisted on his authority."

The assembly convened on the 12th, but Morris prudently retired, with leave, on the 13th, to New Jersey, of which province he had been appointed governor. Van Dam's appointees had resolved to act upon the next day, and preparations were made to support them by arms. Fortunately, for all parties, within twenty-four hours of the irruption of a civil war, a commission as president and commander in chief was received by Mr. Clarke, which took away all pretence for resisting his authority; and in the course of the year, he was advanced to the rank of Lt. Governor. Mr. Morris is charged with having known of Clarke's appointment, and concealing his knowledge. But concealment in this case was too wicked to be credited on the evidence produced.

Thus confirmed in power, Mr. Clarke turned himself, with much ability, to break down and amalgamate the contending parties. Finding the assembly divided, and that it could not be relied on for his support, he made a merit with the people for dissolving it, after it had subsisted for nine years. A new house convened about midsummer, 1737, Lewis Morris, Junr., speaker, but sat only two days, during which the rule of publishing the yeas and nays on any subject of deliberation was adopted, and many bills of a popular character proposed. The majority of the house was composed of the enemies of the Governor, but their enmity had been tempered by the dissolution of the late assembly against the wishes of the Cosbyan party which formed the council. By choosing a middle path, the Governor was enabled to get happily through an active session of nearly four months.

To a conciliatory speech, the house returned a sharp and long address, reviewing the prominent measures which had, from time, to time been proposed by the popular party. They reproached their predecessors with subserviency; asked for frequent and uninfluenced elections; for an agent in England dependent solely upon themselves; the establishment of courts, and especially of courts of equity, and the fees of office, by legislative acts; and proposed to pass a bill for supplies yearly, accompanied by an act specially appropriating the public funds. No way disconcerted by these views, nor by the coarse tone in which they were declared, Mr. Clarke prudently engaged his assent to the election bill, and to all others, consistent with his duty to the crown.

At this session, many highly important acts were passed. "The militia was remodelled; the practice of the law amended; triennial elections ordained; the importation of base copper money restrained; courts for the summary decision of petty suits established; a mathematical and grammar school encouraged; interest reduced from eight to seven per cent.; the fort at Oswego supported, and the Indian trade promoted; paper money emitted for paying the provincial debt; a loan office erected; and a precedent established of an annual legislative provision for the government. Other bills of a like popular character were frustrated by the council, upon whom the odium fell; inasmuch as the Governor had very properly refrained from meeting that body when sitting in its legislative capacity; contenting himself with the exercise of his veto, when he deemed it requisite. His triumph was complete. The civil list and his own salary were satisfactorily adjusted, and he acquired the general esteem without risking the resentment of his master; for the triennial act was soon after repealed in England, and the lower branches of the legislature divided between them, the odium of all the disappointments both of the crown and the subject.

His course with the assembly had averted the favour of the council; to recover which, and establish his power in the assembly, he essayed to discredit the leaders with their constituents, by tempting them with the hopes of office, into a state of dependency which they had rendered contemptible. His stratagem succeeded. The leading patriots, including Mr. Morris, the speaker, caught at the offers of place, and greedily received promises of support, which the Governor profusely gave, after having concerted with the council, the rejection of the nominations. The promulgation of these intrigues disgusted the people, and prostrated the leaders of the popular party.

The assembly again met in the autumn of 1738. The elder Morris, who foresaw the storm, retired from the house, to his government in New Jersey. The Governor demanded an appropriation for a permanent support, as a condition precedent to passing laws for the maintenance of the bills of credit and other essential measures; and upon the pertinacious refusal of the house to comply, he dissolved them. But, though he might change the leaders of the assembly, it soon became obvious that he could not alter the principles which had taken deep root in the public mind; among which, the dependence of the crown officers upon the legislature for their annual support, was deemed most essential. Every effort to obtain an appropriation for a longer time was vain, and, the Governor

was constrained to assent to annual bills, with which, the house passed such others as the fortifications, the Indian relations, and a war with Spain required. With exception of the disputes which rose on this point, which were annual, the harmony between the several branches of the legislature seems to have been little disturbed, during the remainder of Mr. Clarke's administration.

The most important events of this period, other than those we have mentioned, were, the disfranchisement of the Jews; the effort to settle a colony of Highlanders upon Wood Creek; and the negro plot or alleged conspiracy of the slaves.

On a contested election for the city, exception was taken against Jewish voters, and sustained by the insidious eloquence of Mr. Smith, who succeeded in inflaming the religious feelings of the house to such a degree, as to induce them to reject the votes upon the broad and indefensible ground of the impolicy of Jewish interposition in the legislation of a Christian community.

To oppose the progress of the French around Lakes Champlain and George, the settlement of the lands there with Highlanders from Scotland was projected. Seduced by a proclamation, Capt. Laughlin Campbell came over in 1737; and being satisfied with the country, the favourable disposition of the Indians, and the promise of the Governor to grant to him and his associates 30,000 acres of land upon favourable terms, he returned to Isla, sold his estate, and transported, at his own expense, eighty-three Protestant families, consisting of 423 adults and many children. The design required the aid of the assembly to maintain the colony until in a condition to sustain itself. But that aid was denied, as Smith alleges, on discovery that the Governor and the surveyor general insisted upon their fees and a share of the lands. Campbell sought redress by application to the assembly and to the board of trade in England; both efforts were abortive, and with the remnant of his fortune, he purchased a small farm in the province. The abandoned colonists were rescued from starvation by enlisting in an expedition against Carthagen.

The negro plot involves one of those cases of extraordinary panic and infatuation, which, like the famous popish plot, bears down all distinction between innocence and guilt. In March, 1741, the government house and its appurtenances were accidentally destroyed by fire. Mr. Van Horne, a militia officer, conceived the opinion, that the fire had been communicated by the negroes, and that they had combined to burn the city. He succeeded in rendering consternation almost universal; and probably contributed to produce the events which he dreaded. Several fires broke out between the 25th of March and the 6th of April, attended with suspicious circumstances. No man now doubted the reality of a plot; and the fears of the multitude led them to presume, that the slaves had conspired to massacre their masters and regain their freedom.

A servant maid of one Hughson who kept a house of ill repute, frequented by negroes, when before the grand inquest, upon other matters, confessed, after much importunity, that certain slaves caballed there in private, and had formed a conspiracy to fire the town; but denied, that any white was present at their consultations, save her master, his wife, herself and another servant. Her testimony expanded, however, like that of Titus Oates, as the occasion offered, until the prisons were crowded by the accused, including twenty-one whites and one hundred and sixty slaves.

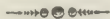
"The whole summer was spent in the prosecutions; every new trial led to further accusations: a coincidence of slight circumstances, was magnified by the general terror into violent presumptions; tales collected without doors, mingling with the proofs given at the bar, poisoned the minds of the jurors; and the sanguinary spirit of the day suffered no check, till the capital informer, bewildered by frequent examinations and suggestions, lost her first impressions, and began to touch characters, which malice itself did not dare to suspect. But before this, thirteen blacks were burnt at the stake, eighteen hanged, and seventy transported upon conditional pardons. Hughson's wife, and the maid, with one Ury, died at the gallows, and Hughson and a negro were gibbeted."*

Subsequent circumstances render it probable that, these arsons originated in the design of plunder; and involved a small portion only of those who were convicted. Ury's fate was much lamented; he was capitally convicted as a conspirator, and for officiating as a popish priest upon an old law of the colony; and died earnestly protesting his innocence. The infection seized the whole legislature, which convened whilst these tragedies were acting in the court and fields. The grand jurors prayed for severer laws against the unfortunate Africans, and had the thanks of the house for their zeal and vigour.

Governor Clarke was superseded by Mr. Clinton on the 22d of September, 1743. He had been made secretary of the province early in the reign of Queen Anne—had genius and talent for business, a perfect command of his temper, prepossessing address, and intimate knowledge of the affairs of his country. His administration proved, that, in political skill he was, at least, equal to his cotemporaries. He had preserved the favour of

* 2d Smith's New York, pp. 59, 60.

every governor under whom he had served, was cheerfully supported by his fellow councillors on the death of Cosby, and promptly advanced by the Crown to the rank of Lt. Governor. He contrived to hold his post, by such accounts of the colony as deterred Lord Delaware from accepting the appointment of Governor in chief. In early life, he pursued the study of the law; and married a lady of the name of Hyde, of the family of Lord Clarendon. He prudently used the opportunities which his official station gave him of amassing property in the province, and retired, in 1745, with a large estate to Cheshire in England. The family was among the few who had been high in office in the colony, that preserved their estates, in the revolution.



CHAPTER V.

I. Administration of Governor Clinton—Reduction of Louisburg—Project against Canada. Differences with the assembly—Appropriation for a College. II. Unsuccessful effort of the northern colonies to oppose the enemy—Peace of Aix la Chapelle—Provincial agents appointed—Continued disputes between the Governor and Assembly—Accommodation. III. Termination of Mr. Clinton's administration—His character. IV. Administration of Sir Danvers Osborne—His unhappy death. V. Mr. De Lancey Lieutenant Governor—His administration—War of 1756. VI. Sir Charles Hardy—Governor, influenced by Mr. De Lancey—War prosecuted. VII. Government again devolves on Mr. De Lancey. VIII. Energetic efforts of Mr. Pitt—Reduction of Canada—Death and character of Mr. De Lancey. IX. Administration of Mr. Colden. X. Indian war.

I. For a period of thirty-three years, we have had to trace little else than the story of private feuds, having no interest beyond the moment which begat them, nor influence, beyond the bounds of the colony. The administration of Mr. Clinton is marked with more stirring and important scenes, closely connected with the general operations of the British empire.

He convened a new assembly soon after his arrival. A short session, conducted with great harmony, gave him the necessary means for administering the government, and the people high gratification, by the passage of an annual act of appropriation, a bill for septennial election of assemblies, and another, vesting the common law courts with jurisdiction of suits for legacies, and thus diminishing, in some measure, the authority of the odious court of chancery.

The prospect of a rebellion in Scotland afforded to the house, in April, 1744, an opportunity of demonstrating its loyalty, by addresses to the throne, and votes for large sums of money for defence of the northern frontier.

A masked war had been long carried on between France and Great Britain, which broke into open hostilities by the declaration of the former, on the 20th, and of the latter, on the 24th March, 1744. This event produced dismay upon the northern lines, and the traders at Oswego hastily fled into the interior, leaving their Indian allies exposed to the machinations of the enemy. In the spring of 1745, Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, proposed to reduce the French settlements at Cape Breton, and to capture Louisburg, the key to Canada, and the most commodious harbour of the French in America. In aid of the enterprise, Governor Clinton sent him ten pieces of cannon, and the assembly voted three thousand pounds.

The plan was approved by the British government, and admiral Warren, commandant upon the American station, was directed to repair to Boston to support it. He did not arrive, however, until after the provincial fleet had sailed, with 6000 men, under the command of Mr. Pepperel, a trader of Piscataqua. The town of Louisburg was taken, after a siege of two months, in which the American forces displayed courage, activity, and fortitude, that would have distinguished veteran troops. The English historians have endeavoured to strip the colonies of this early trophy of their spirit and capacity, bringing Warren on the scene before the departure of the provincials from Boston, when, in truth, they sailed without any expectation of his assistance. The English ministry, however, was compelled to recognize their merit, and to reward their leader, Pepperel, by a baronetcy.

About this time, a bill was pending in parliament to restrain the issues of colonial paper money, and to discredit it by taking away its character of legal tender—a measure so fraught with injury to all the colonies, that they earnestly united, by their agents, in London, to oppose it. New York having no agent there, in consequence of the refusal of the several branches of the legislature to unite in the appointment, the assembly claiming for itself the exclusive nomination, an agent for the occasion was constituted by the council, the city members of assembly, and some influential merchants. The house, in 1744, had dis-

regarded the instances of the Governor on this matter, much to the dissatisfaction of their constituents. The recurrence to the subject by his excellency in March, 1745, was deemed a reproach, and received by them with ill humour. In this temper they treated him with disrespect—presented no address in answer to his message—were inattentive to its recommendations—assumed an unwonted agency in the city fortifications—intimated a design to reduce the garrison at Oswego—declined to aid, as he proposed, in the protection of the coast, and in the provision of presents to the Indians—and refused to appoint an agent. Hopeless, therefore, of its co-operation, he dissolved it, with strong marks of reprobation.

The new assembly, convened in June, although composed chiefly of the members of the preceding one, proved more tractable; voting an additional 5000*l.* for the Louisburg expedition, and large sums for fortifications, and for the Indians. The Six Nations had expressed a disinclination to enter into the war unless their possessions should be attacked; and had, indeed, betrayed symptoms of partiality towards the enemy, whom they lately visited in Canada; but they were now induced by the Governor, and a congress of deputies from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, at a treaty at Albany, to take up the hatchet, and to prepare for immediate action, in case of further inroads by the French Indians. This intelligence was communicated to the house in November, with the Governor's apprehension of an immediate invasion by the foe.

Soon after, the country north of Albany was kept in perpetual alarm by Indian warriors, who, pursuing their customary mode of warfare, ranged in small parties, marking their course with conflagration, and indiscriminate slaughter. The town of Hoosick was deserted by its inhabitants, the fort there, under command of Col. Hawks, having been captured, after a spirited defence against a superior force, from Crown Point, under M. De Vandrieul, 6th August, 1746; and the settlements at Saratoga were surprised by some French and savages, on the 16th November, when many of the inhabitants, including a brother of Col. Schuyler, were slain, and others made captive. These events extended the panic even to Ulster and Orange counties.

The clamours of the sufferers were loud against the government, especially against the commander in chief, who was irreproachable. Stung with the unmerited obloquy, he, in a message to the assembly, charged them in such strong terms with neglecting the public weal, as to excite an enduring resentment. But suppressing their indignation, they declared their resolution to concur in all reasonable measures for the defence of the province and assistance of their neighbours; passed votes of credit; offered a reward of ten pounds for the scalp of an enemy and doubled that sum for his capture alive, and appropriated funds for the erection of redoubts and procurement of the necessary munitions of war. The resentment of the house displayed itself in the rejection of Mr. Holland from a seat, to which he had been elected by the town of Schenectady, on the pretext that he was not qualified under the town charter; but, in truth, because he was a resident of the city of New York, and a friend to the Governor. The transactions of the year are characterized by petty disputes between the Governor and the house; by repeated demands for money on his part, and by procrastination and ungracious compliance, on theirs. Happily, these bickerings were allayed, and unanimity produced, by a new proposal to attempt the conquest of Canada, which was popular with all classes.

This project also originated with Governor Shirley, whose solicitations, enforced by the success at Louisburg, prevailed with the ministry. A squadron of ships, with land forces commanded by Sir John St. Clair, was, as early as the season would permit, to unite with the New England detachments, at Louisburg, and to proceed thence to Quebec; whilst an army, raised in New York and the southern provinces, penetrated, by way of Crown Point, to Montreal. The plan, so far as it depended on the colonists, was executed with promptness and alacrity. The troops embodied, and waited impatiently for employment; but neither general, army, nor orders, arrived from England. The major part of the provincial forces was disbanded in the autumn, without an effort to effect the object of their levy. This is another of the thousand instances of incapacity and misrule which the parent state inflicted on the colonies.

The assembly of New York entered upon this design with great zeal and liberality; raised bounties for volunteers; applied large sums for the purchase of provisions and munitions of war; forbade the export of such products as the army might require; convoked the Indians, and excited the other colonies to increase the customary presents; impressed artificers for the public works, detached part of the militia for the service, and levied a tax of 40,000*l.* to redeem bills issued for the occasion. They refused, however, to furnish provisions for the Indians, or to transport the public stores from Albany—duties which they held incumbent on the crown, or upon the colonies generally. The failure of the enterprize was afflictive in proportion to the lively hope of success which had stimulated these exertions.

In the month of July, another congress of the Six Nations was held with the Governor,

at Albany, who was attended by Dr. Colden, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Rutherford, members of the council. The first of these had been taken into his confidence in the place of Chief Justice De Lancey, with whom he had quarrelled, in consequence, as Smith asserts, of that gentleman attempting "to domineer over him." Mr. De Lancey holding his commission during good behaviour, and strongly supported by his connection with admiral Sir Peter Warren, his brother-in-law, and with Dr. Herring, formerly his tutor, now his correspondent and archbishop of Canterbury, was disposed to assume an influence in public affairs, which the Governor deemed incompatible with his dignity. By great exertions of the provincial agents, particularly of Mr. William Johnson, who appeared with the Mohawks, painted and dressed in their manner, a large number of Indians were assembled, including some chiefs of the Missisagac tribes, in the vicinity of Lake Huron. The indisposition of the Governor prevented him from opening the conference in person, and that duty fell upon Dr. Colden, who was successful in rousing the ancient enmity of the tribes against the French, and obtaining their apparent hearty concurrence in the proposed descent. On the succeeding day, they formally renewed with the Governor their pledge to unite zealously in the war. Soon after, the Governor also held a treaty with the tribes on the Lower Hudson, and upon the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers, and distributed among them presents for promises which they never intended to perform. The duties of Governor Clinton, had, at this period, become very onerous; the direction of the provincial forces in New York devolving on him, by reason of the refusal of Governor Gooch, of Virginia, to take the command.

Vexatious disputes, too, arose between him and the assembly at their meeting in October. Reports were bruited abroad of misappropriation of the funds given for the late Indian treaty, in which his honour was implicated; and, though the house voted partial supplies to maintain a winter campaign, they showed a greater disposition to inquire into the application of sums previously granted, than to give new ones. This untoward disposition was fomented by the seizure of some provisions at Albany for the use of the king's troops. The stores had been furnished for the provincial forces, and for 1600 men; that number had been decreased to 1400, and the Governor supplied the deficiency by two hundred regulars, for whose subsistence these provisions were taken against the consent of the commissioners appointed by the assembly, in whose charge they were placed. The house condemned this measure, and the agents concerned in it, without reserve, and refused further supplies until assured of redress. This assurance, the Governor, in alarm, hastened to give. The house was prorogued, on the 6th December, having provided sparingly but what was indispensable for the public service, and appropriated 2250*l.*, to be raised by lottery, for founding a college.

The year 1747 was spent in mutual recrimination between the Governor and assembly. The expedition against Canada, though not prosecuted, was not abandoned by the ministry, until the 19th October. The demands for the support of the troops, transporting provisions, erection of forts, and conciliation of the Indians, were incessant, and though indispensable, were reluctantly granted. The politicians of the colony, with the usual views of obtaining and preserving a party influence, which they found profitable, were prone to fan the embers of passion into flame. On the part of the Governor, Dr. Colden was the most active, conspicuous, and to the assembly the most obnoxious, agent. On the part of the house, Messrs. Clarkson, Jones, Van Horne, Richards, Cruger, Philipse, Thomas, Morris, Pierson, and Nichols,* were the prominent agitators, over whom Mr. De Lancey exercised his influence. To Dr. Colden the assembly ascribed the seizure of the provisions at Albany, and all measures which they chose to condemn; such as the winter encampment, the erection of forts near Crown Point, and the reproachful tone of the Governor's messages; and they finally voted him an *enemy* to the colony. In one of his messages, the Governor intimated, that much of the difficulty he had encountered in his negotiations with the Indians, as well as their inaction, arose from the interference "of the principal traders and richest men in Albany, who did not wish well to an expedition against Canada, from attachment to the trade with that country, engrossed by a few, and which he had effectually obstructed." This personality called from the assembly one equally broad, charging him with embezzlement of moneys voted for Indian presents.

II. When the prosecution of the Canada enterprize, by the ministry, became desperate, the eastern colonies sought to combine the provincial forces against Crown Point, and other portions of the country in possession of the enemy; but the jealousy which prevailed among the provinces, and the difficulty of apportioning the quotas of troops and money, rendered their effort abortive. Commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, had adopted a plan of operations, which failed, by the dis-

* Mr. William Nichols, 2d, from the year 1739, was regularly elected to the house, from Suffolk county, for 29 years, and was speaker during the last nine years.

agreement of Massachusetts. When the army was disbanded by the crown, the province of New York retained eight hundred troops in pay for defence of the frontiers, at the recommendation of the ministry, and in reliance on the re-imbursement of the expense by parliament.

Notwithstanding the bickerings between the Governor and assembly, the public service does not appear to have much suffered. The necessity of maintaining a military force was too universally felt to be resisted; and hence, due appropriations were generally, seasonably, made. During the war, up to this period, the province had contributed the sum of £70,000. But as the chief branches of the government could no longer act harmoniously together, the Governor dissolved the house on the 25th November, 1747.

No further material transactions took place in America during the war. Preliminary articles of peace were signed on the 30th of April; but hostilities continued in Europe and on the ocean, until October, 1748; when the definitive treaty was executed, at Aix-la-Chapelle. The island of Cape Breton, with Louisburg, its capital, so dearly purchased by provincial blood and treasure, was given up under the stipulation, that all conquests should be restored; and the Americans had great cause to condemn the indifference or ignorance, which exposed them to future vexation and renewed hostilities, by neglecting to ascertain the boundaries of the French and English territories on the American continent.

The Governor's party acquired no strength by the dissolution of the house, since all the principal members were again returned, and Mr. Jones, of Long Island, was re-elected speaker. Upon the meeting of the assembly, 12th February, 1748, the Governor availing himself of intelligence most agreeable to the house, that the crown had assumed the expense of maintaining the Indian fidelity, sought to induce them to improve this circumstance, by some vigorous enterprise, in conjunction with the other colonies, against the enemy; but his instances were powerless, for the reasons we have already stated.

At this session, the assembly appointed Robert Charles, Esq. their agent in Great Britain; and voted 200*l.* per annum for his compensation. He held this office until his death, in 1770, and was succeeded by the celebrated Edmund Burke.

A new series of contention commenced with the demand of Mr. Clinton of appropriations for the support of the government for five years. Nothing could be more ill-advised, had it been dictated by a desire to promote the weal of the colony; but as a measure to bring the assembly in open and declared opposition to the royal instruction, it was deemed a proper trait of party tactics. The demand was met by a round declaration that the assembly would not depart from the modern method of annual support bills, and reproaches to the Governor for submitting his conduct to the sole guidance of "one of so mean and despicable a character" as Dr. Colden. The retort of the Governor was scarce more courteous, in which he accused the house of violating the rules of decency, and threatened to send their addresses to the king.

Several sessions were held during this and the succeeding year, by prorogations and adjournments, with little improvement in the temper and deportment of either party. At length, the Governor became apprehensive that these disputes, in which he was in truth but the instrument of others, might give such dissatisfaction to the ministry, as to produce his dismissal from office. He sought to relieve himself from this embarrassment by cultivating the friendship of Robert Hunter Morris. It seems to have been concerted, that this gentleman, about to visit England, with a view to the settlement of the boundary between New York and New Jersey, should make such representation, in his favour, as would counteract the efforts of his enemies; and, in consideration of this service, should receive the aid of the powerful friends of Mr. Clinton, in his own affairs. Mr. Morris was moved, too, by the animosity which had long subsisted between the families of Morris and De Lancey, and by the hope of procuring for himself the office of Lieut. Governor. But, as this would conflict with the expectations of Mr. Colden, it became necessary to sacrifice that gentleman, and he was accordingly, soon after, replaced in the Governor's confidence, by Mr. Alexander, the friend of Mr. Morris.

The lords of trade readily espoused the cause of the Governor, and engaged in the preparation of a memorial to his majesty on the state of the colony, from which Mr. Clinton expected an entire victory over his assembly, which he had frequently prorogued with that object. But the memorial progressed slowly; and, wearied by delay, he dissolved the house, determining, if not supported by the ministry, to yield to the practice of annual supplies; and the rather, because it was impossible for him to form a party with the people, until the clamours of the public creditors were appeased.

The new assembly met, 4th September, 1750, with better dispositions for business among all parties, than had for several years prevailed. The leaders of the house, as well as the Governor, being under salutary dread of the result of the inquiry pending before the lords of trade. During a short session, thirty-five acts were passed; the paper currency was prolonged; an inspection of flour established; the public creditors satisfied; the ar-

rears due to the officers of the government paid; provision made for their support for the ensuing year, and a digest of the laws of the colony authorized. This pacific and useful intercourse continued until the close of the next year, when new disputes arose, on an effort, real or suppositious, of the council to interfere with the right claimed exclusively for the house, to originate money bills. But, having early in the session passed the supply bill, the Governor found himself at liberty to terminate the controversy by dissolving the house. To this strong measure he was emboldened, by the favourable views of his case taken by the ministry.

Still the influence of Mr. De Lancey was unimpaired with the people. Of the new assembly, convened on the 24th October, 1752, the principal members were his relatives, or particular friends; and all were subject to his influence, except Mr. Livingston, who represented his own manor. But, it was no longer prudent to maintain a controversy, which the assembly's agent, in London, assured them was distasteful to the crown, which appeared to have declared conclusively for the Governor's party, by the nomination of Mr. R. H. Morris, to the office of Lieut. Governor. The lords of trade had made a voluminous report upon colonial affairs, which, though yet a sealed book, was known to be unfavourable to the popular party. The measures of the Governor, too, were less obnoxious. Under the guidance of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith, the latter of whom he had appointed attorney and auditor general, and soon after raised to the council, his messages, and intercourse with the assembly, were less verbose, and more dignified. All these circumstances induced Mr. De Lancey to fear, that he had over-acted his part, and that his present course might have a permanent and fatal influence upon his future prospects, and led him and his party to greater moderation. This disposition, in both parties, was strikingly evinced in their unanimous concurrence in the appointment of Mr. Johnson, now a member of the council, to conduct a congress with the Indians, and to distribute presents among them. Nor was the harmonious intercourse interrupted during the short remnant of Mr. Clinton's administration, which terminated on the 7th October, 1753, at his own desire, it would seem, by the arrival of his successor, Sir Danvers Osborne.

III. Mr. Clinton was the son of the Earl of Lincoln, and was connected by the marriage of his nephew, on whom the title descended, with the family of New Castle; he having wedded the daughter of Mr. Pelham, a leading member of the ministry. The Governor had spent the greater part of his life in the navy, and owed his promotion to the interest of his friends. Easy in his temper, but incapable of business, he was always dependent upon some favourite. He was self-indulgent: but retiring in his manners. In a province and station which required him to live in public, and to mingle freely and generally with the people, he committed the error of secluding himself in the fort, or at his country seat, where he spent his time over his bottle, with a few dependents, who played billiards with his lady, and lived on his bounty. He was seldom abroad; many of the citizens never saw him; and he did not attend divine worship more than three or four times during his whole administration. His first favourite, Mr. De Lancey, he had made independent, by the tenure of his commission of Chief Justice, and with equal imprudence had hastily thrown off his yoke; his second, Mr. Colden, whose station in council giving him hope of the presidency, was interested in procuring his recall, or rendering him unpopular. Mr. Clinton is represented to have been mercenary; to have used every plausible device for enhancing the profits of his government; to have sold offices, and even the reversions of such as were ministerial; and to have amassed a fortune, during his administration of ten years, of more than 80,000*l.* sterling. He became, afterwards, Governor of Greenwich hospital.

The management of such a man was among the simplest of political problems. His motives being known, and such as could be easily swayed, the popular leaders, by indulging his love of ease, and his avarice, might have rendered him entirely subservient to their views; but, by joining Mr. De Lancey, they became the dupes of private ambition, and brought the colony, through the Newcastle interest, into disgrace with the crown.

IV. The administration of Sir Danvers Osborne endured for a few days only. This unhappy gentleman had the reputation of great worth, was a member of parliament for Bedfordshire, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Halifax. But, grief for the loss of his wife had afflicted him with profound melancholy, and so deranged his mind, that he committed suicide. He was received by the people with acclamations of joy, mingled with reproaches to his predecessor. But in the treatment of that predecessor he fancied he saw his own fate, should he hold the government. The contention between the parties of Colden and De Lancey had caused a new article to be inserted in the Governor's instructions, reciting, that, the peace of the province had been obstructed, and the prerogative trampled on; that the assembly refusing to comply with the requisitions for the support of government, had assumed the disposal of the public money, the nomination of officers, and the direction of the militia, and other troops, in which some of the council

had concurred; and, therefore, enjoined the commander in chief to declare to the assembly and council, the king's high displeasure—to exact due obedience, to require them to recede from all encroachments, to consider without delay of a proper law for a permanent revenue, solid, indefinite, and without limitation, giving salaries to all Governors, and other officers; to provide for erecting and repairing fortifications, for annual presents to the Indians, and for Indian expenses, and for all other charges which might be fixed and ascertained; and directed that *all* moneys should be applied by the warrant of the Governor, with the consent of the council—forbade the assembly to examine any accounts, and required the suspension and report to the board of trade, of any councillor, or other crown officer, who should assent, advise, or concur, with the assembly for lessening the prerogative, or raising, or disposing of money in any other manner. In order to prevent the Governor from being unduly influenced by the assembly, he was forbidden to assent to any law whereby a gift was made to him in any other manner—his salary was limited to 1200*l.* sterling, but he was permitted to receive more, if settled, on himself and his successors, or during the whole of his administration, and within a year after his arrival.

Those who framed the instructions could scarce hope that they would be executed. The assembly that obeyed them would prove traitorous to itself, and would deliver its constituents in bonds to the mercy of their rulers. The labour of carrying on the war which must necessarily ensue the attempt to enforce them, was foreseen with great dread, by Osborne; and when assured, by the members of council, and every well informed man whom he consulted, that the assembly would never submit to these conditions, he must have anticipated that his administration would prove not only destructive to his private fortune, but would draw upon him the general odium of the country, and excite tumults dangerous to his personal safety. In despair he exclaimed, "What then have I come here for." On the morning of the 12th October, five days only after his arrival, he was found suspended by the neck in the garden of his dwelling, life being totally extinct.*

V. Under the well known maxim "Divide and govern," the ministry, instead of appointing Mr. Morris to the Lieutenantancy of New York, gave that office to Mr. De Lancey, and obtained for Mr. Morris the government of Pennsylvania. The power which De Lancey had shown, as the leader of a party, it was seen, might be eminently useful in an officer of the crown. To this station, it had been long known the intrigues of the Chief Justice tended. Upon him, therefore, the government devolved, on the death of the commander in chief.

Mr. De Lancey had now official duties to perform which conflicted with his private sentiments, and with the most cherished opinions of his party. But his representations in support of the royal instructions, were understood by the assembly to come as through a conduit, and as no way implicating his consistency. Privately, he encouraged the refusal of the house to change their mode of granting supplies, in full conviction, that, whilst he preserved its favour, means would be found, sooner or later, to provide for his salary, and the ordinary expenses of the government, without abandoning an essential right. During the two years of his exclusive administration, he thus preserved the confidence of the assembly, and the harmony of the province.

Upon their first meeting after his accession, the house prepared an address to the king, exculpatory of the offences charged upon them in the additional instructions; and a representation to the lords of trade impeaching the late Governor Clinton of gross misdeemeanors—attributing to his mal-administration the late disputes, and charging him with having maligned the colony to escape the censure which he merited. They accused him of being interested in privateers—of hiring out the royal cannon—of subjecting Saratoga to the inroads of the enemy by withdrawing the troops for his own special benefit—of causing the Indian disaffection, by embezzling the moneys raised for their use—of demanding subsistence for two Indian companies, under officers of his own appointment, when no such companies were in existence—of granting extravagant tracts of land, and exacting 12*l.* 10*s.* for every 1000 acres in the remote parts of the colony, besides reserving large shares in the grants to himself, by inserting fictitious names—of obstructing the course of justice, by letters to the judges, and otherwise—of appointing unqualified persons to office; and of openly selling offices, military and civil. How much of these weighty charges was true, we cannot determine; they were not sustained by evidence, and the lords of trade, to whom they were preferred, utterly discredited them.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which, in Europe, was but a hollow truce, was scarce regarded by the French, in America. Eager to extend their territories, and to connect their northern possessions with Louisiana, they projected a line of military positions along

* Members of council at this period:—Messrs. Colden, Alexander, Kennedy, De Lancey, Clarke, H. Murray, Rutherford, Holland, Johnson, Chambers, Smith.—Speaker of assembly, Jones.

the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; explored and occupied the land upon the Ohio; buried, in many places, through the country, metal plates, with inscriptions declaratory of their claims;* carressed and threatened the Indians by turns; scattered liberal presents, and prepared to compel by force, what should be refused to their kindness.

In their Indian relations, the energy of the French, strongly contrasted with the apathy of the English. After the peace of 1748, the latter discontinued their attentions, even to the Indians they had induced to take up arms; suffered the captives to remain long unransomed, their families to pine in want, and utterly disregarded the children of the slain; whilst the former, attentive to the vanity and interests of their allies, dressed them in finery, and loaded them with presents. Their influence over these untutored tribes, might have been greater, had they not sought to convert them to the Catholic faith; for the Indians fancied, that the religious ceremonies were arts, to reduce them to slavery.† The French had, by this policy, succeeded in estranging the Indians on the Ohio, and in dividing the councils of the Six Nations; drawing off the Onondagoes, Cayugas and Senecas. Their progress with these tribes, was rendered more dangerous, by the death of several chiefs, who had been in the English interest, and by the advances of the British in the western country, without the consent of the aborigines.

In prosecution of their views, the French attacked the Twightees, and slew many, in chastisement of their adherence to the British. The Ohio Company having surveyed large tracts of land upon the Ohio river, with the design of settlement, the Governor of Canada remonstrated with the governors of New York and Pennsylvania, upon this invasion of the French territories; and threatened to resort to force, unless the English traders abandoned their intercourse with the Indians. These threats being disregarded, he captured some traders and sent them to France, whence they returned, without redress. He also opened a communication from Presqu'isle, by French Creek, and the Alleghany river, to the Ohio; and though the Six Nations forbade him to occupy the Ohio lands, he contemned the present weakness of those tribes.

These measures produced the fruitless mission from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to Fort Venango, on French Creek, in Pennsylvania, in which Mr. George Washington first entered upon public employment. The French founded their claim to the Ohio river and its appurtenances, on the voyage of La Salle, sixty years before; and their present efforts for its defence had grown out of the attempts of the Ohio Company to occupy its banks. The remonstrances of the British court were disregarded, and it instructed the American governors to repel all encroachments.

The English force in America, numerically considered, was much greater than that of the French; but divided among many and independent sections, its combined efforts were feeble and sluggish, whilst the French, directed by one will, had the advantages of union and promptitude. To resist them, effectually, some confederacy of the colonies was necessary, and common prudence required, that the affections of the Indians, towards the English, should be assured. A conference between the Six Nations, and the representatives of the colonies, was ordered by the ministry under the direction of Governor De Lancey.

The Six Nations, although large presents were made them, were cold to the instances of the confederate council, which met on the 14th of June. Few attended, and it was evident that the affection of all towards the English had diminished. They refused to enter into a coalition against the French, but consented to assist in driving them from the positions they had assumed in the West, and to renew former treaties.

In this convention, several plans for a political union of the colonies were proposed, and that devised by Dr. Franklin, who was delegated from Pennsylvania, was approved on the 4th of July. When submitted to the board of trade in England, and to the provincial assemblies, it had the singular fate, to be rejected by the one as too democratic, and by the other, as containing too much prerogative. Had it been adopted, the projector might have been famed as the forger of a nation's chains, instead of the destroyer of a tyrant's sceptre.‡ The plan, supported by Messrs. Smith, Johnson and Chambers, and opposed by Mr. Murray and Lt. Governor De Lancey, was disapproved by the assembly. In its rejection by the several colonies, it is probable, that the jealousy which they entertained of each other, had as much influence as the fear of political oppression. As a substitute, the British ministry proposed, that the governors of the colonies, with one or more members of their respective councils, should resolve on the measures of defence, and draw on the British treasury for the funds, to be reimbursed by a general tax, imposed by Parliament upon the provinces. But this the latter deemed wholly inadmissible.

At length, Great Britain prepared to oppose, energetically, the growing power of her restless rival in the Western World. Two regiments of foot from Ireland, under Cols.

* In 1750.

† MSS. Journals of Conrad Weiser. *Penes me.*

‡ *Cælo eripuit fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.*

Dunbar and Halkett, were ordered to Virginia; and Governor Shirley and Sir Wm. Pepperell, were directed to raise two regiments of a thousand men each, to be officered from New England, and commanded by themselves, to be employed in threatening Canada, whilst the forces in the south were directed against Ohio. The provinces, generally, were required to collect men for enlistment; to supply the troops on their arrival with provisions, and to furnish all necessaries for the soldiers landed or raised within their respective limits; to provide the officers with means for travelling, for impressing carriages and quartering troops. And as these were "local matters," arising entirely within their colonies, his Majesty expected the charges to be borne by them in their respective provinces, whilst articles of more general concern would be charged upon a common fund to be raised from all the colonies of North America; towards which, the governors were severally requested to urge the assemblies to contribute, liberally, until a union of the northern colonies, for general defence, could be effected.

The legislature of New York, with some delay, upon the requisition of the Lt. Governor, disregarding the royal instructions, forbidding the further issue of paper money, unless their bills for that purpose were approved by the crown, emitted 45,000*l.* in paper, to be sunk by a tax; subjected the militia to such duties and penalties as the executive should prescribe; and authorised the levy of 800 men and the impressment of artificers; prohibited the exportation of provisions to the French, and provided funds for arming the troops, and for presents to the Indians and other necessary expences.

Major-general Braddock, and the Irish regiments arrived early in March at Alexandria, in Virginia, whence they marched to Fredericktown, in Maryland. A convention of the governors of New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia, convened at Annapolis, to settle with the General a plan of military operations. Three expeditions were resolved on. The first, against Fort Du Quesne, under the command of Braddock, in person, with the British troops, and such aid as he could draw from Maryland and Virginia; the second, against Forts Niagara and Frontenac, under Gen. Shirley, with his own and Pepperell's regiments; and the third, originally proposed by Massachusetts, against Crown point, to be executed altogether with colonial troops from New England, New York, and New Jersey, under Major-general Wm. Johnson.

Whilst these measures were in embryo, an attack conducted by Lt. Colonel Monckton, a British officer, and Lt. Col Winslow, a major-general of the Massachusetts militia, was made against the French who had possessed themselves of a portion of the country claimed by the English, for the province of Nova Scotia. In little more than a month, with the loss of three men, only, possession was obtained of the whole province according to the British definition of its boundaries. This easy conquest elated the colonies, and produced sanguine anticipations of the results of their future efforts.

But these hopes were destined to speedy and severe disappointment, by the ignorance and presumption of Gen. Braddock. Unacquainted with the country and the Indian mode of warfare, he disregarded the suggestions of the Duke of Cumberland, whose instructions seemed founded on a prescience of his conduct, and the advice of his American officers, to employ his Indians in guarding against ambush and surprise. He neglected and disobliged the Virginians, and behaved with insupportable haughtiness to all around him. With a lethargy in all his senses, induced by self-sufficiency, he led his troops to be slaughtered by a handful of men who intended only to molest their march; and himself received his death-wound in the massacre.*

This event produced great consternation throughout all the colonies. The legislature of New York immediately voted an additional sum of 10,000*l.* for the public service, and instituted measures for a further levy of troops, which were discontinued only upon intelligence that Gen. Shirley, who had now succeeded to the command, had ordered, to the North, Col. Dunbar with the remnant of Braddock's army.

The troops destined for the northern expeditions, assembled at Albany, on the close of June, but were not equipped for the field, until the last of August. Gen. Johnson proceeded to the southern shore of Lake George, on his way to Ticonderoga, where he received information of the approach of Baron Dieskau, at the head of twelve hundred regulars, and six hundred Canadians and Indians. He detached Col. Williams, with one thousand men, to reconnoitre, and to skirmish with the enemy. Engaging with the foe, the detachment was overthrown, put to flight, and its commander killed. A second detachment, sent to the aid of the first, experienced a like fate: both were pursued to the camp, where they found shelter, behind a breastwork of fallen trees, which the American army had thrown up, in front. The artillery was served with effect; and though the Baron advanced firmly to the charge, his militia and Indians deserted him, and he was compelled with his regulars to retreat. In the pursuit, which was close and ardent, he was mortally wounded and made prisoner. A scouting party, under the command of

* July 9th.

Captains Folsom and Maginnis, from Fort Edward, fell on the baggage of the enemy, routed the guard, and immediately after engaged with the retreating army; which, surprised by a force it did not know, fled precipitately towards the posts on the lake. This repulse of Dieskau, though not followed up by Johnson, magnified into a splendid victory, served in some measure, to relieve the effect of Braddock's defeat, and procured the fortunate general, a present of five thousand pounds sterling, from the house of commons, and the title of baronet, from the King. This army was soon after discharged, with the exception of six hundred men, retained to garrison Forts Edward and William Henry, which were now constructed. The French seized and fortified Ticonderoga.

The conduct of Gen. Johnson, on this occasion, has been much censured by a distinguished American writer,* and the merit of the victory is given to Gen. Lyman, the second in command; and the historian ascribes his favour with the ministry to the efforts of the De Lancey party, who sought to raise in him a rival to Gen. Shirley, whom they dreaded and disliked. In the battle, about forty Indians were killed, on the English side, among whom was the distinguished Mohawk chief, Hendricks, at a very advanced stage of life. His years had not prevented him from joining the army, in which he was conspicuous for courage and conduct.

Gen. Shirley, at the head of the expedition against Niagara and Frontignac, did not reach Oswego, on Lake Ontario, until late in August. His force consisting of about thirteen hundred regulars, and one hundred and twenty militia and Indians, he divided; embarking between six and seven hundred men, for Niagara, and leaving the remainder at Oswego. But he had scarce departed, before the rains set in with fury, and his Indians discouraged, dispersed. It was apparent, that the season was now too far advanced for the accomplishment of his design, which, by the advice of a council of war, was abandoned. A garrison of seven hundred men was left at Oswego, to complete the works, and the general returned to Albany.

VI. Sir Charles Hardy, a distinguished officer of the navy, arrived in New York on the 2d of September, 1755, with the commission of Governor. But this event scarce diminished the power of Mr. De Lancey; since Sir Charles, ignorant of civil affairs, and especially of those of the province, put himself into his hands, and was guided altogether by his counsels.

Gen. Shirley, having been appointed commander in chief, summoned the governors of the northern and middle colonies, to settle the plan of the campaign. The congress met at New York on the 12th of December, and agreed to raise a force of 10,000 men; to attack Forts Frontignac, Toronto and Niagara, that the communication between Canada and Louisiana might be cut off; to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, that the command of Lake Champlain might be obtained, and New York freed from the terrors of invasion; to besiege Fort Du Quesne, and to detach a body of forces by the Kennebeck, to alarm the capital of Canada. The plan was too extensive for the means the General possessed, and served but to dissipate the strength, which more concentrated efforts might have rendered serviceable. In the mean time, it was proposed to take advantage of the season, when the lake should be frozen over, to seize Ticonderoga; but this was defeated by the unusual mildness of the winter, which rendered the transportation of the necessary stores impracticable.

During the winter and spring, marauding parties of the western Indians spread themselves over Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the south-western part of New York, committing many atrocities in the counties of Orange and Ulster. These cruelties excited clamours from the suffering inhabitants, and reproaches against the assembly. The censures published in the Gazette, gave offence to the house, and were punished by the commitment of the printers; but they stimulated the assembly to make provision of men and troops for defence of the frontier.

Though France and England had been engaged in the warmest hostilities, in America, since 1754, the peace was not avowedly broken in Europe, until May, 1755. The events in America, in 1754, had determined each to despatch considerable reinforcements to the colonies. The French, understanding that orders had been given to Boscawen, to intercept their squadron, declared they would consider the first gun fired as a declaration of war; and their minister was recalled from London, in consequence of an attack upon their fleet, by that admiral. The British government instantly issued letters of marque, under which a large number of French merchant ships, and seven thousand French sailors, were captured. A blow which had great effect upon the subsequent operations of the war in Europe and America.

Either from want of confidence in the military talents of Gen. Shirley, or that, he might give them information on American affairs, the ministry removed him from his command, and summoned him to England. Gen. Abercrombie succeeded him; with whom came

* Dr. T. Dwight.

out two additional regiments. But the chief direction of the war was soon after given to the Earl of Loudon, appointed Governor of Virginia, and colonel of the royal American regiment, which had been lately formed from the German emigrants.

In the mean time, Sir William Johnson had succeeded, by the mediation of the Six Nations, in disposing the Shawanese and Delawares to an accommodation. Hostilities against them were suspended, and the treaty of peace was soon after ratified at Easton. This was the withdrawal of one painful thorn from the side of the colonies; and the chastisement inflicted by Col. Armstrong of Pennsylvania,* by the destruction of the den of the horde, at Kittanning, soon extracted another.

Of the many enterprises resolved on by Gen. Shirley, several were unattempted; none were successful. The recruiting service moved heavily; much time was lost by the change of commanders; and the season for operation was nearly half spent, before the arrival of Lord Loudon. No preparations were made against Fort Du Quesne. The colonies of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, far from pursuing offensive measures, were unable to protect themselves. The expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, was confided to Gen. Winslow, who had won golden opinions during his last campaign, in Nova Scotia. Seven thousand provincialists assembled near Lake George, but their number was reduced by subtraction for the garrisons in their rear. Winslow refused to proceed without reinforcements; and though soon after strengthened by some British troops, under Gen. Abercrombie, he was perplexed and embarrassed by disputes relative to rank, which grew out of this junction. The regulations of the crown, on this subject, had given great offence in America, and such was the reluctance of the provincialists to serve under British officers, that, in the present case, in order to enable the troops to act, separately, the Americans were withdrawn, from the garrisons, to the army, and their places supplied with British forces. The expedition to Ontario was rendered hopeless by the successes of the French under Montcalm, who captured the forts of Ontario and Oswego, situate on either side of the Onondago river, at its juncture with the lake; which being in the country of the Six Nations, he, with sound policy, destroyed, in their presence. With the forts, 120 cannon, 14 mortars, a large quantity of stores and provisions, 1600 men, composing Shirley and Pepperell's regiments, one half of the Jersey regiment under Col. Schuyler, and a respectable fleet on the lake, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Discouraged and disconcerted by these events, Loudon relinquished all offensive operations, and disposed his troops for the defence of the frontier. Renewed efforts to increase his force were rendered abortive by the appearance of the small pox at Albany. The troops on march from New England, and the army at Lake George, were panic-struck by the irruption of an enemy more dreadful than the French; and it became necessary to garrison all the posts with British troops, and to discharge the provincialists, excepting one regiment raised in New York. Thus terminated, for a second time, in defeat and utter disappointment, the sanguine hopes, formed by the colonists, of a brilliant and successful campaign. Much labour had been employed, and much money expended, in collecting, by land, from a great distance, troops, provisions, and military stores, at Albany, and in transporting them through an almost unsettled country, to Lake George; yet not an effort had been made to drive the invaders even from their outposts at Ticonderoga.

The province of New York authorised for this campaign 1700 men; and levied, in various ways, more than 30,000*l*. Fifteen thousand pounds were also thrown into the public treasury from an appropriation made by parliament for the relief of the northern and middle colonies. The exigencies of the times compelled the Governor to pass almost every act which the assembly prepared, though no prospective provisions were made for the support of the government. The mode adopted for the latter, was to consider the salaries of the officers as debts, from the province; and by appropriating money for the payment, at its pleasure, the assembly held the officers dependent upon them. The offensive instructions from the crown were thus rendered nugatory, and the administration had the good sense to revoke them. Thus, the colony triumphed in the maintenance of a principle and practice indispensable to its welfare and honourable political existence.

Lord Loudon, in the middle of January, summoned the Governors of the New England provinces to New York. In no very good humour, he attributed to them, the disasters of the late campaign; and concluded his reprimand by a requisition for additional troops from New England, New York, and New Jersey. The spirit of the colonists, however, was not to be broken by misfortune, caused by the incapacity of the ministry of the parent state, and her delegated satraps, nor to be perverted by unmerited reproaches. His demands were, generally, complied with; and he was placed, in the spring, at the head of a respectable army, to tempt his fortune under his own star. The New England pro-

* September 8th, 1756.

vinces exerted themselves greatly at this time, and authorised a draft, or conscription, should their quotas not be completed by voluntary enlistment.

At his departure, his lordship left an army of about 6,000 men under Major Gen. Webb. Nearly one half of this force was posted at Fort William Henry at the south end of Lake George; 1500 at Fort Edward, and the residue was scattered at Saratoga, Stillwater, Albany, and the country of the Mohawks.

The province of New York raised 1000 men, and appropriated 35,000*l.* to the service. The failures of the past year were attributed to the multiplied objects of the campaign, and the consequent division of the forces. Unity of design, and concentration of the troops, it was presumed, would ensure success. It was therefore resolved, that Louisburg should be attacked; and Halifax was fixed as the rendezvous of the fleet and army. Early in July, Admiral Holburn arrived there with a large squadron of ships and five thousand land forces; and after many delays, was joined by Lord Loudon, with six thousand regulars. Much was properly anticipated from this formidable armament, but the procrastination of the commander in chief doomed the country to severe disappointment. For before his preparations were completed, the French had occupied Louisburg with a superior force, despatched from Brest, against which his lordship was not disposed to make an effort.

The enemy, however, was not slow to avail himself of the advantages which might accrue by the diminution of the British troops on the northern frontiers. Montcalm, at the head of nine thousand men, drawn principally from Crown Point, Ticonderoga and the neighbouring forts, with some Canadians and Indians, having defeated an advanced party on the lake of four hundred men under Col. Parker, invested Fort William Henry, and Col. Monroe was compelled to surrender it within six days after its investment.* Montcalm's triumph was stained by the barbarities of his Indian allies, and though he exerted himself to protect his prisoners, the massacre of many of them will ever be coupled with his name.

Major Gen. Webb, who lay at Fort Edward, fourteen miles from Lake George, apprised of the approach of Montcalm, made strenuous exertions to increase his force, from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, and had sufficient strength, if exerted with promptitude and vigour, to relieve Col. Monroe, and probably to save the garrison. But instead of marching to its succour, he despatched a messenger with his answer to the Colonel's demand for assistance, advising him to make the best terms in his power with the enemy. The Colonel bravely defended the post until the trenches were opened almost to the east battery, and his ammunition nearly expended. Nor did Gen. Webb, when his force had been rendered greater than that of the enemy, make an effort to repel him. His reinforcements, however, enabled him to hold the French troops in check, until, learning the return of Lord Loudon to New York, they retired.

The troops from Halifax were immediately ordered to Albany, and about one hundred and fifty of them were sent to garrison a small fort in the valley of the Mohawk, in Herkimer county. A detachment of one thousand was sent to New York, and their officers put at free quarters upon the citizens in the most imperious and offensive manner by the commander in chief.

Notwithstanding the presents which had been lavished on the Six Nations, by the British, for a series of years, the blandishments of the French, and more especially their successes, had seduced four of the tribes wholly from the British interests. A party of five hundred warriors from the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, led by the French, fell upon the German Flats, on the 15th of November, massacred a number of the inhabitants, carried others into captivity, and broke up the settlements.

VII. Governor Sir Charles Hardy was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue with a command in the expedition against Louisburg. Embarking on the second of July, he left the government in the hands of Mr. De Lancey, who, upon intelligence of the movement of the French, in the vicinity of Lake George, hastened to Albany to expedite the levies ordered to Gen. Webb, but his efforts were not in season to avert the fate of the fort.

VIII. With the year 1758, a new era dawned upon the colonies, roused from a state of apathy by the voice of William Pitt. The enterprise, judgment, and firmness, which had raised England from the depths of humility, were now employed for the reduction of the American continent. The plan of the campaign was wisely matured, and committed for execution, to men who had reputations to lose and fortunes to gain. Loudon was recalled. Abercrombie commanded in chief, with Amherst for his second, aided by Brigadiers Wolfe and Forbes. The fleet, consisting altogether of one hundred and fifty sail, was under Boscawen.

The designated objects of the campaign were Louisburg, the forts on the lakes, and Fort Du Quesne. Major Gen. Amherst, with 12,000 men, aided by the fleet, laid siege to the first, early in June; and captured it, after an obstinate defence of seven weeks.

Gen. Abercrombie, with seven thousand regulars, and ten thousand provincials marched against the northern forts. He embarked his forces on Lake George on board one hundred and twenty-five whale boats, and nine hundred batteaux, attended by a formidable train of artillery, transported on rafts, with every other requisite of success. In crossing the isthmus, between Lakes George and Champlain, Lord Howe, at the head of the right centre column, fell in with the advanced guard of the enemy, which, in retreating from Lake George, like the English column, was lost in the woods. He attacked and dispersed them, killing several, and making one hundred and forty-eight prisoners. But, though only two officers on the British side were slain, Lord Howe was one. He had gained the esteem of the army and the country, and fell universally lamented.

Learning from the prisoners the force under the walls of Ticonderoga, and that a reinforcement of three thousand men was daily expected, Gen. Abercrombie proposed to storm the place, and caused the works to be reconnoitered. Upon a superficial and imperfect survey, the fatal resolution was taken to attempt the fort, before the artillery arrived. The troops marched intrepidly to the assault, (6th of July,) but could make no impression; the fallen trees in front of the entrenchment, which had been unobserved, and a breastwork of eight or nine feet, presented unexpected and insurmountable obstacles, before which the assailants were exposed to a murderous fire for four hours, with the loss of two thousand men.

This rash attempt was not more ill advised than the subsequent hasty retreat. The fort was, in truth, unfinished; and at one point easily approachable, and the garrison did not exceed three thousand men; and, from the dread of the British, greatly superior in numbers, the French general had actually prepared to abandon this position, with Crown Point. This misfortune was in some measure balanced, by the capture of Fort Frontignac, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, at its entrance from Lake Ontario; commanding the river, and serving as a magazine for the more southern castles. The garrison consisted of one hundred and ten men only; but the fort contained a large stock of arms, stores, and provisions for the western posts. Nine armed vessels, some of which carried eighteen guns, were also taken. The enterprise was projected and executed by Lieut. Col. Bradstreet.*

For want of practicable roads, the march of the army to Fort Du Quesne was tedious and difficult, and was interrupted by some sharp skirmishing with the enemy. The army was also greatly afflicted by sickness, and weakened by desertion. But the capture of Frontignac, and the consequent defection of the Indian tribes from the French interest, had prepared the way for success. The garrison of Fort Du Quesne, unsustained by their savage allies, and hopeless of reinforcement, held the place only until the approach of the English army should justify its abandonment. On the 24th of November, when Forbes was within a day's march of the fort, they burned it, and escaped, by the Ohio river, to the French settlements upon the Mississippi.

In the preparations of the colonies for this campaign, we have new evidence of the power which an energetic spirit, directed by wisdom, may obtain over the mass of mankind. The contributions of the provinces, towards carrying on the continental war, had, for the previous campaigns, been merely the cold returns of duty; but in this, the people

* The expedition under Col. Bradstreet consisted of the following troops: Regulars, 135; royal artillery, 30; New York provincials, 1112; Massachusetts, do. 675; New Jersey, do. 412; Rhode Island, do. 318; batteau men, 300; and about 60 rangers; in all, 3,035. The regulars were commanded by Capt. Ogilvie, and the artillery by Lieut. Brown.

The New York troops consisted of two detachments. The first commanded by Lieut. Colonel Charles Clinton, of Ulster, amounting in the whole to 440, under Capts. Jonathan Ogden, of Westchester, Peter Dubois of New York, Samuel Bladgley of Dutchess, and Daniel Wright of Queens. The second was commanded by Lieut. Col. Isaac Corse, of Queens, and Major Nathaniel Woodhull of Suffolk, amounting to 668, under Capts. Elias Hand of Suffolk, Richard Hewlett of Queens, Thomas Arrowsmith of Richmond, William Humphrey of Dutchess, Ebenezer Seeley of Ulster, and Peter Yates and Goosen Van Schaick, of Albany.

The troops left Fort Stanwix, August 14th, 1758, and the fort capitulated the 27th. The commander of the fort was exchanged for Col. Peter Schuyler.

Colonel Corse, who had distinguished himself in the three preceding campaigns, with a part of his troops volunteered to erect a battery in the night of the 26th, in the midst of the enemy's fire, which in the morning commanded their fort, and led to an immediate surrender.

The Colonel received a slight wound, but not so severe as to unfit him for duty. The detachment returned to Fort Stanwix the 10th of September.

displayed all the zeal with which men pursue their interests, when animated by well founded hopes of success. Their combined forces, they were now assured, would be applied to remove the enemy from the frontiers; and, instead of being required to furnish a specific quota of troops, each colony was directed to raise as large a force as was in its power, with the greatest possible despatch. To render such force effective, Mr. Pitt recommended to the respective Governors, to commission popular men for officers; and, in bestowing military appointments, to have regard solely to the public service. Arms, ammunition, tents, and provisions, were furnished by the crown; and the expense of levying, clothing, and pay, was borne by the provinces. But, even these charges, he promised to recommend parliament to pay, as the vigour and efforts of the provinces should merit.

The legislature of New York authorized the levy of 2680 men, to be completed by draughts upon the militia, in case volunteers could not be procured; and issued the sum of 100,000*l.* in bills of credit, bearing interest, and redeemable in 1768, by the proceeds of an annual tax; and they maintained this force during the remainder of the war; providing also, liberally, for other military purposes, and for the civil list. The impositions, in the space of five months of the year 1759, amounted to \$625,000. At the instance of General Amherst a loan of 150,000*l.* was made to the crown, which was repaid in specie.

Great Britain, having resolved to annihilate the French power in North America, made adequate preparations for the campaign of 1759. An army of eight thousand men, under General Wolfe, was destined to attack Quebec; whilst General Amherst, with 12,000 regular and provincial troops, should, by the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence, join Wolfe; and General Prideaux, assisted by Sir William Johnson, at the head of some friendly Indians, should capture the fort at the falls of Niagara, and proceed, by Lake Ontario and Montreal, to unite with the other generals. To General Stanwix, was confided the southern department, with orders to watch the western frontier, and to erect proper forts for its defence.

This stupendous plan was only partly executed. Quebec was purchased with the life of the gallant Wolfe. (18th September.) Amherst obtained possession of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, but too late in the season to permit him to accomplish the remainder of the work assigned to him. Prideaux invested Niagara, but was slain in the trenches by the bursting of a cohort. The fort was, however, captured by Sir William Johnson, who succeeded him in the command, 25th July. It was not until September 8th, of the following year, that the great object was entirely gained; when, by the union of three British armies, before Montreal, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, was compelled to surrender, by capitulation, the whole of the French possessions to his Britannic majesty.

Thus fell the great power of France in America. Possessed of the northern and southern parts of the continent, her encroachments became formidable to the British American empire, which she sought to confine to a narrow slip of sea-coast. She thus brought upon her the united power of England and her colonies, which she baffled, when feebly directed; but which proved irresistible in the hands of a wise and energetic minister.

The share of the provincials in this result, gives lustre to the colonial history. They had kept in the field an average force of twenty-five thousand men during the war; had lost thirty thousand of their young men, and contributed three millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling, to the payment of its expenses.* Four hundred privateers, from their ports, ravaged the French West India islands, and distressed the commerce of France in all parts of the world. Their troops preserved the remains of the army wrecked by the folly of Braddock; under Monckton, they captured Beau Sejour, in Nova Scotia; commanded by Sir William Johnson, they destroyed the army of Baron Dieskau, and reduced Fort Niagara, one of the most important posts on the continent. The merit of these actions, is ascribable to them, solely. In all the marches and battles they were principal sufferers; and where honour was to be gained, the provincial was distinguished, by his fortitude in adversity, and his promptitude and courage in the hour of peril.

Spain became party to the war, in January, 1762; but the conflict against the united house of Bourbon, was not of long continuance; peace being made on the 3d of November, of the same year. France surrendered her pretensions to Nova Scotia, and ceded Canada, including Louisiana. Spain yielded Florida. In exchange for this mighty domain, France received the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, with a restricted privilege of the fishery, and the islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Mariegalante, Desada, and St. Lucia.—Spain obtained the restoration of the Havana—a price more than adequate for Florida, which would not have been paid, but with the design of preserving the eastern shore of North America from foreign influence.

During the period of seven years, a period too of as great difficulty as the province had known under the English government, Mr. De Lancey had directed its affairs with

* Of this sum, parliament reimbursed at several times, £1,031,666 sterling.

extraordinary ability, and distinguished success. The two years during which Sir Charles Hardy held the reins, can scarce be deducted from the term.

With the assembly, elected in 1752, near the close of Mr. Clinton's administration, Mr. De Lancey preserved unbroken harmony, until near the end of its legal term, when he dissolved it, with the consent of all, that the next one might be constituted in due season for the transaction of business. His policy had been entirely successful, in preserving to the assembly the right of annual appropriations, and circumstances enabled it to evade the prohibition of the crown upon bills for issuing paper money; so that, during his administration, the province felt as little of colonial subjection as at any period since its settlement. All the offices were filled by his relatives, his friends, or his dependants; and such was his power, and so prudently was it exercised, that scarce an effort appears to have been made to resist him, until after the election of a new assembly in January, 1759, when a party was formed, termed the Livingston party, but which did not prevent him from obtaining the ascendancy in that body. In one instance only, does he appear to have lost sight of those broad and popular principles which were the source of his power. In 1754, he incautiously gave his sanction to an act incorporating King's College, by which all persons were excluded from the president's chair, unless in communion with the Church of England; and the Common Prayer Book was introduced for religious exercises.

Of his political ability his success affords ample evidence. He is charged by the historian, Smith, who was his political enemy, with practising the arts of the demagogue, and with having an "itching palm." His daily coffee-house haunts, his controversy with Clinton, his persuading Sir Charles Hardy to resign on the contract for half of the salary and emoluments, the subserviency of his tools, his double claim to be chancellor and chief justice, his exaction of high fees for land grants, and his receipt of 400*l.* yearly, for the garrison, after the troops had been removed from it, are all made subjects of reproach; in which, perhaps, there was more of party colouring than of truth.

Mr. Smith admits his knowledge of law, history, and husbandry, to have been creditable, and that he preserved the classical learning he had acquired at Cambridge; that he was ready in producing the stores he possessed; had clear and quick views of subjects presented to his consideration, and delivered his sentiments with brevity and perspicuity. These were qualities of no ordinary kind; and were doubtless the cause of his success. This statesman, one of the most eminent which New York may boast, died on the 30th July, 1760, suddenly, at his mansion in New York, of an attack of asthma, to which he had been many years subject.

During the year 1759, the fort captured at Niagara was re-built, and garrisoned; a new pentagonal fort at Oswego; a small fort at the Little Falls of the Onondaga River; one at the western extremity of Oneida Lake; one at the east end of that lake; and another, called Fort Stanwix, on the site of the present village of Rome, were erected. These works commanded the route from the lakes to the Hudson. On the north, General Amherst began to re-build the fort of William Henry, and the enlargement of the works at Crown Point, and completed the fortifications at Ticonderoga.

IX. On the death of Mr. De Lancey, the duties of Governor devolved on Dr. Cadwalader Colden, now 73 years of age, who was thus recalled from his retirement in Ulster county, as the senior member, and president of the council. He soon after received the commission of Lieut. Governor, dated 14th April, 1761. The opponents of the De Lancey interest gave him their cordial support. The friends of the late Governor were unprepared to disturb his administration, and he sought to conciliate them by encomiums on their regretted leader. His intercourse, with the assembly was harmonious, as he passed their bills for the annual supplies, and paper issues, without objection.

Mr. Colden was superseded by General Monckton, on the 26th of October. But that gentleman, being placed at the head of an expedition against Martinique, left him the government, on the 15th November, under an agreement for an equal division of the salary and perquisites, which he continued to hold until the return of the General from his successful enterprize, 11th June, 1762. But the General remained in the province only until 29th June, 1763, when, departing for Europe, his power again devolved on the Lieut. Governor.

The demise of the king, George II, 25th October, 1760, and the consequent dissolution of the assembly, gave a favourable opportunity for party to display itself in the new elections. The adversaries of Mr. Colden obtained an accession of strength in that assembly which emboldened them to propose measures which he could not sanction. They sent him two bills; one for removing doubts respecting transactions between the death of the king and the time when notice of it was received in the province; and the other, for the appointment of the judges of the supreme court during good behaviour. He rejected the first, as unnecessarily annulling the laws passed at the previous session, and the second as incompatible with his instructions.

The latter was much desired by the people, and no measure could be more unpopular than its rejection. In Great Britain the independence of the judiciary was assured, by the permanence of tenure and salary. Nor would the British ministry have objected to commissions in the colonies, during good behaviour, had the assembly provided certain, competent and durable salaries for the judges. But so little was the true policy of government understood, or so inconsistent was the conduct of the legislature, that, whilst they would have rendered the judiciary independent of the executive, they would have held it in subservience upon whatever party possessed a majority in the assembly. Mr. Colden's refusal was ascribed to a wish to propitiate the ministry by leaving to it the appointment to the vacant office of Chief Justice. But all discretion was taken from him by absolute prohibition from the king, to grant it during good behaviour. Mr. Pratt, a distinguished lawyer, of Boston, received the commission from the crown: but as the legislature provided no salary he was unable long to hold it.

It would seem, however, that Mr. Colden was disposed to sustain, without diminution, the power of the executive branch of the government. We have seen, that the Governor and Council possessed appellate jurisdiction from the courts. This had hitherto been exercised by *writ of error* only, by which the legality of the proceedings, and not the merits of the cause came in question. But the Lieut. Governor now entertained an *appeal* from the supreme court, which superinduced an inquiry into the facts. The innovation was highly obnoxious to the assembly, and though sustained by the king, they, in 1765, voted it illegal, and declared that the Lieut. Governor having sought to give success to the machination, had filled the minds of his majesty's subjects with jealousies and distrusts.*

X. In exclusive possession of an immense territory, comprehending nearly one-fifth of the globe, Great Britain and her colonies rationally looked forward, to its peaceful enjoyment, in full confidence that the aboriginal inhabitants, no longer exposed to dangerous solicitations, nor supported by alien power, would not dare to provoke the resentment of those upon whom they must entirely depend, for the gratifications supplied by the whites. But the cupidity of the savage had been highly excited, during the late conflict, and as deeply indulged. The present unprotected state of the frontier, held forth irresistible temptations to his whetted appetite for plunder. His barbarities had been rather rewarded than chastised. Every treaty brought him rich presents; and his detention of prisoners, whom he had again and again promised to surrender, was overlooked, on slight apologies; though, obviously done to afford opportunities for new treaties and additional gifts. But, we may, perhaps, look deeper, for the cause of the wide extended confederacy, which now took place among the aborigines, and which may have been dictated by profound policy. They beheld the French driven out of the whole country, and themselves in danger of becoming wholly dependent upon a power, which already commanded by its forts, the great lakes and rivers; and they may have felt, that an immediate and mighty effort was necessary to restrain the tide, which, if unimpeded, would spread itself over the continent, overwhelming all their nations in its course.

A secret coalition was formed among the Shawanese, the tribes upon the Ohio, and its tributary waters, and about Detroit, to attack, simultaneously, the English posts and settlements upon the frontier. The plan was deliberately and skilfully projected. The settlements were to be invaded during harvest; the inhabitants, with their corn and cattle, to be destroyed; and the outposts to be reduced by famine. The Indians fell, suddenly, upon the traders, whom they had invited among them, murdered many, and plundered the effects of all, to an immense amount. (July, 1763.) The frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, were overrun by scalping parties, committing their usual enormities. The out-forts, even the most remote, were assailed about the same time; and all, immediately, fell into the hands of the enemy, save Niagara, Detroit, and Fort Pitt.

As, in the preceding Indian contest, the frontier inhabitants were driven in, and the enemy again penetrated into the thickly settled country; but more skill and courage were generally displayed in resisting them. Niagara and Detroit were protected by detachments sent to their relief by General Amherst, whilst Colonel Bouquet, after much fatigue and a bloody battle, succeeded in succouring Fort Pitt.† These distressing hostilities continued until October, 1764, when they were terminated by Col. Bouquet, who, with fifteen hundred men, overran the Indian country in Ohio, compelling the submission of the tribes, and releasing many white prisoners. The Indians, soon after, entered into a final and satisfactory treaty with Sir William Johnson, who was authorized for that purpose by the crown.

* Votes of Assembly.

† Formerly Fort Du Quesne.

CHAPTER VI.

I. Impressions on the ministry by the wealth and power displayed by the colonies. II. Proposition of Mr. Grenville to tax the provinces. III. Views of the provinces on this subject. IV. Effect produced in America—Proceedings of the legislature of New York. V. Reception of the Stamp Act in the colonies. VI. Temporary suspension of legal proceedings—Of newspapers—Anti-importation associations. VII. Organization of the "*Sons of Liberty*." VIII. First colonial congress—Its proceedings. IX. Efforts in England for repeal of the Stamp Act. X. Arrival of Governor Moore—His moderation relative to the public commotions. XI. Remaining discontents of the provinces. XII. American taxation again proposed—Proceedings thereon. XIII. Modified repeal of the imposts. XIV. Death of Governor Moore—His administration. XV. Third administration of Lieut. Governor Colden—Lord Dunmore appointed Governor—Is succeeded by Governor Tryon.

I. The great pecuniary contribution of the colonies, in the late wars, discovered to the ministry of Great Britain, a mine of wealth, whose existence they had not hitherto suspected; and with the knowledge came an inexpressible longing to subject the treasure to the use of the parent state. But no good genius whispered, that there existed also, the spirit, as well as the means, to maintain the political freedom which had been, at once, the source of riches and of happiness. It was supposed, that, if in a few years, these long neglected and distant provinces could pay, without apparent inconvenience, millions for defence, they might, also, be compelled to pay millions for tribute.

II. On this assumption, Mr. Grenville, first commissioner of the treasury, flattered himself that he might establish a high financial character, in relieving *his* country by the taxation of her provinces. To a superficial observer, few obstacles were apparent in such a course. Parliament had frequently imposed duties upon the colonial trade; which, as a part of a general system, for regulating the commerce of the empire, had been patiently borne. But no attempt had been, hitherto, made, avowedly, to raise a revenue from the colonies, for the use of the British treasury.

III. The right of parliament to legislate generally, for the colonies, had not been questioned, since Massachusetts and New York, in 1692, and New York, in 1708, had denied the power of any other than their own representatives to tax them.

By the charter of Charles II, to Penn, the right of parliament to lay duties on imports and exports, and to impose taxes, or customs, on the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, their lands, goods, and chattels, was clearly reserved. In 1739, Sir William Keith, in conjunction with some American merchants, proposed to raise troops for the western frontier, to be supported by a duty laid by parliament on stamped paper and parchment, in all the colonies. But the subject was then too inconsiderable to claim the attention of the government. When efforts were made to unite the colonies, in 1754, a plan for colonial taxation was suggested; but the ministers, finding the colonies averse to their views, did not venture to press it on the eve of a war, in which the cordial and undivided exertions of the whole nation were required.

A more favourable occasion seemed now to present itself. The war which had grown out of American interests, had been honourably terminated; and it was supposed, that the provinces, grateful for their deliverance, would cheerfully repay the care of a fostering mother. Nor would such anticipations have been disappointed, had the designs of the ministry no other consequences than a single pecuniary burden upon the people.

Towards the end of the year 1763, Mr. Grenville communicated to the colonial agents in London, his purpose of drawing a revenue from America, by means of a stamp duty, to be imposed by act of parliament, and directed them to transmit this intelligence to their respective assemblies, that they might suggest any more preferable duty, equally productive.* The following view, briefly exhibited, was then taken of this subject, by all the provinces.

The colonies were considered as integral governments, of which the crown was the head, having exclusive political power within their respective territories, except in cases involving the general interests of the empire, in which, from principles of convenience and necessity, they admitted the supremacy of parliament. On these principles, they had submitted to the general regulations of commerce, however restrictive of their exertions

* One hundred thousand pounds sterling, was the sum required by Mr. Grenville.

at home and abroad; and where the letter of the law pressed heavily on their natural rights, murmurs were seldom heard, as such acts were not rigidly enforced.

The mode of drawing aid from the colonists accorded with these principles. The sovereign having well considered the occasion, in his privy council, directed his secretary of state to apply to each colony, through its Governor, to grant him such sums as were suitable to its ability. And as the colonies had always made liberal grants on such requisitions, the proposition to tax them in parliament, was unnecessary, cruel, and unjust. Unjust, because it was diametrically opposite to the letter and spirit of their constitutions, which had established as a fundamental axiom, that taxation and representation are inseparable, and that as the colonies were not, and from local and political obstacles could not be, represented in the British parliament, it would be the very essence of tyranny to attempt to exercise an authority over them, which, from its nature, must inevitably lead to gross abuse. For, when in absolute possession of the power now claimed, could it be imagined, that parliament would not rather vote away the money of the colonists, than of their constituents? By the constitution, their business in matters of aid was with the king alone; they had no connexion with any financier, nor were the provincial agents the proper persons through whom requisitions should be made. For these reasons, it was improper for the provinces to make propositions to Mr. Grenville, in relation to taxes, especially, as the notice he had sent, did not appear to have been by the king's order, "and was, perhaps, without his knowledge."^{*}

These views certainly did not proceed from a desire to avoid contribution, in relief of the public wants. Several of the colonial legislatures declared, "that as they always had thought, so they always should think, it their duty to grant aid to the crown." Copies of these votes were presented to Mr. Grenville, and an opportunity was thus offered to raise by constitutional means, more than a compulsory tax would produce. But he had resolved to establish the absolute supremacy of parliament over the provinces, and open the way for its unrestrained exercise.

When forming his plan he certainly did not apprehend all its consequences. But, aware that it would be opposed, he was desirous of trying an old measure under a new aspect, and proposed, in distinct terms, to *raise a revenue*, by taxes on colonial imports. This measure, sufficiently obnoxious in itself, was accompanied by a resolution of parliament, "that it may be proper to charge certain stamp duties in the colonies." The act of parliament, based on the first proposition, was extremely onerous to the American trade; the duties thereby imposed amounting almost to a prohibition of commercial intercourse with the French and Spanish colonies. It is true, that this trade, previous to the passage of the act, was unlawful; but it was connived at, as it was highly profitable; furnishing to the provinces, gold and silver for their remittances to England. The minister, in his care to prevent smuggling, did not consider the difference between an advantageous trade in the western hemisphere, and the illicit commerce on the British coast. Converting naval officers into officers of the customs, he nearly destroyed the whole colonial trade with the Spanish and French islands. The preamble to the new impost law, declaring it to be just and necessary, that a revenue should be raised in America, and the resolution to follow it up with a stamp act, gave an unequivocal and odious character to the law, and sent it forth to the colonies, the pioneer of a system of boundless oppression.

The revenue act became still more unpopular, by the means used to enforce it. The penalties for breach of its provisions, were recoverable in the courts of admiralty, without the intervention of a jury, before judges dependent upon the crown, drawing their salaries from forfeitures adjudged by themselves. The duties were required to be paid in gold and silver, now scarce attainable, and consequently, the paper currency, more than ever necessary, was rejected and depreciated.

IV. The impression, caused by these measures on the public mind, was uniform throughout America. The legislature of Massachusetts, whose population, essentially commercial, felt most severely the late restrictions, was the first to notice them. That body resolved, "that the act of parliament relating to the sugar trade with foreign colonies, and the resolution of the house of commons, in regard to stamp duties, and other taxes proposed to be laid on the colonies, had a tendency to deprive the colonists of their most essential rights, as British subjects, and as men—particularly, the right of assessing their own taxes, and of being free from any impositions, but such as they consented to, by themselves or representatives." They directed Mr. Mauduit, their agent in London, to remonstrate against the ministerial measures, to solicit a repeal of the sugar act, and to deprecate the imposition of further duties and taxes on the colonies. They addressed the assemblies of the other provinces, requesting them to unite in a petition

^{*} Votes of the assemblies of the several colonies. Franklin's Letters, March 8th, 1770. Provincial Remonstrances. Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. ii. 68, &c.

against the designs of the ministry, and to instruct their agents to remonstrate against attempts so destructive to the liberty, the commerce and prosperity, of the colonies. The colony of Rhode Island proposed to the provincial assemblies, to collect the sense of all the colonies, and to unite in a common petition to the king and parliament.

The petitions of the assembly of New York, to the king and parliament, were drawn with singular ability. In that to the house of commons, they maintained that, "an exemption from the burden of ungranted and involuntary taxes, must be the grand principle of every free state; and that, without such a right vested in themselves, exclusive of all others, there can be no liberty, no happiness, no security." While they acknowledged the right of parliament to regulate the trade of the colonies, they denied the right of imposing duties for the purpose of revenue; asserting, that, "a *freedom* to drive all kinds of traffic in subordination to, and not inconsistent with, the British trade, and an *exemption* from all duties in such a course of commerce, is humbly claimed by the colonies, as the most essential of all the *rights* to which they are entitled as colonists, and connected in the common bond of liberty with the free sons of Great Britain." So bold was the language of this petition, that no member of the house of commons could be prevailed upon to present it. The committee appointed to transmit these papers to the colonial agent, were empowered to correspond with the several assemblies, or their committees, upon the sugar act, the act restraining the paper money of the colony from being a legal tender, the late acts of parliament relating to the trade of the northern colonies, and upon the impending dangers which threatened the colonies, of being taxed by laws to be passed in Great Britain.

All the efforts of the American colonies to stay the mad career of the English ministry, proved unavailing. The stamp act was passed, with slight opposition, by the commons, and unanimity by the lords.* Dr. Franklin, who had been despatched to Europe, in November, 1764, as the agent of Pennsylvania, laboured earnestly to avert a measure, which his sagacity and perfect knowledge of the American people, taught him was pregnant with danger to the British empire. But, even he does not appear to have entertained the idea, that it would be forcibly resisted.

The ministry, desirous to render the stamp act as little obnoxious as possible, resolved to appoint the officers of distribution and collection, from among the discreet and reputable inhabitants of the provinces. But, there were no means, by which to reconcile the people to a law, every where regarded as the forerunner of political slavery. The stamp officers, either voluntarily or compulsorily resigned their offices; some were hung or burned in effigy, in several of the provinces, and violent outrages were committed on the person and property of the deputy-governor, and other officers, at Boston.

VI. The universal refusal of the colonists to submit to the stamp act, occasioned the entire suspension of legal proceedings. In some of the provinces, however, business was speedily resumed; and in nearly all, the penalties of the act were braved before its repeal.

By law, the stamp duty was to commence on the first of November. On the previous day, the newspapers, generally, were put in mourning for their approaching extinction; the editors having resolved to suspend their publication, until some plan should be devised to protect them from the penalties for publishing without stamps. The term of suspension, however, was short.

To interest the people of England against the measures of administration, associations were formed in every part of the continent, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and against the use of those imported from Great Britain. To increase their quantity of wool, the colonists determined to kill no lambs, and to use all the means in their power to multiply their flocks of sheep.

VII. While this resolute and systematic opposition was made by the thinking part of the community, there were some riotous and disorderly proceedings, especially in the large towns, which threatened serious consequences. Many houses were destroyed, much property injured, and several persons, highly respectable in character and station, grossly abused. These violences received no countenance from the leading members of society; but it was difficult to stimulate the mass of the people, to that vigorous and persevering opposition, deemed essential to the preservation of American liberty, and yet to restrain all those excesses, which disgrace, and often defeat, the wisest measures. In Connecticut and New York, originated an association of persons, styling themselves the "*Sons of Liberty*," which extended into other colonies; who bound themselves, among other things, to march to any part of the continent, at their own expense, to support the British constitution in America; by which, was understood, the prevention of any attempt to carry the stamp act into operation. A corresponding committee of these Sons of Liberty was

* The stamp act was passed on the 22d of March, 1765. It was under the consideration of parliament, in March, of the foregoing year, but was postponed, it was said, by the exertions of Mr. Allen, chief-justice of Pennsylvania, at that time on a visit to London.

established, who addressed letters to certain conspicuous characters, throughout the colonies, and contributed materially to increase the spirit of opposition, and perhaps the turbulence, with which it was in some places attended.*

In New York, Peter De Lancey, James M'Evers, and other stamp officers, obeyed the public voice, and renounced their commissions. Governor Colden having taken the oath to execute the stamp act, became the special subject of popular indignation. His effigy was borne about the city, and hung. His carriage and other property, were burned; and his person was probably protected from violence only by his advanced age. Anonymous letters threatened him with death, unless he resisted, to the utmost of his power, the execution of the act. On the same day, (2d November, 1765,) the mob proceeded to the house of Major James, who was conspicuous in favour of the act, and burned, or otherwise destroyed, the furniture and contents. When the stamps arrived they were lodged in the fort, which the Governor, contrary to the advice of his council, put into a state for defence. But he was finally compelled to surrender their custody to the city corporation, on the assurance of being responsible for their value, and to declare, that he would take no measures to enforce the act, but leave the subject to his successor, Sir Henry Moore, who was hourly expected. Stamps, which subsequently arrived, were also delivered to the corporation; but a shipment of ten boxes were burned by the mob.

VIII. On receipt of intelligence of the passage of the stamp act, several of the colonial legislatures, of which Virginia was the first, asserted the *exclusive* right of the assemblies to lay taxes and impositions on the inhabitants of the colonies, respectively. But the house of representatives of Massachusetts, contemplating a still more solemn and effectual expression of the general sentiment, and pursuing the suggestion of Rhode Island, recommended a congress of deputies from all the colonial assemblies, to meet at New York, on the first Tuesday in October. Circular letters, signed by the speaker, communicating this recommendation, were addressed, respectively, to the speakers of the assemblies in the other provinces. Wherever the legislatures were in session, this communication was immediately acted upon.

On the 18th October, 1764, the legislature of New York appointed John Cruger, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, William Bayard, and Leonard Lispenard, delegates from the colony to the congress.

Delegates from the assemblies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina, assembled at New York at the time appointed. New Hampshire, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina, were not represented; but the two former gave assurances of their disposition to unite in petitions to the king and parliament. The assemblies of the two last, not having been in session since the proposition for a congress had been made, had no opportunity to act upon the subject.

This congress adopted a declaration of rights and grievances, upon which they founded a petition to the king, and a memorial to parliament. In these, they claimed the full privileges of English subjects, averred the plenary legislative power of the colonial assemblies, protested against taxation by parliament, and the dispensation of the trial by jury; and earnestly pressed upon the attention of the parent state, the burdens imposed by the stamp and other acts, with the utter impossibility of continuing the execution of the former, in consequence of the drain of specie it would produce. A difference of opinion prevailed upon the question, whether the petitions and memorials should be signed and transmitted by the congress, or be sanctioned and forwarded by the provincial assemblies, as their several acts. Messrs. Ruggles, of Massachusetts, the chairman of the convention, and Ogden, of New Jersey, believing in the propriety of the latter mode, refused to sign with the other delegates; but their conduct was censured by their constituents.

The delegates from New York reported the proceedings of the congress to the legislature, on the 20th November, by whom they were unanimously approved, and a committee was appointed to draught a memorial to the constituted authorities of the parent state, in strict conformity to that passed by the congress, and which was afterwards duly sanctioned by the house.

IX. Whilst these efforts were made on this side of the Atlantic, the colonial agents, the friends of freedom and equal rights, and the merchants interested in the American trade, were not idle in Great Britain. The refusal to import her manufactures touched her in a vital part. The great diminution of orders for goods, compelled a powerful class of traders to advocate liberal principles, who, under other circumstances, would have gladly sustained any policy which might lessen their burden of taxation. Powerful as this combination certainly was, it had to contend against the most imperious passions, the pride and avarice of the people. The lofty position assumed by the Americans was intolerable. They had long been viewed as an inferior race. The arrogant philosophy of Europe

* Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. i.

placed them, and the animal productions of their country, low in the scale of perfectibility. By the mass of the English vulgar, they were ranked with savages and negroes. The colonies, the dependencies of Great Britain, on which she had, for years, poured forth the scourings of her prisons, had denied her supremacy, and refused to submit to her parliament, hitherto deemed throughout her vast empire, politically omnipotent. With the sin of a rebellious temper, they were also charged with ingratitude. Under the pressure of accumulated debt and heavy taxation, the English people envied the display of wealth by the provincialists in the late war, and forgot that its exhibition was made in the common cause, with a generosity which had enforced from English justice, the return of more than a million sterling. Thus supported, the ministry, which sought relief for the people by taxing American industry, would scarcely have been driven from their purpose. But other causes transferred the government to other statesmen, whom consistency required, at least, to reverse measures which they had denounced with unqualified reprobation.

Under the new ministers an inquiry was instituted into the effects of the colonial policy of their predecessors. The merchants and manufacturers gave ample testimony of the paralysis in trade; whilst Dr. Franklin, as the representative of America, before a committee of the whole house of commons, demonstrated the impossibility of levying the new impositions, and the consequent necessity of their repeal. The majority of parliament was, now, divided into two parties. The larger one affirmed the right to tax the colonies, but denied the expediency of its present exercise; the other, led by Mr. Pitt, repudiated this right, on the ground that all aids are gifts from the people, and can never be legally obtained without their assent; and that this assent could not be had in parliament, since the colonists were not there represented. A repeal on these principles, however just, according to the English constitution, would not have saved the pride of the nation, and would have destroyed the hopes of future revenue at the will of parliament. Hence, the repeal of the stamp act, which took place on the eighteenth of March, by a vote of two hundred and seventy-five, to one hundred and sixty-seven, was accompanied by a declaration of the right of parliament to tax America. It was followed by an act indemnifying those who had incurred penalties on account of stamp duties. The tidings of this event were received in America with joy more temperate than might have been expected from the excitement of the public mind. The prudence displayed had been earnestly recommended by a committee of merchants in London trading with America, and by others friendly to American interests.*

X. In tracing the events relative to the stamp act, we have been carried away from those immediately relating to New York. Sir Henry Moore, Bart. commissioned Governor-in-chief, 19th July, 1765, met the council on the 13th November following. He proposed at once to attempt the execution of the stamp act, but the unanimous advice of his council, with the demonstrations of public feeling, induced him to a more prudent course; and he even forbore to notice, in his address to the assembly, the commotions which agitated the colony. These, however, attained an alarming height. In December, a guard was ordered for the preservation of the peace, and the protection of the stamps, in consequence of the attack of the mob upon a ship, commanded by Capt. Haviland, and the destruction of the stamped paper on board. The regular troops were increased, the king's stores were shipped, for security, on board vessels in the river, and a disposition was evinced to maintain the royal authority by force. The people prepared for the crisis with undaunted spirit. The *Sons of Liberty*, in the city, concerted with those of Connecticut and Massachusetts, an organised resistance in case of an attack by the military; and the inhabitants of Dutchess county embodied for the deliverance of the rioters who had been imprisoned in the city. An impending contest with arms was averted only by the repeal of the obnoxious act.

XI. Although the joy produced by the repeal was common to all the colonies, the same temper did not prevail in all. In the commercial cities, the restrictions on trade excited scarce less disgust than the stamp act itself; and in the North, political parties betrayed excessive bitterness. The first measures of Massachusetts and New York demonstrated that the reconciliation with the colonies was not cordial.

With the circular of Secretary Conway, announcing the repeal of the stamp act, came a resolution of parliament, declaring, that those who had suffered injury by assisting to execute that act, ought to be compensated by the colonies, respectively, in which such injury was done. This, specially affected Massachusetts, where compliance with the resolution was tardy, reluctant, and ungracious. An act of pardon to the offenders, and of indemnity to the sufferers, was, however, passed; but was rejected by the king, because the colonial assembly had no power, under their charter, to pass an act of general pardon, but at the instance of the crown.

* New York gratefully voted statues to his Majesty and Mr. Pitt.

In New York, where General Gage, was expected with a considerable body of troops, the Governor required from the legislature, compliance with the act of parliament, called the "*Mutiny Act*," which directed the colony, in which any of his majesty's forces might be stationed, to provide barracks for them, and certain necessities in their quarters. The legislature, reluctantly and partially, complied with the requisition; but at a subsequent session, they determined, that the act of parliament could only be construed to require necessities for troops on a march, and not while permanently stationed in the country. This admitted the obligation to obey the act. Yet, its requisitions were, unquestionably, a tax; and between the power of parliament to levy money by its own authority, and, compulsorily, through the colonial legislatures; no essential distinction can be drawn.

The contumacy of New York was learned with great indignation in parliament, and a resolution to prohibit the legislature to pass any law, until the mutiny act had been, in every respect complied with, was adopted by a large majority. A law to that effect was subsequently enacted; but, before its passage, the colonial assembly, in December, 1666, made the requisite provision for the troops.

XII. The repeal of the stamp act, so grateful to the colonists, was not popular with the nation at large. The supremacy of the parliament was maintained by the mass of the people; the hope of revenue from America was too fascinating to be surrendered without further exertion; and the King beheld, with high indignation, the resistance to his authority, and the political principles which his American subjects had displayed. Moved by these considerations, Mr. Charles Townsend, a man of splendid and versatile talents, chancellor of the exchequer, in an administration formed by Lord Chatham, invited the attention of parliament, again, to the subject of American taxation. He boasted, "that he knew how to draw a revenue from the colonies, without giving them offence; and, animated by the challenge of Mr. Grenville, to make his vaunting true, proposed and carried, almost unanimously, a bill imposing certain duties on tea, glass, paper and painter's colours, imported into the colonies from Great Britain; the proceeds of which were appropriated to the support of government in America, so far as should be necessary, and the balance to the British treasury.*

This measure was founded in the erroneous belief, that the colonists objected rather to the mode, than to the right, of taxation. But though there had been some inaccuracy in expressing their views on the statutes regulating trade, there should have been no misapprehension of their determination to resist every attempt to tax them without their consent. The bill of Mr. Townsend had the unequivocal character of a revenue law, and as such was avowedly enacted; nor were the provincialists slow to declare their sense of its true character.

Though petition and remonstrance were again resorted to by the colonial legislatures, the tone generally taken was not so high as in case of the stamp act; but the conviction that the one was as great a violation of political liberty as the other, soon became universal. In addition to remonstrances to the King, parliament and ministers, the colony of Massachusetts again addressed a circular letter to the assemblies of the other provinces, stating her own proceedings, and soliciting their co-operation to obtain redress.

In December, 1768, the assembly of New York not only adopted petitions to the King, and the lords, and a representation to the commons, against the taxes, but resolved, that, they had, and ought to exercise, the constitutional right, of petitioning his majesty for constitutional benefits and redress of grievances:—That the authority of the provincial legislature could not be constitutionally suspended, abridged or annulled, by any power whatever, the prerogative of the crown ordinarily exercised for prorogation or dissolution, excepted:—That, the house had an undoubted right to correspond and consult with any of the neighbouring colonies, or with their fellow subjects out of the colony, on any matter whatever, whereby they consider their liberties or rights affected:—And that a committee should, during the recess of the house, correspond and consult with their agent, or with any other of his majesty's subjects upon such matters. And an answer was transmitted to the assemblies of Massachusetts and Virginia, approbatory of their proceedings. A like course was pursued by most of the other colonies.

The unanimity of the colonies, on this occasion, was justly ascribed to the judicious and eloquent essays of Mr. John Dickinson, of Philadelphia, published as "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, to the inhabitants of the British Colonies." They were republished in every colony, and the people of Boston and other towns, voted their thanks to the "patriotic, enlightened, and noble spirited author."

In the controversy upon the stamp act, the colonies found their most effectual weapon in the non-importation agreements. Recourse was again had to them, but they were not now observed with the former fidelity. The merchants of Newport and New York broke the compact, and were severely censured by the patriots of Massachusetts, New Jersey

* 29th of June, 1767.

and Pennsylvania. They justified themselves by alleging the example of the merchants of Boston, who they averred had not ceased to make large importations.

On the first intimation of the measures of Massachusetts, the Earl of Hillsborough, secretary for the department of the colonies, addressed a letter to the several governors, to be laid before their legislatures, condemning the circular of Massachusetts as of the most factious and dangerous tendency; with instructions to dissolve such assemblies as should countenance "such an unjustifiable attempt to revive those distractions which had operated so fatally to the prejudice of the colonies and of the mother country." By this command Sir Henry Moore was constrained to dissolve the legislature of New York, though it had been elected, only, one year previously.

This circular of Massachusetts, together with the violent proceedings which were subsequently had in that colony, were the cause of joint resolutions of both houses of Parliament, condemning in the strongest terms, the measures pursued by the Americans. An address, approving the conduct of the crown, gave assurances of effectual support to maintain the civil magistrates in a due execution of the laws within the province of Massachusetts Bay; and besought his Majesty, to direct the governor of that colony to transmit information of all treasons committed therein, since the year 1767, with the names of the persons who had been most active in promoting such offences, that prosecutions might be instituted against them, *within the realm*, in pursuance of the statute of the 36th of Henry VIII.

The impression made by these menaces, directed specially against Massachusetts, in expectation that the other provinces would be, thereby, deterred from involving themselves in her dangers, was very unfavourable to the views of the mother country. The resolution to resist the exercise of the authority claimed by her, was not only unshaken, but manifested itself in a still more determined form. The Assembly of Virginia asserted, unanimously, the exclusive right of that assembly to impose taxes on their constituents, petition for redress of grievances, and to obtain the concurrence of the other colonies. Alluding particularly to the joint address of the two houses of parliament to the King, they resolved, that all persons charged with any offence, within that colony, were entitled to a trial before the tribunals of the country, according to the fixed and known course of proceedings therein; and that to seize such persons, and transport them beyond seas for trial, derogated, in a high degree, from the rights of British subjects; as, thereby, the inestimable privilege of being tried by a jury, from the vicinage, as well as the liberty of summoning and producing witnesses, in such trial, would be taken from the party accused. The Assembly of New York on the 29th of November, 1769, concurred in these resolutions, and ordered them to be entered upon their minutes.

XIII. Notwithstanding these strong measures of parliament, the English trading population, feeling, severely, the consequences of the non-importation agreement, urged the abrogation of the new duties; and the ministry, affected by the commercial distress, were desirous to give relief, though resolute to maintain the parliamentary right to tax the colonies.

With criminal weakness they adopted a middle course, remarkable for the ignorance it displays of the state of the public mind, and the nature of the public character, in America. The earnest remonstrances and energetic resistance of the colonies, had failed to convince them, that the assertion of the right, and not the amount of duty levied, was the true source of complaint. The ministers persisted in believing that a reduction of the tax would restore tranquillity. Under this delusion, assurances were given, in 1769, that five-sixths of the taxes imposed in 1767, should be repealed: and, in 1770, the whole were abolished, save the duty on tea.

Adhering strictly to their principles, the colonists modified their non-importation agreements, to operate on tea alone. By the revenue act, in its modified form, their rights were exposed to violation, yet their preservation depended on themselves; since, whilst no dutiable commodity was purchased, no duty was paid; and whilst this commodity was, otherwise, cheaply procured, no privation was sustained. Hence, a state of political quiet ensued the repealing act of 1770. The ministry seemed disposed to avoid further aggression, and the Americans, generally, ceased to remonstrate and complain; although they continued to watch, with lynx-eyed vigilance, every movement of the British government, and to discuss, publicly and privately, the value of the union between the colonies and the parent state.

XIV. The administration of Sir Henry Moore, which terminated by his death, on 11th of September, 1769, was prudent and dignified. His messages to the assembly are characterised by moderation, good sense and brevity, and, in enforcing the odious requisitions of the parent state, he did not suffer zeal for the crown to carry him into indiscreet controversies with the people. Yet he twice dissolved the assembly for resistance to the parliamentary proceedings. During his term of service, efforts were unsuccessfully made to settle the boundaries between this province and Massachusetts, by commissioners

from the two colonies; much injury, public and private having grown out of the controversy relative to limits. New York claimed to the Connecticut, and Massachusetts to the Pacific ocean. Emigrants from the latter province intruded into the counties along the Hudson, and settled even in the manor of Rensselaerwyck. Force was frequently necessary to remove them, and blood was more than once shed in the attempt. Commissioners consisting of Messrs. Nicholls, Smith, and Robert R. Livingston, on the part of New York, and Hutchinson, Brattle, and Sheaffe, on the part of Massachusetts, met at New Haven on the 1st of October, 1767, for determining the boundary, and agreed that the western line of Massachusetts should be fixed at twenty miles east from the Hudson river, but differed as to the manner in which that line should be determined. By an agreement dated 18th of May, 1773, the boundary line on the *easterly part* of the province, was settled to commence at the N. W. angle of the Oblong, and to run thence north $21^{\circ} 10' 30''$ to the north line of Massachusetts, by the commissioners of the two provinces met at Hartford.

At the termination of Sir Henry Moore's administration, the supreme court consisted of four judges. Daniel Horsemanden, chief justice, David Jones, second, William Smith, third, and Robert R. Livingston, fourth, justice. The first received 300*l.*, and the others 200*l.* per annum. The salary of the Governor had been increased from time to time, to 2,000*l.* per annum, with a perquisite of 400*l.* granted as an appropriation for fire-wood and candles, for Fort George. The attorney general had 150*l.* and the colonial agent, Mr. Charles, at London, 500*l.* per annum.

The controversy, with the mother country, led the assembly into some very important alterations in its own constitution. Hitherto, members were admitted to represent districts in which they did not reside, notwithstanding the prohibition of an early law of the province, and the holding offices under the crown was not a disqualification for a seat in the house. But during the session of 1769, Mr. Philip Livingston, and Col. Lewis Morris, were dismissed from the house, because they did not reside in the counties for which they were elected; and the judges and others holding offices of honour or profit under the crown, were interdicted a seat.

XV. By the death of Sir Henry Moore, the government again devolved on Mr. Colden. This, his third administration, continued until the 18th of November, 1770, when he was superseded by John, Lord Dunmore. With the service of this nobleman commenced the practice, subsequently denounced by most of the colonies as a serious grievance, of paying the Governor in chief by the crown, and thus making him wholly independent of the provincial assembly. Its announcement at this time, however, was received by the assembly of New York, without emotion or comment. His lordship governed the colony until his removal to Virginia, when his place was supplied by Governor Tryon, 8th of July, 1771.

On the 15th of December, 1763, the assembly resolved to make the annual appropriation for supplying the King's troops, quartered in the province, with necessaries, devoting 2,000*l.* to this service. But the public mind was no longer disposed to submit to this mode of illegal taxation. Upon the passage of the resolution, the house was closely divided, there being twelve votes in the affirmative, and eleven in the negative. On the final passage of the bill, the vote was twelve to ten.* On the 18th of the month, the speaker laid before the house a printed paper, delivered to him by the mayor of the city, accompanied by the sheriff, directed "To the betrayed inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York," and signed a "Son of Liberty." This paper, forcibly written, charged the house under the influence of Lt. Governor Colden, and the De Lancey family, combined for the nonce, with having betrayed their trust, by dividing from the other colonies on the great questions for which all were contending; and by granting money to the troops, acknowledging the authority which had enacted, and the obligation of, the obnoxious revenue acts; and proposed an assemblage of the people to express their sense of the conduct of the house, and in a body to wait upon their representatives, to insist that they unite with the minority against the bill; and, in case of their refusal, to appoint a committee to represent the whole matter to the several continental assemblies, and to the friends of their cause in England.

On the succeeding day, on the motion of Mr. De Lancey, the house resolved, twenty members in the affirmative, and Col. Schuyler alone in the negative, that, "the paper was a false, seditious, and infamous libel;" and further resolved, unanimously, that the proposal, to come down in a body to the house, was an audacious attempt to destroy its freedom and independence; that the author, his aiders and abettors, were guilty of a high misdemeanour; and that the Lt. Governor be requested to offer 100*l.* reward for their dis-

* *Ayes:* De Lancey, Van Kleeck, Jauncey, Seaman, Kissam, Walton, Boeram, Capt. De Lancey, Rapalje, Philips, Billop, and Nicholl. *Nays:* Van Courtland, Ten Eyck, De Noyellis, Clifton, Ten Broeck, Capt. Seaman, Mynderse, Gale, De Witt, and Woodhull.

covery. Similar resolutions were adopted in relation to another printed paper signed "Legion," denouncing the "*late base inglorious* conduct of the assembly," and appointing time and place for a public meeting. A few days after, this meeting, consisting of 1400 citizens, convened, and resolved almost unanimously to instruct their representatives to oppose the bill.

At the subsequent session, (13th of December, 1770,) Mr. De Noyellis moved the attendance of Alexander McDougall, to answer the charge of having written or published the paper signed "Son of Liberty." To the question whether he was not the author or publisher, he replied, "That as the grand jury and assembly had declared the paper a libel he could not answer; that, as he was under prosecution in the supreme court, he conceived it would be an infraction of justice to punish twice for one offence; but that he would not deny the authority of the house to punish for a breach of privilege when no cognizance is taken of it in another court." His answer was declared a contempt; and he, refusing to ask pardon, was committed to prison, where he remained until the close of the session of the assembly, Feb. 16, 1771. In his confinement, he had the consolatory visits of the patriots male and female. The indictment for libel was never tried.

The determination to provide for the royal troops was the more unacceptable to the people by reason of the quarrels which had prevailed almost daily between them. The *liberty poles*, reared by the citizens, were cut down by the soldiery, and every occasion for riot and disorder seems to have been seized by the latter. In these tumults, Capt Sears and Mr. McDougall, distinguished "*sons of liberty*," were active leaders.



CHAPTER VII.

I. General quiet disturbed by the shipment of Teas.—II. Proceeding thereon in America generally.—In New York.—III. Measures of the Administration against the Colonies.—IV. Effect in the Provinces—Second Congress convoked—Delegates chosen in New York, and Committees of correspondence appointed.—V. Proceedings of the Congress.—VI. Separate action of the Assembly of New York—Influence of Governor Tryon—Committee of Observation in New York.—VII. Reception of the American proceedings in England—Lord North's conciliatory proposition.—VIII. Second meeting of the second Congress—Defensive measures of the people—Proceedings of Congress—Warlike measures adopted—Commander in chief and other General officers appointed—Siege of Boston—Invasion of Canada.—IX. Committee of Superintendence—Provincial Congress in New York elected—Plan of reconciliation proposed—Troops from Connecticut invited to protect the City—Committee of Safety—Supplies furnished to the enemy.—X. Second Provincial Convention—Queens and Richmond Counties refuse to send Delegates—Measures to repress the Tory influence in New York—Governor Tryon goes on shipboard—Destruction of Rivington's Press—General Lee with a military force takes possession of New York.—XI. Measures for the defence of New York under General Washington.—XII. Congress recommends to the Colonies to form independent governments—Progress towards independence—Declaration of Independence.—XIII. Third Provincial Congress—Recommends to the people, to give specially, the power to form a new Government.—XIV. Fourth Provincial Congress—Approves the Declaration of Independence—Defines and denounces Treason.—XV. Extensive military preparations of Great Britain.—XVI. British Army arrives at Staten Island—American state of defence—Attempt of British Commissioners at pacification.—XVI. Battle of Long Island and its consequences—Second attempt of the Commissioners for pacification.—XVII. The American Army abandons York Island—Battle of White Plains—Loss of Forts Washington and Lee—Retreat of the American Army into Pennsylvania.—XVIII.—State constitution adopted, and State Government organised.—XIX. Territorial division of the State.—XX. Unsuccessful efforts to propitiate the Indians—Exposed state of the Frontiers—Influence of the Johnson family upon the Indians—Cruel proceedings of the Tories and Indians in the interior of the State—Of the Tories on the Seaboard.—XXI. Measures adopted by the State against the Tories.—XXII. Settlement of the Boundaries of the State—Controversy with Vermont.—XXIII. Boundary between New York and New Jersey.—XXIV. Devotion of New York to the Confederation—Boundary between New York and Pennsylvania on the West and South.—XXV. Adoption of the Federal Constitution.

I. It being now our chief purpose to trace the events in the colony which tended to its separation from the parent state, we shall notice such acts only of the other provinces, as are indispensable to elucidate this subject.

The general state of quiet, induced by the prudence of the European and American parties in relation to the shipment of teas, was terminated by the impolicy of the British ministry. The East India company had become embarrassed by lavish expenditure, the

peculations of their servants, and the diminution of business in consequence of the American quarrel.

Applying to the government for assistance, they proposed, that the duty of three pence per pound, payable on teas imported into the colonies, should be abolished, and that six cents per pound should be imposed on the exportation. This favourable and honourable mode of removing the occasion for dispute between the parent and her offspring was, we cannot, now, say, unfortunately, rejected by the administration; who, as if by extraordinary stimulus to accelerate the coming contest, proposed and carried a bill authorising the company to export their teas altogether free of duty. Lord North, says the English historian, recommended this measure to parliament with a twofold view; to relieve the India Company and to improve the revenue. The latter was to be accomplished by tempting the Americans to purchase large quantities of teas at a low price. But the company would not venture to ship, until assured by the ministry, that in no event they should suffer loss.

The export of tea to America, under these circumstances, was, in itself, sufficient to arouse opposition. But the occasion was eagerly seized by those whose interests would be promoted by popular resistance. Merchants in England, whose profits were endangered, and cis-atlantic smugglers, whose trade was threatened with extinction, laboured with the patriot, to convince the people of the immutable determination of the parent state to tax the colonies, and for that purpose, to compel the sale of the tea, in despite of the solemn resolutions, and oft declared sense of the inhabitants. The cry of endangered liberty was again heard from New Hampshire to Georgia. Town meetings were held in the capitals of the different provinces, and combinations formed to obstruct the sale of the fatal weed. The consignees of the company were, generally compelled to relinquish their appointments, and substitutes could not be procured.

II. A determined spirit of resistance was manifested in every quarter. The assembly of New York, 20th of January, 1774, appointed John Cruger, their speaker, James De Lancey, James Jauncey, Jacob Walton, Benjamin Seaman, Isaac Wilkins, Frederick Philips, Daniel Kissam, Zebulon Seaman, John Rapalje, Simon Boerum, John De Noyellis, and George Clinton, a standing committee of correspondence, to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of the proceedings of parliament, and of the administration which might affect the liberties and privileges of his Majesty's subjects in America; to maintain a correspondence with the sister colonies, respecting these important considerations; and to inform the speakers of the several continental assemblies of this resolution, that it might be submitted to the several houses; and they gave their thanks to the burgesses of Virginia, for their early attention to the liberties of America.

On the approach of the tea ships destined for Philadelphia, the pilots in the Delaware were warned not to conduct them into harbour, and their captains, apprised of the temper of the people, deeming it unsafe to land their cargoes, consented to return without making an entry at the custom house; the owners cheerfully submitting to the inconvenience of having their merchandise sent back to Great Britain. The tea sent to Charleston was landed and stored, but not offered for sale; and being placed in damp cellars, became rotten, and was entirely lost. The ships designated for Boston entered that port, but before the tea could be landed, a number of colonists, disguised as Indians, pursuant to a concerted plan, boarded the vessels, and without other damage, broke open three hundred and forty-two chests, and emptied their contents into the sea. Such was the union of sentiment among the people, and so systematic their opposition, that not a single chest of the cargoes, sent out by the East India Company, was sold for their benefit.

In New York, popular vengeance was denounced against all who should contribute to introduce the tea; the consignees pledged themselves not to act; and the resolution to prevent its landing was signed by all classes, as *sons of liberty*, and approved at a public meeting of two thousand citizens, who rejected a proposition from the Governor publicly to store the teas, until the council should advise their delivery, or until the order of the King or the proprietors should be received in relation to them.

The ship *Nancy*, Capt. Lockyar, freighted with tea, arrived by way of Antigua, at Sandy Hook, 18th of April, 1774. The commander was suffered to enter the city to equip himself for a return voyage; but his vessel was detained in the bay, guarded by a sloop with a committee of citizens on board. On the 23d he was escorted to the wharf by the citizens in mass, with the view of demonstrating their unanimity; and he sailed, on the same day, for Europe. Before the arrival of Capt. Lockyar, intelligence had been received through several channels, that, Capt. Chambers, of the ship *London*, had taken on board eighteen chests, fine teas, upon his private account. The vessel reached New York on the 22d of April, and was immediately seized by the citizens. The Captain denied that he had any tea on board; but, surrendered it, when assured, that every package would be strictly searched. The *Mohawks* were prepared to imitate the Boston feat; but

were anticipated by the impatient multitude, who emptied the packages into the river, without damage to the ship or remaining cargo. Chambers, having escaped with some difficulty from popular indignation, returned to London with Capt. Lockyar.

The conduct of the colonists, generally, in relation to the tea ships, and, especially, the daring trespass at Boston, gave great umbrage to the King. In his message* to parliament, he characterised the colonial proceedings as obstructing the commerce of Great Britain, and subversive of her constitution. High and general indignation was excited in that body. His majesty's measures were almost unanimously approved, and pledges were given to secure the due execution of the laws, and the dependence of the colonies. To maintain that dependence, the whole nation seemed disposed to concur in the severest measures of the ministry. All consideration for the just rights of the colonists, was lost in the desire to punish their audacity: and, for the moment, the patriot forgot his principles, and the merchant his interest, whilst fired with indignation at the bold resistance to the will of the parent state.

Upon Massachusetts the vials of wrath were first poured. Before the magnitude of her guilt, the offences of other colonies became insignificant. By one act of parliament the port of Boston was closed, and the custom house and its dependencies transferred to the town of Salem, until compensation should be made to the East India Company, and until the King in council, should be satisfied of the restoration of peace and good order in the town of Boston: By another, the charter of Massachusetts was subverted: By a third, persons indicted for any capital offence, if an allegation were made on oath, that it had been committed, in aid of the magistracy in suppression of riots, and that a fair trial could not be had in the province, might be sent to any other colony, or to Great Britain, for trial. A bill was also passed for quartering soldiers upon the inhabitants.

An act, passed simultaneously with the foregoing, making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, excited as much irritation and more dread among the colonies, than the severe measures against Massachusetts. The latter might be palliated as the result of exasperation, violent, but not causeless; while the former, vesting the legislative power in a council dependent on the crown, and subjecting the whole revenue to the King's disposal, bore strong indications of the resolution of the ministry to take from the colonies, generally, the right of self-government. Had sympathy failed to unite the other provinces to the fate of Massachusetts, regard to their common safety, so openly threatened, would have rendered their union indissoluble.

IV. The inhabitants of Boston had foreseen the crisis, and they met it with undaunted spirit. On information of the passage of the Port act, the town resolved, "that if the other colonies would unite with them to stop all importations from Great Britain and the West Indies, until that act should be repealed, it would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties; but should they continue their exports and imports, there was reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression, would triumph over justice, right, social happiness, and freedom." A copy of this resolution was transmitted to the other colonies, the inhabitants of which expressed deep sympathy in the sufferings of their brethren in Boston, endured in the common cause; and concurring in opinion with them on the propriety of convening a provincial congress, delegates for that purpose were generally chosen.

Throughout the continent, the first of June, the day on which the Boston Port act was to take effect, on the resolution of the Assembly of Virginia, was adopted as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, to implore the Divine interposition to avert the heavy calamity which threatened destruction to their civil rights, and the evils of civil war, and to give one heart and one mind to the people, firmly to oppose every invasion of their liberties.

On receipt, at New York, of tidings of the Boston Port act, in May, a letter, signed by Messrs. Sears and McDougal, was despatched, by express, to the committee of correspondence at Boston, assuring them of the public indignation against this measure, and that a meeting would be immediately convoked to express the public sentiment, and to make common cause with the sufferers. At the large assembly, soon after convened, the adherents of the administration, and many men of property attended, with the design of controlling the proceedings and moderating the efforts of the zealous whigs. For this purpose, they had prepared a list of the committee to whom they proposed to refer the consideration of the port bill; but their object was defeated by Sears, who moved that no lists should be presented, but that, the committee should be formed by nominations made by the meeting at large. Thus, a committee, nearly equally divided, but having a majority of the liberal party, was obtained. Like committees were raised in the adjacent counties.

That in the city, consisting of fifty persons, was the first body organised in the colony

* 7th of March, 1774.

in opposition to British measures, and it contributed, essentially, to give tone to the public sentiment. The answer of this committee to a letter from a committee at Boston, (23d of May,) contains the first proposition for convoking a general congress of the colonies to consider the present state of affairs. On the 7th of June, the New York committee requested the Boston committee to appoint the time and place for the assembling of the congress; and on the 4th of July, resolved that delegates ought to be appointed to represent the city, and recommended to the citizens to meet on the 19th of the month for that purpose; at the same time nominating five gentlemen for their suffrage.

A diversity of opinion prevailed among the whigs, as to the measures which ought to be pursued. A majority of the committee was disposed to refer every important matter to the discretion of the congress; whilst a portion of their constituents was desirous of immediate resistance and retaliation, by means of a non-importation agreement. The meeting of the 19th was composed chiefly of the latter, and, though the candidates nominated by the committee were chosen,* a resolution proposed by it to refer the course of action to the congress, and another deprecatory of injury to the manufacturers, traders, and merchants of Great Britain, were rejected. Mr. Jay and two others of the delegation, dissatisfied with this partial nomination, published a card declaring, that until the sentiments of the town were ascertained with greater precision, they could not conceive themselves or others duly chosen. A new election, by ballot, was therefore holden on the 28th, at which the aldermen and common council presided, and all who paid taxes were allowed to vote. The previous choice was unanimously confirmed; the nominees having declared their opinion, that, a *general* non-importation agreement, proposed by congress, and faithfully observed, would prove the most efficacious means to procure a redress of grievances. Of the other counties, Suffolk, Orange and Kings, were the only ones which chose representatives. Mr. Floyd represented Suffolk; Mr. Boerum, Kings; and Messrs. Wisner and Haring, Orange. The towns of Kingston, New Windsor, Bedford, White Plains, Mamaroneck, Poughkeepsie, and the City of Albany, empowered the New York delegation to act for them.†

V. The delegates from eleven provinces assembled at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September; those from North Carolina did not appear until the fourteenth. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was chosen president, and Charles Thompson secretary. As the congress was composed of men who gave tone to the sentiments of the provinces, it was in course, that the prominent acts of the colonies should be supported with the ability and dignity pertaining to their joint endeavours. Whilst expressing "their sympathy in the sufferings of their countrymen of Massachusetts, under the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British Parliament," they approved of the resolve of the county of Suffolk, in which Boston lies, "that no obedience was due from that province to such acts, but that they should be rejected as the attempts of a wicked administration:" They resolved, that contributions from all the colonies, for supplying the necessities and alleviating the distresses of their brethren at Boston, ought to be continued in such manner, and so long, as their occasions might require: They requested the merchants of the several colonies to refuse new orders for goods from Great Britain, and to suspend the execution of such as had been sent, until the sense of congress, on the means to be adopted for the preservation of the liberties of America, should be made public: And soon after, they adopted resolutions prohibiting the importation, the purchase, or use, of goods from Great Britain, or Ireland, or their dependencies, after the first day of the succeeding December; and directing that all exports to Great Britain and the West Indies, should cease on the 10th of September, 1775, unless American grievances should be sooner redressed. An association, corresponding with these resolutions, was then framed, and signed by every member present. "Never," says Mr. Marshall, "were laws more faithfully observed, than were the resolves of congress at this period, and their association was, of consequence, universally adopted."

The better to enforce these resolutions, congress recommended the appointment of committees in the several counties and towns, who, soon after their appointment, under

* Messrs. Alsop, Duane, Jay, Isaac Low and Philip Livingston.

† The following gentlemen composed the first committee of correspondence: John Alsop, Wm. Bayard, Theo: Bache, P. V. B. Livingston, Isaac Sears, David Johnston, Charles McEver, Charles Nicholls, Alexander McDougall, Thomas Randall, John Moore, Leonard Lispenard, Jacobus Van Zandt, James Duane, Edward Laight, Thomas Pearsall, Elias Desbrosses, William Walton, Richard Yates, John De Lancey, Miles Sherbrook, John Thurman, John Broome, John Jay, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Hallet, Charles Shaw, Alexander Wallace, James Jauncey, G. H. Ludlow, Nicholas Hoffman, Abraham Walton, Gerardus Duyckinck, P. Van Schaik, Henry Remsen, Hamilton Young, George Bowne, Peter T. Curtenius, Peter Goelet, Abraham Brasher, Abraham P. Lott, David Van Horne, G. W. Beekman, Abraham Duryee, Joseph Bull, William McAdam, Richard Sharpe, Thomas Marston, Francis Lewis. Isaac Low, *chairman*.

the names of committees of superintendence and correspondence, assumed no inconsiderable portion of the executive power and duties in the several colonies, and become efficient instruments in aiding the progress of the revolution.

Committees were appointed, to state the rights of the colonies infringed by parliament since 1763; to prepare a petition to the King, and addresses to the people of Great Britain, to the inhabitants of Canada and of the colonies represented in the congress. The petition to the King and the address to the inhabitants of Great Britain, were reported by Messrs. Jay, Livingston, and Lee, and are generally attributed to the first.

VI. But no effort of the friends of the congressional proceedings could induce the Assembly of New York to give them its sanction. A motion of Mr. Ten Broeck, 26th of Jan. 1775, to consider them, was negatived; a proposition of Col. Schuyler to insert upon their minutes, and to publish, the correspondence between the committees of New York and Connecticut, and with Edmund Burke the provincial agent in Great Britain; another, by Col. Woodhull, to give the thanks of the house to the provincial delegates in congress; a third, by Col. P. Livingston, to thank the merchants and inhabitants of the colony for their adherence to the non-importation agreement; a fourth by Mr. Thomas, for taking the sense of the house on the necessity of appointing delegates to the congress of the ensuing May; shared the same fate. Upon these questions, Messrs. Jauncey, Philips, Brush, Nicholl, Billopp, Gale, Coe, Wells, Van Kleeck, Brinckerhoff, Kissam, Walton, Wilkins, De Lancey, Ten Eyck, voted in the negative; and Messrs. Thomas, De Witt, Van Courtlandt, Bocrum, Schuyler, Woodhull, Seaman, Clinton, Ten Broeck and P. Livingston, in the affirmative.

Yet the house unanimously resolved, on motion of Mr. Livingston, to appoint a day to consider the state of the colony, and to prepare a humble, firm, dutiful and loyal petition, to their most gracious sovereign; and at the instance of Mr. De Lancey, a memorial to the lords, and a representation and remonstrance to the commons. These instruments, framed by a committee from both parties, underwent much discussion, and were finally adopted, 25th of March, 1775. They set forth, substantially, the grievances enumerated in the address of congress, but in a tone of deference and supplication indicative of the royal influence.

This separation from the other colonies was justly attributable to the prudence and popularity of Governor Tryon, who had won the esteem of all classes. Many persons, disposed to go the greatest lengths against the measures of parliament, declined a controversy with him; whilst he seems sedulously to have avoided, without neglect of his duty, all discussions which might avert the affections of the people. In evidence of the popular feeling towards him, we may remark, that, when the government house in Fort George was burned, accidentally, on the night of the 29th of December, 1774, from which he and his family escaped only with their lives, the assembly voted him 5,000*l.* to repair his losses; and that when about to embark for England to confer with ministers relative to the angry controversy with Vermont, they addressed him in the most affectionate terms; expressing their grateful sense of the uprightness and integrity of his conduct, and a concern for his departure which nothing could alleviate but the hope of his speedy return. Upon the same occasion, like addresses were presented from the officers of several counties, and from every corporation; the city gave him a public entertainment; and Columbia College, in which he had founded a professorship of municipal law, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He left New York 7th of April, 1774, and returned June 30th, 1775, at the instance of the ministry, who required his presence in the government. But he did not again meet the assembly, that body having adjourned on the 3d of April, 1775, and was not afterwards convened. The mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city, congratulated him and themselves on his return to the province. (3d of July, 1775.)

The separate action of the assembly of New York had the most important influence on the fate of the country. So great, that it is quite possible, that without it the grievances of America might have been redressed, and the declaration of independence never have taken place. "Mr. Brook Watson, a principal merchant in England, declared to many respectable gentlemen in the province, that the ministry, soon after the publication of the congressional proceedings, were disposed to retract their measures. To this end application was made, under the auspices of Lord North, to the body of American merchants, of whom Mr. Watson was one, desiring them to frame petitions for the redress of American grievances, and the restoration of American rights, and promising compliance with them, as it was most agreeable to the ministry, to repeal the obnoxious acts, seemingly in consequence of petitions at home. While this was in agitation, letters were received from New York, assuring, that the assembly would reject the proceedings of the congress, and that there would be a separation of this colony from the rest. Fresh hopes were conceived from the prospect of a division, and the merchants were desired to alter the plan of their petition, and to frame it solely upon commercial principles.

The conduct of the assembly confirmed that information, and the ministry, encouraged by the certain prospect, as they deemed it, of disunion, were induced to push matters to extremity.* This circumstance renders the infatuation of the ministry still more extraordinary. Sound policy would have encouraged this division, by treating the representations of the New York assembly with respect, and high consideration; yet the address of the assembly to parliament was rejected, when offered by their agent Mr. Burke, on the ground, that it contained claims incompatible with the supremacy of that body.

In consequence of the recommendation of congress for the appointment of committees of superintendence, in the several colonies, the New York committee of correspondence convoked the citizens to elect a committee of observation, and was thereupon dissolved. The new committee, chosen on the 18th of November, 1774, consisted of sixty persons, embracing most of the members of the preceding committee. It took measures for the election of delegates to the new congress; convening a provincial convention in New York, on the 20th of April, 1775, consisting of deputies from each county, for the sole purpose of making the choice. Messrs. Alsop, Duane, Jay, Livingston, and Francis Lewis, were appointed delegates from New York, Mr. Low declining to serve; Mr. Boerum, from Kings; Col. Floyd, from Suffolk; Col. Lewis Morris, from Westchester; Col. P. Schuyler, from Albany; R. R. Livingston, from Dutchess; George Clinton, from Ulster; and Henry Wisner from Orange, county.

VII. In England, the proceedings of the Americans were still viewed with great indignation by the King and his ministry. His majesty, in his opening speech,† to a parliament newly elected, declared, before intelligence had been received of the course of the congress, "that a most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws unhappily prevailed in the province of Massachusetts, and had broken forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature; and that these proceedings had been countenanced and encouraged in his other colonies; that unwarrantable attempts had been made to obstruct the commerce of his kingdom by unlawful combinations; and that he had taken such measures, and given such orders, as he judged most proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, relative to the province of Massachusetts. An address, echoing the royal speech, was carried by large majorities in both houses of parliament.

The reception, in London, of the proceedings of congress, appeared to have a momentary beneficial effect upon their cause. The administration was staggered, and the opposition triumphed in the fulfilment of their predictions, that the measures pursued by the ministry would unite all the colonies in resistance. The petition of congress to the King, declared by the secretary of state, after a day's perusal, to be decent and proper, was received, graciously, by his majesty, who promised to lay it before his two houses of parliament. But the ministry had resolved to compel the obedience of the Americans. Hence every representation from America, coming through channels other than ministerial partisans, was unwillingly received and denied all credit. The remonstrances of the representatives of three millions of men, made under the most awful and affecting circumstances, and the most sacred responsibilities, were treated, perhaps believed, as the clamours of an unruly multitude.

In vain did the British merchants, by petition, portray the evils which must result from such determination, and predict the dangers to the commercial interests of the kingdom: In vain did the planters of the sugar colonies, resident in Great Britain, represent, that the profits on British property in the West India islands, amounting to many millions, which ultimately centered in Great Britain, would be deranged and endangered by the continuance of the American troubles: In vain did the venerable Earl of Chatham, roused from a long retirement, by the danger of losing the colonies, which his own measures had protected, and, seemingly, assured to the parent state, apply his comprehensive mind and matchless eloquence to arrest the fatal course: In vain, from a prophetic view of events, did he demonstrate the impossibility of subjugating the colonies; and urge the immediate removal of the troops collected by Gen. Gage, at Boston, as a measure indispensably necessary to open the way for an adjustment of the differences with the provinces: In vain, when undiscouraged by the rejection of the motion, did he propose a bill for settling the troubles in America. The period of American emancipation had approached, and the power which might have delayed it, was providentially stultified.

Both houses of parliament joined in an address to the King, declaring "that they find a rebellion actually exists in the province of Massachusetts." This was followed by an act for restraining the trade and commerce of the New England provinces, and prohibiting them from carrying on the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, which was subsequently extended to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and

* American Remembrancer, vol. ii. p. 227.

† October 30th, 1774.

the counties on the Delaware. But the loyalty of the governments of New York and North Carolina protected those colonies from its operation.

Pending the consideration of this bill, Lord North introduced what he termed a conciliatory proposition; providing that when any colony should propose, according to its circumstances, to contribute its proportion to the common defence, (to be raised under the authority of the general assembly, and *disposable by parliament*,) and should engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice, it would be proper, if such proposal were approved by his Majesty and parliament, and for so long as such provisions should be made, to forbear to levy any duty or tax, except such duties as were expedient for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of which should be carried to the account of such colony. This proposition was opposed by the friends of the minister, as an admission of the American views of taxation by parliament, and a concession to armed rebels; until it was explained, that the resolution was designed to enforce the essential part of taxation, by compelling the Americans to raise, not only what they, but what parliament, should think reasonable. The minister declared, "that he did not expect the proposition would be acceptable to the Americans; but, that, if it had no beneficial effect in the colonies, it would unite the people of England by holding out to them a distinct object of revenue; that, as it tended to unite England, it would produce disunion in America; for, if one colony accepted it, the confederacy, which made them formidable, would be broken."

This avowal of the character and tendency of the resolution was not requisite to enlighten the colonists. On its transmission to the provinces, it was unanimously rejected.

VIII. Congress had fixed on the month of May, for their next meeting, that the disposition of the parent state might be known previously to their deliberations. They entertained hopes, that their re-assembling might be unnecessary. But these flattering delusions now gave place to the stern and gloomy truth, that their rights must be defended by the sword, their quarrel be determined by the god of battles. For this appeal, the colonies, generally prepared, as soon as the proceedings of parliament and the resolution of the ministry to send out additional troops were known. Means were every where taken to organise and instruct the militia, and to procure arms and munitions of war.

Before congress again met,* hostilities between the colonists and the British troops in America, had commenced. The battle of Lexington was fought,† and Ticonderoga and Crown Point were captured;‡ and soon after, the ever memorable engagement at Breed's Hill,§ gave confidence to the colonists; and the British army, under Gen. Gage, was besieged in Boston. Instead of contending against orations of ministers, votes and acts of parliament, by petition and remonstrance, addresses and resolutions, congress was now to be employed, in developing the resources and directing the energies of the colonies, to resist the military power of Great Britain.

Peyton Randolph was again chosen president, but being in a few days called to his duties, as speaker of the house of burgesses, of Virginia, Mr. John Hancock, of Boston, was unanimously elected his successor. Mr. Charles Thompson was re-appointed secretary. The leading patriots had long foreseen, that, the controversy must be decided by arms; yet they were anxious, that the odium of the war should fall on their oppressors. Care was, therefore, taken, to show that the royal troops had been the aggressors at Lexington; and the inhabitants of New York were advised to act, defensively, on the arrival of British troops there; to permit the forces to remain in barracks, but to suffer no fortifications to be erected, nor the communication between the town and country to be impeded. To this cause, we must also assign the resolution of congress ascribing the capture of Ticonderoga, to the imperious necessity of resisting a cruel invasion from Canada, planned and commenced by the ministry.

Congress promptly proceeded to further measures of offence and defence. They prohibited exports to such parts of British America, as had not joined the confederacy; forbade the supply of provisions, or other necessaries, to the English fisheries on the coast, to the army and navy in Massachusetts, and to vessels employed in transporting British troops and munitions of war; and interdicted the negotiation of bills of exchange, drawn by British officers, agents or contractors, and the advance of money to them, on any terms whatever. To secure the colonies against the forcible execution of the late obnoxious acts of parliament, they resolved, to put them immediately in a state of defence; recommending to them, severally, to provide the munitions of war; to prepare the militia; so classing them, that a fourth of their number might be drawn into action, at a minute's warning; and to form a corps for continual service; authorising each colony, apprehensive of attack, to levy one thousand regulars at the expense of the confederacy. They organised the higher departments of the army, framed regulations for its government, and issued three millions of dollars, in bills of credit, for its maintenance. They prepared an

* 10th May, 1775.

† 19th April.

‡ 9th May.

§ June 17th, 1775.

address to the army and the people, reviewing the conduct of Great Britain, exposing the enormity of her pretensions, exhibiting the dreadful alternative she had created, of unconditional submission, or resistance by arms, and asserting the justice of their cause, the competency of the means to maintain it, and their fixed determination to employ, at every hazard, the utmost energy of the powers granted them by their Creator, for the preservation of their liberties. This spirit-stirring manifesto closed with the following solemn protestation: "In our native land, in defence of the freedom which is our birth-right, and which we ever enjoyed, until the late violation of it, for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers, and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms; we shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being removed, and not before."

Under other circumstances, the selection of a commander-in-chief, amid opposing pretensions, would have been exceedingly difficult. The individual best fitted for this important trust was now a delegate in congress, and had embarked a high character and splendid fortune, with his life, in the contest. Of mature age, and advantageously known to all British America, by his military talents, sound judgment, firm temper, spotless integrity, and dignified person and demeanour, there could not exist a single personal objection to his nomination. The middle and southern districts possessed no man having superior claims to public confidence; and if the northern had a preference for an individual of their own section, policy and gratitude required its sacrifice. The delegates of Massachusetts, therefore, nominated Col. George Washington, of Virginia, who was unanimously appointed commander in chief of the united colonies.* His commission, revocable by congress, invested him with "full power and authority to act as he should think for the good and welfare of the service;" subject to the rules of war and the orders of congress. By a resolution, simultaneous with his appointment, congress declared, "that for the maintenance and preservation of American liberty, they would adhere to him with their lives and fortunes." The reply of Mr. Washington, to the annunciation of his appointment, by the president of congress, was marked by that modesty, disinterestedness, and devotion to duty, which eminently distinguished him. As no pecuniary motive had excited him to assume the dangerous honour, he declined all compensation for services that were inestimable; declaring that he would accept only the reimbursement of his expenses.

Soon after the nomination of the commander in chief, congress created and filled the offices of subordinate generals. Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putman, were appointed major-generals, ranking in the order we have named them; Horatio Gates, adjutant-general; and Seth Pomeroy, Richard Montgomery, David Wooster, William Heath, Joseph Spencer, John Thomas, John Sullivan, and Nathaniel Greene, brigadiers.

Although determined to resist to the uttermost the tyranny of the parent state, the colonies had given no public indication of their desire to become independent of her government. Many provincialists, certainly, looked to political independence as the possible result of the contest; some, perhaps, wished and sought it, but none avowed such wishes. The American people were proud of their derivation, and exulted in their connection with Great Britain. Some of their most distinguished patriots could under no circumstances, resolve to break the bonds which bound them to her. It was characteristic, therefore, that, amid warlike preparations, renewed attempts should be made to propitiate the British government and people. Another petition to the King was, however, opposed by several members of the congress, from a conviction that it would prove nugatory. But the influence of Mr. Dickenson, by whom it was proposed and written, procured its adoption.

This address, replete with professions of duty and attachment, declared, that "the provincialists not only most fervently desired the former harmony between Great Britain and the colonies to be restored, but that a concord might be established between them upon so firm a basis, as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries. They, therefore, besought his Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common counsels, might be improved to a happy and permanent reconciliation. These sincere professions of three millions of his subjects, were contemptuously treated by the King. The petition was presented through the secretary for American affairs, on the first of September, by Messrs. Richard Penn and Henry Lee; and on the fourth, Lord Dartmouth informed them, that "to it no answer would be given." And in a speech from the throne, the colonists were accused of designing "to amuse, by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, and the strongest protestations of loyalty to their King, while they were preparing for a general revolt; and their

* June 15th, 1775.

rebellious war was manifestly carried on for the purpose of establishing an independent empire." Contumely so unwise and undeserved, served but to confirm the scrupulous in America, in the course of resistance—removing the faintest hope of redress by the humble and pacific means of petition and remonstrance.

Whilst resorting to arms, respect for the opinions of their fellow subjects induced congress to make an exposition of their motives in addresses to the inhabitants of Great Britain, to the people of Ireland, and to the Assembly of Jamaica. They also published a declaration to the world, setting forth the necessity of assuming arms, and recapitulating the injuries they had sustained. "We are," they said, "reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery."

General Washington, immediately after his appointment to the chief command, repaired to the army before Boston. With incredible difficulty he was enabled to maintain a show of force, which confined the British troops to that town from the month of June, 1775, until the month of March following, when the Americans, having seized and fortified Dorchester Heights, which overlooked and commanded the place, General Howe, who had succeeded General Gage,* abandoned it, and sailed with his command for Halifax.

The capture of Ticonderoga had opened the gates of Canada. At the instance of Col. Arnold, congress resolved to invade that province; and from the unprepared state of its defence, and the friendly disposition of its inhabitants, well founded hopes were entertained of success. This step, which changed the character of the war from defensive to offensive, was justified by the obvious propriety of depriving the enemy, for such the parent state was now considered, of the means of assailing the colonies from that quarter. The command of this enterprise was given to Generals Schuyler and Montgomery. The former, however, soon retired, in consequence of ill health. The latter, with a force of one thousand men, proceeded to Montreal in despite of the opposing efforts of General Carlton; and, thence led his gallant little army to Quebec.

During the progress of General Montgomery, Colonel Arnold, with boldness and perseverance rarely surpassed, conducted a detachment to the St. Lawrence, by an unexplored course along the Kennebeck and Chaudiere rivers, through a trackless desert of three hundred miles.

The united American forces laid siege to Quebec, but the paucity of their number forbade any just expectation of reducing the place, unless by a *coup de main*. The escalade of the town was made with a force of less than eight hundred men.† The principal attacks were conducted by Montgomery and Arnold, in person. The former advancing against the lower town, had passed the first barrier, and was preparing to storm the second, when he was killed by the discharge of a cannon fired by the last of its retreating defenders. His death so dispirited the assailants, that Colonel Campbell, on whom the command devolved, thought proper to draw them off. Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty men, with irresistible impetuosity, carried a two gun battery; but in the conflict receiving a wound from a musket ball, which shattered his leg, he was compelled to quit the field. His party continued the assault, and mastered a second barrier. But, after a contest for three hours with the greater part of the garrison, finding themselves hemmed in, without hopes of success, relief, or retreat, they yielded themselves prisoners. This issue, so unfortunate for the colonists, relieved the town from all apprehensions for its safety; the invaders being so much weakened as to be scarce competent to their own defence. Arnold encamped at three miles distance from Quebec, and maintained his position amid many difficulties and great privations, until the spring, when though joined by reinforcements, he was compelled to make a precipitate and disastrous retreat. On the 1st of July, 1776, the whole army, driven from Canada, reached Crown Point.

The fall of Montgomery was deplored by friends and foes. He was an Irishman by birth, and though scarce thirty-eight years of age, a veteran soldier. He had shared in the labours and triumph of Wolfe, and was distinguished for talent and military genius. The highest honours of his profession awaited him in the British service. These he abandoned for the enjoyment of domestic happiness in the country of his adoption. But, devoted to freedom, he engaged enthusiastically in defence of the American cause. In parliament, his worth was acknowledged, and his fate lamented. By congress he was mourned as a martyr to liberty, and by their direction a marble monument, of beautiful simplicity, has been erected to his memory, in front of St. Paul's church, New York.

IX. The news of the battle of Lexington threw the city of New York into violent agitation, which prevailed for some days, until a new committee of superintendence, consisting of one hundred of the most respectable citizens, was formed at the instance of the "committee of observation," who deemed themselves unauthorised to act in this unforseen

* October 10th.

† December 31st, 1775.

exigency. That committee resolved, that a provincial congress ought to be speedily assembled, to assume the government of the colony, to prepare for defence against hostile invasion and provide for the exigences of the time; and it addressed circulars to the committees in the several counties, recommending the election of delegates. It submitted, at the same time, the form of an association, to be signed by the inhabitants, in which, after declaring themselves "persuaded, that, the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depended, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution, of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion, which attend a dissolution of the powers of government," they resolved "in the most solemn manner never to become slaves, and to associate, under all the ties of religion, honour and love to their country, to adopt and endeavour to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the continental congress, or resolved upon by the provincial convention for the purpose of preserving their constitution, and opposing the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British parliament, until a reconciliation, between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles, which is most ardently desired, can be obtained." This association was signed by the whigs with great cordiality, and by the tories under fear of, or by actual, constraint. And the inhabitants, generally, began to arm under the direction of the committees. Six hundred stands of arms were seized by them in the city arsenals and distributed; and soon after, by the spirited efforts of Mr., afterwards, Col. Marinus Willet, another parcel was taken from the soldiery when actually on the way to the harbour to be exported to Boston.

The general committee communicated to Lt. Gov. Colden, May 11th, the intention of the citizens to arm, defending it by an abstract of their grievances, and soliciting him to request Gen. Gage not to send troops to the city. In a temperate reply, Mr. Colden recommended to the committee the consideration of Lord North's conciliatory proposition, and promised to prefer their request to the General.*

The committee also stopped all supplies of provisions to Boston, Newfoundland and all the fishing coasts, after the example of Philadelphia, and addressed an eloquent appeal to the Lord Mayor, aldermen and common council, of the City of London, for sympathy and justice. They applied to the continental congress for instructions how to conduct themselves with regard to the troops expected in the city, and were advised, should they arrive, to act on the defensive, to suffer the troops to remain in the barracks, but not to permit them to raise fortifications, or cut off the communication between the town and country; to remove the warlike stores, to provide places of retreat for the women and children; and to embody a force sufficient to protect the inhabitants from insult and injury.

Eighty-one members were returned to the provincial congress, of whom about seventy convened at New York, on the 22d of May, 1775. Peter V. B. Livingston was chosen president, Vokert P. Douw, vice president, and John McKisson and Robert Benson, secretaries.† Mr. Livingston was succeeded in the office of president by Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, on the 28th of August. The proceedings of the convention were determined by counties: New York having four; Albany three; and each of the others, two votes. The congress, however, was deeply imbued with the tory leaven, as became obvious by the fate of a motion to approve the measures of the late continental congress, which after debate was postponed for future consideration. Still, the members, by a unanimous vote, concurred in the "association," and recommended it to their constituents, but deprecated coercive means to enforce it: measures were considered for raising funds, and the finan-

* This was one of the last political acts of Mr. Colden, who was soon after relieved from the cares of public business by the arrival of Governor Tryon from Europe. He retired to a farm on Long Island, where he died, September 28th, 1776, in the 89th year of his age. Dr. Colden was the son of the Rev. Alexander Colden of Dunse, Scotland; he graduated at Edinburgh in 1705; and attracted by the fame of the colony of Pennsylvania, came to America in 1708; returned to England in 1715; married a lady by the name of Christie, and came to America again in 1716. At the instance of Governor Hunter, he settled in New York, in 1718, was soon after appointed the first surveyor general of the province, and in 1720 was raised by Governor Burnet to the council. Upon the triumph of De Lancey, in 1755, he retired to a wild unimproved tract, now in Orange county, which still bears the name of Coldenham, given in his patent.

Dr. Colden has been hardly dealt with by the historian Smith. His virtues and talents, if not concealed, are certainly not brought out in relief; whilst his political errors, are magnified and distorted. He was a man of science and devoted to literature—was the correspondent of Halley, Linneus, Gronovius, Franklin and other distinguished men of his age; was conspicuous for his knowledge of medicine, botany and natural philosophy; and Dr. Franklin acknowledges his obligation to him for the suggestion to form the American Philosophical Society. He published several esteemed articles on medical and philosophical subjects; but the History of the Five Nations, is the best known of his literary works.

† See Appendix I, for names of members.

cial powers of Mr. G. Morris, were advantageously displayed, in a report, recommending the issue of paper money by the continental congress, each colony being liable for its rateable proportion, but the congress guaranteeing the whole: Two regiments were authorised to be levied; the first to be commanded by Alexander McDougal, and Majors Edward Fleming, and Rodolphus Ritzema; of the second, Mr. John Jay was named Colonel. Bounties were offered for the manufacture of powder and muskets in the province; fortifications were projected at King's Bridge and the Highlands; and Philip Schuyler and Richard Montgomery were recommended, the first as Major General, the second as Brigadier, to be appointed by the continental congress.

But the subject deemed most important by the provincial congress, was the formation of a plan of reconciliation with the parent state. A committee, of which G. Morris was chairman, made a report, which, after much discussion, and some amendment, was adopted, on the 24th of June; proposing the repeal of the offensive acts of parliament; admitting the right of Great Britain to regulate the trade of the empire; claiming for the colonies, individually, the powers of taxation; recommending triennial assemblies in all the provinces; declaring their willingness to raise funds for the support of government, and, on proper requisition, for general defence; and, if necessary by means of a continental congress, having a president appointed by the crown, to apportion the general aids, with the advice of the British parliament. But declaring, also, that the colonies, respectively, were entitled to the free and exclusive power of legislation, in all cases of internal polity whatever, subject only to the negative of their sovereign in the accustomed mode. The report, however, amounted only to an expression of opinion, and as such was transmitted to the delegates of the province in the continental congress, with an earnest request, that, they should labour to set on foot some treaty for the restoration of peace and harmony to the country.

Whilst engaged in debating this scheme of accommodation, congress was apprised of the journey of General Washington towards Boston, and appointed a committee, who with the militia should escort him to the city. On the day succeeding his arrival, 20th of June, the General met the congress to exchange addresses of congratulation and civility. In that of the congress he received an intimation, "that when the contest should be decided by an accommodation, with the mother country, he should resign the important deposit committed to his hands."

We may advert here to a resolution, on the 25th of May, by the provincial congress, which contrasts strongly with the measures soon after adopted by the continental congress; the resolution earnestly recommended to all persons not to commit hostilities against the people of Canada, and denounced, "every such step" as *infamous*.

About the middle of June, apprehensions prevailed, that a regiment from Ireland was to be immediately landed in New York, which induced the provincial congress to apply to General Wooster, commanding the Connecticut forces at Greenwich, to march into the province for its protection. The General established himself at Harlem with his army, for several weeks, whence he despatched a force to the eastern part of Long Island to secure the inhabitants against the excursions of the enemy, who came there to obtain provisions for the troops at Boston. About this time, also, a system, by the aid of Mr. Morris, was established, for regulating the commerce of New York, and a rigid inspection of the entrance and clearance of vessels was enforced. At the close of August, the congress resolved to remove the cannon from the battery; and twenty-one pieces were secured, on the night of the 23d, by the provincial artillery under Capt. Lamb, despite the efforts of the Asia, man of war, and her barge, which fired upon the militia, repeatedly, with no other damage, however, than wounding three men, and slightly injuring some houses. The town was greatly alarmed, and many of the inhabitants left it.

Upon the adjournment of the congress, in September, for a month, they delegated their powers to a *committee of safety*; and this expedient was adopted upon every subsequent adjournment. Ordinarily, this committee was composed of three members from the city, and one from each of the other counties; and every member of congress was admitted to their sessions; due care being had, to preserve the proportional vote assigned to each county. When on the reassembling of congress, and at other times, a quorum was not present, the members resolved themselves into a committee of safety, and thus the public business was never interrupted. The committee was empowered, to execute the resolves of the provincial and general congresses, to superintend the military affairs of the province, to fulfil the requisitions of the generals of the continental army, to appropriate money for the public service, and to convene the congress when and where they deemed necessary. An order of the committee, of September, authorising the seizure of arms, in possession of all persons who had not signed the association, gave such offence, that it was soon after condemned, and rescinded by the congress.

But this act of the congress may have been the result of timidity, and irresolution. If that body were free of tory taint, it contained many whigs who observed the impending

contest with far more dread than hope; and their conduct was viewed with reprehension and distrust by the more zealous friends of the cause. Whilst in every other portion of the country it was an offence, second only to treason, to supply the enemy with provisions, the King's ships, in the port of New York, were furnished with all they required, not only with the knowledge, but under the regulation of the provincial congress. The only extenuation of this inconsistency, is found in the exposure of the city to the fire from the ships, and the fear of the citizens that their town might be battered about their ears.

X. On the 18th of October, this congress declared its purpose of dissolving itself on the 14th of the ensuing month, and recommended the election of another, to be composed of twenty-one members from New York; twelve from Albany; nine from Dutchess; nine from Westchester; eight from Ulster; four from Kings; four from Tryon; three from Cumberland; two from Gloucester; and two from Charlotte; to be elected by landholders in fee or on lease, whose land was valued at 80*l*. But on the day appointed for the meeting of this second provincial congress, a quorum did not appear; and in some of the districts no election had been holden. The members assembled made an earnest appeal to the people, setting forth the evil consequences which must ensue the want of a regulating power in the province, and the appearance of a disposition to depart from the continental union. The appeal was answered, by completing the elections, so far as to constitute the congress on the 6th of December.

But Queens and Richmond counties refused to send delegates. At meetings convened, specially, to consider the subject, the inhabitants by a formal vote at the polls determined against it; alleging, that they had been disappointed in the hopes they entertained of the former congress, and that a reconciliation would have been effected. But, in truth, they were opposed to the progressing revolution, had taken side with the King, and had been supplied with arms and ammunition, from the ships in the harbour, by direction of Governor Tryon. The congress passed a harmless vote of censure upon their conduct, declared them out of its protection, authorised the delinquents to be denounced by name, and directed all commercial intercourse between them and the other inhabitants to be discontinued. This was as much as they deemed a "prudent regard" to the circumstances of the city would permit.

Apprehensions had been, for some time, generally, entertained, in the adjacent colonies, of the steadiness of New York in the colonial interests, as the great influence of Governor Tryon became apparent, and the opinions of many men of wealth and consideration were developed. Such was the effect of these causes, aided by the presence of the royal ships, and the newspaper press of Mr. Rivington, that disaffection to the American interest openly showed itself, and the determination to join the royal standard was proclaimed with impunity. The fears of the patriots were still further excited, by intelligence from England, that, the government designed to secure the Hudson, and to occupy New York and Albany. It was proposed, therefore, in the continental congress, to seize the person of Governor Tryon, and to remove him from a position in which he was so powerful, and so dreaded. But even in that body, he had efficient friends, who, for a time, averted the resolution, which finally assumed the form of recommendation to the provincial authorities to secure all persons whose going at large might endanger the public safety.

The Governor, apprised of this purpose, applied to Whitehead Hicks, the mayor of the city, for a formal pledge of assurance of his safety from arrest, under any circumstance. The mayor expressed entire satisfaction with his government; and the city committee, Henry Remsen, chairman, denied having received any recommendation from congress in relation to him; and, subsequently, assured him of all protection, from them and their fellow citizens, consistent with the great principle of their own safety and preservation; and of their utmost confidence in his disposition to serve the true interests of the province, by his endeavours, through wise and prudent mediation, to restore harmony between Great Britain and the colonies.

In the qualification of this assurance, the Governor discovered impending danger; and prudently retired on board the Halifax sloop of war, on the 19th of October, (1775,) where for some time he received the council, and exercised his powers with little interruption.* Early in December, he informed the corporation, that he had permission to retire from his government, which he was induced to use, as he had no hopes of restoring harmony; and expressed his regret, that Lord North's proposition had not been better received, and his conviction, that, it might still be happily improved. The provincial convention replied to the communication, declaring their wish, that the ordinary assembly should convene and exercise its usual functions, and protesting, that, the duties of the convention and general committee, were to obtain redress of grievances: but they deprecated all separate action on Lord North's proposition. On the 6th of February, 1776, a new assembly was elected, but, it never met; being prorogued by the Governor.

* Members of council in attendance: De Lancey, Wallace, Axtell, Cruger, Jauncey, Smith.

So pernicious was the press of Rivington deemed, by the zealous whigs, that Captain Sears, who had associated himself with the ardent spirits of Connecticut, on the 23d of November, at the head of a company of light horse, seventy-five in number, proceeded to Rivington's house, in the city, broke his presses, and carried off his types, which they afterwards cast into bullets; much less effective instruments of good or of evil. In their retreat, these violators of the public peace committed further outrage, by seizing on the persons of a clergyman, and justice of the peace, of Westchester county, whom they suspected of toryism. The provincial congress of New York, remonstrated with Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, on this invasion, and requested the return of the types; protesting, however, that they meant not to justify him from whom they were taken, but earnestly wished that the glory of the present contest might not be sullied by restraint on the freedom of the press. Governor Trumbull replied, that if the injury were deemed a private one, the proper resort was the courts of law; if a public one, it was to be ascribed to a respectable member of their city and congress, who was amenable to their jurisdiction alone, and that, therefore, the affair must be considered as a disorder happening among themselves. The discussion was dropped, probably, on Rivington's withdrawal for a season to England. Prior to this attack, it seems, that, he had been under *duress* by order of the committee, notwithstanding their regard for the freedom of the press, to whom he had given offence by an *ill judged publication*; but, that, on publishing a handbill declaring his adherence to the association, and asking pardon of the public, he had been permitted to return to his house and family, with a recommendation to the citizens not to molest him in person or property. Captain Sears had suffered personally from the newspaper attacks of Rivington, and it might thence be deduced, that, the gratification of private vengeance was the primary motive for this violence.

Early in January, 1776, Gen. Washington was apprised that an armament, under Gen. Clinton, was about to sail from Boston on a secret expedition, which he supposed was destined for New York; where, at that time, the King's friends were supposed to have a majority, even in the provincial convention, and the tories on Long Island were embodying in large numbers. It was of the greatest importance that this city and province should be preserved to the United Colonies. While deliberating upon the subject, Washington received a letter from General Lee, requesting his authority to assemble a body of volunteers in Connecticut to march to the city. By the advice of Mr. John Adams, the permission was given, with instruction to call also to his aid, the battallions of New Jersey, and New York; to repair the fortifications of the city, and on the North River; to disarm and secure all persons inimical to the American cause, and especially those on Long Island.

Congress had already directed the disarming and securing the disaffected in Queens county, when the people had refused to elect delegates to the provincial convention. The inhabitants were declared out of the protection of the United Colonies, and were forbidden to travel or abide beyond the limits of their county; and any lawyer appearing in an action for them, was denounced as an enemy to the American cause. Two battallions had been ordered to enter the county at opposite ends, and seize the arms of every individual who had thus declined to vote. But these vigorous orders were countermanded, and a regiment raised in Connecticut, specially for executing them, under Col. Waterbury, was discharged, upon the ground, that the convention of New York was opposed to the commencement of hostilities in that colony; and in apprehension, that, so strong a measure would throw into the arms of the enemy all who were unprepared for open war. This infirmity of purpose was deeply regretted by the commander in chief, who deemed our enemies from the other side of the Atlantic to be sufficiently numerous, and that it concerned us to have as few internal ones as possible.

He wrote to General Lee, after Sir Henry Clinton had left Boston, his apprehension, that Governor Tryon, on the arrival of the British troops, would join them, at the head of the disaffected, and urged speedy and decisive operations; expressing a hope, that the Governor might be among the number of tories he would secure. Deeming Lee to be under the direction of congress, to whom that officer had applied for instructions, he intimated his wish that he might be permitted to act with proper decision.

But congress had already submitted the whole subject to the colonial authorities, recommending them to disarm the disaffected, and confine the most dangerous, or compel them to give security for their good behaviour, and authorising them to call to their aid the continental troops, to be wholly under their control while employed in this service. In little more than a fortnight, by the instrumentality of Governor Trumbull, to whom Captain Sears had been sent, by Lee, with the title of *Adjutant General*, and the rank of Lieutenant, Lee was at the head of 1200 men in full march for the city. His approach threw the inhabitants into great consternation, and several families instantly began to remove their effects. The committee of safety expressed their astonishment that he should propose to enter their town without previous intimation of his design, and their fears of the injurious consequence of this measure, as Captain Parker of the Asia had

declared his determination of destroying the city should it be entered by any considerable body of the continental forces, and earnestly solicited that he would halt upon the confines of Connecticut until further explanation.

The fears of the citizens, and of the committee, had been recently stimulated, by a communication from Governor Tryon, of instructions given to the commanders of his majesty's ships, in case violence should be offered to any officers of the crown, or other peaceably disposed subjects, or bodies of men should be raised and armed, or military works be erected, other than by the royal authority, or attempts should be made to seize or destroy any public magazine of arms, or other stores, in any town, that such town should be treated as in open rebellion.

Lee disregarded alike the remonstrances of the committee, and the threats of the foe. He assured the committee that he had neither instructions nor design to assail the British ships in the harbour; his object being to prevent the enemy from occupying the city, or Long Island. "If," said he, "the ships of war are quiet, I shall be quiet, but, I declare solemnly, that, if they make a pretext of my presence to fire on the town, the first house set in flames, by their guns, shall be the funeral pile of some of their best friends." And he entered the city two hours after Clinton arrived at the Hook. That officer came up to the city without troops, averring, that, he had no design to attack it, but was destined to North Carolina, whither he soon after proceeded, followed by General Lee.

At the instance of Lee, who strenuously advocated strong measures against the tories, the continental congress modified their resolutions, and despatched a committee of three to consult with him and the council of safety, on fortifying the place. His experience and ability gave him the direction of these measures. It was determined to fortify some commanding position in the city, and to garrison it with 2,000 men; to defend the passage of Hellgate by batteries on either side; to form an entrenched camp on Long Island for 3,000 men, and to strengthen the defences of the Highlands, placing in them a battalion of regulars. Before his departure for the south, Lee took such security for the conduct of the tories, as a forced oath, to act offensively and defensively with the country, could give. On the 7th of March, 1776, he surrendered his command, consisting of about 1700 men, to Lord Stirling.

XI. Immediately after the evacuation of Boston by the enemy, Gen. Washington, in full confidence that the grand efforts of the royal forces would be directed to the Hudson, hastened with the main body of his army to New York, where he arrived on the 14th of April, and continued with unremitting exertions the preparations which Lee had commenced. His first care, with the assistance of the council of safety, was to break up the unrestrained intercourse which still prevailed between the inhabitants and the British ships in the harbour. His next was to prevent the ships of war from ascending the Hudson, or penetrating the East river; sinking hulks to obstruct the channels, and fortifying the most advantageous points on both sides of the former stream.

These labours were rendered more arduous by the disaffection of the inhabitants about the city, and the adjacent country. A plot was formed to favour the enemy when he should arrive, and to seize Gen. Washington himself, in which Governor Tryon and the mayor of the city were believed to be the principals. It extended to the American army, and even embraced some of the General's guards. But it was, fortunately, seasonably discovered; and some of the persons concerned were executed. About the same time a similar plot was developed at Albany, where some executions were also deemed necessary.

XII. For more than a year the whole country had been, not only in open rebellion against the King, but its inhabitants had actually made war upon their fellow subjects, who, unconscious of oppression had preserved their loyalty. Yet, during this period, the governments of the United Colonies, respectively, were administered in the King's name, and the people, every where, professed affection for his person, and attachment to the parent state. In the first half of the year 1775, amongst the great mass of the people, and many of their leaders, these sentiments were real. But the most daring and ambitious spirits had not only foreseen that the continuance of political connection was not much longer possible, but had, successfully, sought to inspire the people with the desire of independence.

This inconsistency could not continue without great injury to the cause of the colonists. Whilst the expectation of a reunion was suffered, a reluctance to pursue those energetic measures which the crisis demanded, paralysed the best efforts of the patriots. In effecting a change and demonstration of public opinion, perhaps, no single agent was more powerful, than a pamphlet styled *Common Sense*, written by Thomas Paine; which, in a clear, perspicuous, and popular style, boldly pronounced a continued connection with England unsafe, as well as impracticable; and successfully ridiculed her constitution, which had hitherto been deemed the masterpiece of political workmanship.

The measures of congress, during this remarkable contest, took their complexion from the temper of the people. Their proceedings against those disaffected to their cause became more vigorous; their language relative to the British government, less that of subordinate states—general letters of marque and reprisal were granted, and the ports were opened to all nations not subject to the British crown.

At length, the great and important step of independence was in effect, though not in form, taken. On the 15th of May, 1776, congress declared, that his Britannic Majesty, with the lords and commons, had, by act of parliament, excluded the United Colonies from the protection of the crown; that, not only had their humble petition for redress and reconciliation been received with disdain, but the whole force of the kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, was about to be exerted for their destruction; that, therefore, it was irreconcilable with reason and good conscience for the colonists to take the oaths for supporting any government under the crown of Great Britain; and it was necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the crown should be suppressed, and that all the powers of government should be exercised by the people of the colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, and the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies. And they resolved, "That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinions of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

From the actual assumption of political independence, to the formal declaration, the interval was short. On the day that congress recommended to the colonies a change in their form of government, the convention in Virginia resolved, unanimously, that their delegates in congress should propose to that body, to declare the United Colonies free and independent states. The proposition was made in congress, on the 7th of June, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, and seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts, "*that the United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.*" In favour of this resolution, Messrs. Lee and Adams were the most distinguished speakers. The latter has been characterised as the "ablest advocate" of independence. Its most formidable opponent was Mr. John Dickenson, whose "Farmer's Letters," had signally served to awaken the resistance of the people to British oppression. Mr. Dickenson's views were those of a sincere, but timid patriot. He lived to discover that his fears were groundless, and to give his aid in maturing and perfecting the institutions of independent America. In resisting the declaration of independence, he was actuated by no ignoble personal fears; his apprehension was for his country. For at this period, no man could be more obnoxious to British statesmen, than the author of the Farmer's Letters, who now, bore a colonel's commission, and was, in the month of July, 1776, upon the lines of New Jersey, and New York. The considerations which weighed upon his mind affected the minds of others; among whom were Wilson, of Pennsylvania, R. R. Livingston, of New York, E. Rutledge, and R. Laurens, of South Carolina, and William Livingston of New Jersey; who, if they did not doubt of the absolute inexpediency of the measure, believed it premature.

On the first day of July, the resolution declaratory of independence, was approved in committee of the whole, by all the colonies, except Pennsylvania and Delaware. Seven of the delegates from the former were present, four of whom voted against it. Mr. Rodney, one of the delegates from the latter, was absent, and the other two, Thomas M'Kean and George Read, were divided in opinion; M'Kean voting for, and Read against, the resolution. On the report of the committee to the house, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next day, when the resolution was finally adopted, and entered on the journals.* Pending this memorable discussion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, John Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, was appointed to prepare the declaration of independence. Messrs. Jefferson and Adams were named a sub-committee, charged especially with that duty; and the original draught of that eloquent manifesto was made by the former.† It was adopted by the chief committee with-

* Journals of Congress.

† The delegates from New York who signed the declaration of independence, on her part, were William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris; Messrs Jay and Duane, though members of congress, at the time, were deprived of this honour by their presence in the state convention. Mr. Alsop was opposed to the declaration and refused to sign it, and on the 16th of July resigned his seat. On the 1st of July, the New York delegates enclosed a draft of the declaration to the provincial congress; and in another letter, bearing date the second, they stated the embarrassments under which they laboured for want of proper instructions. Upon the final vote, on the declaration, they asked and ob-

out amendment, and reported to congress on the 28th of June. On the 4th of July, having received some slight alterations, it was sanctioned by the vote of every colony.*

XIII. The second provincial congress having been elected for six months, only, a third was chosen in April, 1776, to serve for the ensuing year. Of this body several of the delegates in congress, as Messrs. Jay, Philip Livingston, Duane, and Alsop, were members. A quorum was formed on the 8th of May. Among its earliest proceedings, was the consideration of the resolutions of the continental congress of the 15th of May, recommending the organisation of a new form of government. The subject was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Jay was chairman, who reported on the 27th, substantially, "That the right of framing their government belonged to the people; that the present form of congress and committees originated with, and depended on them; that, this form, instituted whilst the old government subsisted, was necessarily defective; that by voluntary abdication of the late Governor Tryon, the dissolution of the colonial assembly, and the hostilities of the British, the old form of government was *ipso facto* dissolved; whereupon, it became necessary, that, the people should institute a new government, in exclusion of foreign and external power; and that as doubts had arisen as to the authority of the congress to do this, which could be removed only by the people, the congress should continue the exercise of such powers as were clearly delegated, and in the mean time, the people should either authorise their present representatives, or elect others, to form a new government, and that they should express their sentiments by the usual mode of election."

This report was adopted; but before the sense of the people could be ascertained, the delegates in the continental congress, by letter of June 8th, apprised the provincial congress, that, the question of independence would be soon agitated, and requested immediate instructions thereon; "inasmuch, as their original instructions empowered them only to take such measures as should be effectual for the re-establishment and preservation of American rights, and the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and her colonies." Upon this communication another resolution, also, proposed by Mr. Jay, was, unanimously, adopted; recommending to the people to empower their representatives, "to deliberate and determine on every question, whatever, that may concern or affect the interests of the colony, and to conclude upon, ordain, and execute, every act and measure, which to them shall appear conducive to the happiness, security, and welfare of this colony; and that they hold and exercise such powers until the second Tuesday in May next, or until a regular form of government shall be established;" and moreover, "to instruct or otherwise inform the said deputies of their sentiments relative to the great question of independency, and such other points as they may think proper."

By the arrival of the British fleet and army, the crisis became too perilous to permit the provincial congress to deliberate on other subjects than the immediate defence of the colony. They immediately devolved, on the commander in chief, unlimited power over its military force, and authorised him to apprehend such disaffected persons as he might deem dangerous to the security of the province, and the liberties of America: And, on the 30th of June, adjourned to White Plains, where, three days after, a few members only assembled.

XIV. The fourth provincial congress convened at White Plains on the 9th of July, Leonard Gansevoort was chosen president, and Robert Benson, secretary. This body took the title of "The Representatives of the State of New York," and exercised all the powers of sovereignty, until the establishment of the government under the constitution. On the first day of their meeting, they received from the continental congress the *Declaration of Independence*, which was immediately referred to a committee, Mr. Jay, chairman, who instantly reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the continental congress for declaring these United Colonies free and independent states, are cogent and conclusive; and that, while we lament the cruel necessity which has rendered this measure unavoidable, we approve the same, and will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, join with the other colonies in supporting it."

By these measures, the relations of the colonists with Great Britain, and with each other, were wholly changed. The duties of allegiance and protection were established between the new governments and those residing within their respective territories. All persons within them, who adhered to the enemy, or sought to subvert the state, became guilty of treason. The convention, therefore, on the 16th of July, on motion of Mr. Jay, declared, that all persons abiding in the state, and who were entitled to the protection of

tained leave to withdraw.(a) From this perplexity they were soon afterwards relieved, and empowered to affix their names to the instrument.

* Journals of congress.

(a) Jefferson's Memoirs vol i. p. 15.

its laws, who should aid or abet its enemies, should, on conviction, suffer the penalty of death. This measure was almost simultaneously adopted throughout the United States, and though operating with great severity upon those whose sense of duty required them to sustain the parent state, was one of absolute political necessity.

Although the convention had been organised expressly for the establishment of a state government, so many other important subjects claimed its attention, that, it was not until the 1st of August, that a committee was appointed to report a form of government: Nor was this great labour completed until the 20th of April, 1777.

XV. Notwithstanding the universal resistance, in America, the parliament and people of Great Britain could not be made to believe, that it would be maintained against a determined spirit on the part of the government, and a few thousand troops to aid the established authorities. This erroneous opinion was confirmed by the royal officers, who were, probably, themselves deceived by their wishes. The military operations, therefore, of the year 1775, were adopted, more to strengthen the civil authority, than to support a contest for empire. But the battles of Lexington, Breed's Hill, and the measures subsequently adopted by congress, awakened the nation from this delusive dream, and produced an earnest resolution, at all hazards, to establish its supremacy over the colonies.

With the sanction of parliament, estimates for the public service were made on the basis of operations against a foreign armed power. Twenty-eight thousand seamen and fifty five thousand land forces were immediately voted; authority was given to employ foreign mercenaries; an act* interdicted all trade with the Americans, authorised the capture of their property, whether of ships or goods, upon the high seas; and directed, "that the masters, crews, and other persons found on board captured American vessels, should be entered on board his Majesty's vessels of war, and there considered to be in his Majesty's service, to all intents and purposes, as if they had entered of their own accord. And this, worse than Mahommedan slavery, was insolently represented, as a merciful substitution of an act of grace and favour, for the death which was due to rebellion. This bill, also, authorised the crown to appoint commissioners, with power to grant pardon to individuals, to inquire into general and particular grievances, and to determine whether any colony or part of a colony was returned to that state of obedience, which might entitle it to be received within the King's peace and protection; in which case the restrictions of the law were to cease. In the debate on the bill, Lord Mansfield, whose ability and legal knowledge were known and admired in America, declared, "that the questions of original right and wrong were no longer to be considered; that they were engaged in a war, and must use their utmost efforts to obtain the ends proposed by it; that they must either fight or be pursued; and that the justice of the cause must give way to their present situation." This declaration, justified by circumstances, from the mouth of a ministerial partisan, excited the astonishment, and aided to cement the union, of the colonists; and the act was justly characterised, by a member of the opposition, as "a bill for carrying more effectually, into execution, the resolves of congress." By treaties, approved by parliament, with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Brunswick, and the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel,† sixteen thousand of their subjects were engaged to reduce the rebellious colonies to submission. The command in chief was given to Sir William Howe.

It was resolved, to open the campaign with a force that would look down opposition, and produce submission without bloodshed; and to direct it to three objects: 1. The relief of Quebec; the recovery of Canada; and the invasion of the adjacent provinces: 2. The chastisement of the southern colonies: 3. The seizure of New York with a force sufficient to keep possession of the Hudson river, to maintain the communication with Canada, and to overrun the adjacent country. The partial success of the first, we have already noticed. The execution of the second, was committed to General Clinton and Sir Peter Parker, and eventuated in their repulse, from Charleston, by the vigorous efforts of the colonists, at Fort Moultrie, and of General Lee, who had charge of the southern department. The third, asks from us more particular detail.

XVI. With the force destined against New York, came Admiral Lord Howe, and his brother Sir William, who were, also, appointed commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies. On evacuating Boston, General Howe, as we have seen, retired to Halifax, designing, there, to await reinforcements from England. But his situation proving uncomfortable, and the arrival of succours being delayed, he at length (June 10th, 1776,) resolved to sail for New York. On the 4th of July, he was established on Staten Island, where he awaited the arrival of the troops from Europe. The inhabitants received him with great demonstrations of joy, took the oath of allegiance to the crown, and embodied under the command of Governor Tryon. He received, also, strong assurances from Long Island, and the neighbouring parts of New Jersey, of the favourable disposition of the

* 20th Nov. 1775.

† Feb. 29th, 1776.

greater proportion of the people to the royal cause. Admiral Lord Howe arrived, with the fleet and auxiliary forces, on the twelfth of the same month.

The experience which Washington already had of the materials that must necessarily compose his army, determined him to pursue the Fabian mode of war, *a war of posts*; to hazard nothing, but to hover round the enemy, watching his motions, cutting off his supplies, and perpetually harassing him with small detachments, until his own army had become accustomed to military fatigue and danger. With this view, works were erected, in and about New York, on Long Island, and the heights of Harlaem. Congress on the opening of the campaign, had a force far inadequate to its objects. And though feeling the inconvenience of the temporary armies formed of the militia, on short tours of service, they, or the country, probably both, were not prepared to enlist men for periods that would render them efficient soldiers, and therefore they adopted middle expedients. They instituted a flying camp, composed of one thousand men from the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, engaged until the first day of the ensuing December, and at the same time, called out 13,800 of the ordinary militia. The ranks of the first were chiefly filled, but great deficiencies occurred in those of the second. The difficulty of providing the troops with arms, which had hitherto been distressingly great, was now much increased. By the returns of April, the garrison at Fort Montgomery in the Highlands, composed of two hundred and eight privates, had only forty-one guns fit for use; and that at Fort Constitution of one hundred and thirty-six men, had only sixty-eight guns. Flints were scarce, and the lead for musket balls was obtained, by stripping the dwellings.

Before commencing military operations, the British commanders and commissioners made an effort at pacification. But as they had only power to pardon those, who, unconscious of transgression, sought no forgiveness, their efforts proved wholly nugatory.

The amount of the American force rendered the British commanders cautious in commencing their operations by land. Their fleet, however, gave them great advantages, and soon demonstrated the total inefficiency of the obstructions to the passage of the North river. Frigates and smaller vessels passed the batteries of New York, Paulus Hook, Red Bank, and Governor's Island, with impunity. The American army in the vicinity of New York, on the 8th of August, consisted of not more than seventeen thousand men, mostly new recruits, distributed in small and unconnected posts, some of which were fifteen miles distant from others. It was soon after increased by Smallwood's regiment from Maryland, two regiments from Pennsylvania, and a body of New England and New York militia, to twenty-seven thousand; of whom, however, one-fourth were unfitted for duty by sickness. A part of this force was stationed on Long Island, where Major General Greene had originally commanded, but becoming extremely ill, had been succeeded by Major General Sullivan.

The whole of the English force having at length arrived, General Howe resolved to pass to Long Island which, unhappily, the Americans had determined to defend. On the 25th his army had crossed the Narrows; and on the 27th the battle of Brooklyn was fought, the American army being under the immediate command of Major General Putman, in which the Americans were defeated, with a loss, estimated by Washington at one thousand, and by Lord Howe at three thousand three hundred men, of whom one thousand and ninety-seven were prisoners. Among the latter, were Major General Sullivan, and Brigadiers Lord Stirling, and Woodhull.* The British loss is given at twenty-one officers, and three hundred and forty-six privates killed, wounded, and taken.

Successful resistance to the victorious enemy being hopeless, the American troops were, on the night of the 28th, withdrawn from the island. This difficult movement was effected with such silence and despatch, that, the troops, military stores, and the greater part of the provisions and artillery, were carried over in safety. If the attempt to defend the island, impeached the judgment of the commander in chief, his masterly retreat justly raised his reputation with military men.

The consequences of this defeat were most injurious to the American cause. The troops were deprived of self confidence, which gave place to a panic dread of the enemy.

* General Woodhull was not in the action. He held a command in the New York militia, and had been detached a few days previously by the provincial convention, with a small force to remove the cattle and provisions from the west end of the Island. It was proposed to aid him in this service by Smith's and Remsen's regiments of Long Island militia; but they could not be spared from the main army. During the battle, he was at Jamaica, and in his retreat thence, almost alone, was captured. Major Baird, of the 71st, commanded him to say "God save the King." He replied, "God save us all." Whereupon the British officer, cowardly, and cruelly, assailed him with a broadsword, giving him many severe wounds, of which he soon afterwards died. His life was at the moment preserved by the interference of Major De Lancey of the Dragoons. (*See Wood's Long Island, Appendix.*)

The militia became dismayed, intractable, and deserted their standards in companies battalions, and regiments; and their example infected the regular troops, and demonstrated the folly of reliance upon militia in protracted warfare. The frequent remonstrances of the commander in chief, and the experience of this occasion, soon after induced congress to provide for a permanent army, to be composed of eighty-eight battalions;* allowing a bounty of twenty dollars to each recruit, and a donation of land to each officer and private.†

Lord Howe, in his character of commissioner, sought, immediately to avail himself of the impression, which he supposed the victory of the 27th might have made on congress. He sent General Sullivan, on parole, to Philadelphia, with a verbal message, purporting, that although his lordship could not treat with congress as a political body, he was desirous to confer with some of its members as private gentlemen. Congress resolved "that though it could not appoint any of its members to confer with him in their private character, yet desirous of establishing peace upon reasonable terms, they would send a committee to learn whether he had authority to treat with persons authorised by them on behalf of America, and what that authority was, and to hear such propositions as he should think proper to make." But, as his lordship had no new proposition, this negotiation was also without fruit.

XVII. Washington, by the advice of a council of war, removed the public stores to Dobb's Ferry, and resolved not to risk the army in defence of the city; yet a show of resistance was for a short time preserved, and the army was distributed from one end of the island to the other; but the city was finally abandoned on the 12th of September. On the 15th, an unsuccessful attempt was made to oppose the landing of the British army between Kipp's and Turtle bays, in which the American troops, especially the militia, betrayed great want of courage and conduct. In the consequent retreat, a heavy loss was experienced in baggage, stores, and provisions.

The American commander still held the north part of the island, including King's Bridge. The 16th was distinguished by some skirmishing, successful on the part of the Americans, in which the troops, who had disgraced themselves on the preceding day, displayed extraordinary bravery.

After taking measures for the defence of the city, General Howe attempted to gain the rear of the American camp, and to possess himself of the North river, above King's Bridge. His frigates passed Forts Washington and Lee, without injury from the batteries or the chevaux-de-frise, which had been sunk in the channel; while his army landed on Throg's neck, about nine miles from the American camp at Harlaem, where it remained some days waiting reinforcement. In the mean time, General Lee, having returned from the south, induced Washington to remove his army from the island; but, unfortunately, the instances of General Green prevailed for the retention of Fort Washington.‡

Between the 18th and 25th, the hostile armies were engaged in making dispositions, the British for attack, and the American for defence; during which several skirmishes occurred. On the 25th, General Howe proposed to storm the American camp, near White Plains, and he dislodged General McDougal from a favourable position on the right, after a sharp conflict in which the loss was equal, and so much time was spent, that further efforts, for the day, were deemed inexpedient. Some change in the American position procrastinated the attack for several days, and at length the retreat of Washington

* New Hampshire 3, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 8, New York 4, New Jersey 4, Pennsylvania 12, Delaware 1, Maryland 3, Virginia 15, North Carolina 9, South Carolina 6, Georgia 1.—88.

† To a colonel 500 acres, lieutenant-colonel 450, major 400, captain 500, lieutenant, 200, ensign 150, and a non-commissioned officer or private 100 acres.

The resolution was afterwards changed so as to give the option to enlist for three years, or during the war. Those enlisting for three years not to be entitled to land.

‡ Dr. Franklin, J. Adams, E. Rutledge.

§ On the night of the 20th of September, 1776, nearly one fourth part of the city of New York was destroyed by fire. The fire commenced near Whitehall; the weather being very dry, and a south wind prevailing, the flames spread with irresistible rapidity. There were few citizens in town; the fire engines and pumps were out of order. Two regiments of soldiers were immediately ordered in, and many men were sent from the fleet, by whose labours the city was preserved from total destruction. All that part west of the New Exchange, along Broad street, to the North river, as high as the City Hall, and thence along Broadway and North river, to King's College, was reduced to ashes. Between one thousand and fifteen hundred houses were burned, including Trinity church, the Lutheran church, the Parsonage, and Charity School. St. Paul's church and the College were saved with difficulty. The conflagration was ascribed by the royalists to incendiaries employed by the patriots. We have seen no evidence in corroboration of this assertion, which, if true, forms a parallel to the conflagration of Moscow. Persons were detected in setting fire to the houses, and one individual was slain by the soldiers whilst in the act.

to the strong heights of North Castle, five miles from White Plains, induced Howe to give a new direction to his efforts.

It was essential to the secure possession of York Island, and the navigation of the Hudson, that, Forts Washington and Lee should be in the hands of the British. An attempt on the former was immediately made. The Americans, driven from Fort Independence, at King's Bridge, retired to the larger fort, which, with a numerous garrison, was held by Col. Magaw, under General Green, who occupied Fort Lee, on the opposite bank. Notwithstanding the strength of the work, Howe resolved to storm it on the 15th of November; and after a severe struggle, and the loss of a thousand men, took it with about 2,500 prisoners. This severe blow was followed by the capture of Fort Lee, on the 19th, by Lord Cornwallis, at the head of 6,000 men, whilst the Americans were in the act of abandoning it. The garrison was saved, but the heavy cannon, and a large quantity of provisions and military stores, fell into the hands of the enemy.

In anticipation of the purpose of Howe, Washington had crossed with a large portion of his army into Jersey; leaving the eastern regiments, under General Lee, with orders also to cross the river, should the British effect it. At this period, the time of service of a great proportion of the American soldiers had expired; they refused to re-enlist, and with his reduced force Washington could make no head against his stronger, better disciplined, and successful adversary; and he was compelled slowly to retreat, until, on the 8th of December, he had crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania.

A detachment of about 3,000 troops had been left at Peekskill, under General Heath. These were ordered to join the commander in chief, as was General Gates with the regulars of the northern army. General Lee had frequently received a like order which was tardily obeyed; he manifesting a disposition to maintain a separate command. Whilst passing through Morris county, near Baskingridge, about twenty miles from the British camp, he indiscreetly quartered, under a slight guard, about three miles from his troops. His situation was betrayed to Col. Harcourt, who, with a body of cavalry, watching his movements, by a rapid march, made him prisoner. Such was the esteem in which the General was held, that his capture was deemed the greatest calamity which had yet befallen the country.

The gloom caused by these disastrous events, was soon after broken by the bold passage of the Delaware, on the night of the 25th of December, and the successful actions of Trenton and Princeton. After which, the American army retired into winter quarters, at Morristown, and the adjacent country.

In the dark hour which followed the retreat of the American troops, the convention of New York did not yield to despondency. On the 23d of December, they published an address, from the pen of Mr. Jay, to their constituents, well adapted to sustain their indignation against their opponents, to animate their fortitude, and stimulate their enterprise. This was extensively circulated; the continental congress earnestly recommended it "to the serious perusal and attention of the inhabitants of the United States; and ordered it to be translated and printed in the German language at the expense of the continent."

XVIII. The state convention driven from New York, convened, from time to time, at Harlaem, King's Bridge, Philip's Manor, Fishkill, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston. On the 1st of August, 1776, a committee was appointed to report a constitution. The draft of this instrument was prepared by Mr. Jay, who omitted several important provisions, designing to introduce them, separately, as amendments before the convention. But the haste in which the instrument was finally adopted, and his temporary absence prevented the full completion of his purpose; depriving New York, probably, of the honour of setting the first example of the voluntary abolition of the slave trade. The draft was reported on the 12th of March, and the instrument was finally adopted on the 20th of April, 1777. It was amended by convention October 27th, 1801, and was superseded by the present constitution on the 10th of November, 1821.

The constitution of 1777, contained features, which the progress of political science, tending to vest in the *people*, its true proprietors, all political power, has not failed to reprobate. The most prominent of these were: 1. The founding the legislative power upon the possession of property in the electors, and the elected; requiring in the elector, of members for assembly, a freehold estate of 20*l.* value, or a leasehold of 40 shillings, annual value; and of the elector of a senator, a like estate of 100*l.* value, beyond debts charged thereon: The senators were required to be freeholders, but in the members of assembly no property qualification was requisite: 2. The vesting the appointing power, to many offices which could be conveniently filled by the people, such as of sheriffs, coroners, and justices of the peace, in a council of appointment: And 3. The power given to the executive to prorogue the legislature.

These errors were in some degree amended by the constitution of 1821, and its amendments; abolishing the property qualification of the electors; reserving to the people the election of sheriffs, coroners, and justices of the peace, and other officers before appointed

by the council; and by taking from the governor all power to suspend the deliberations of the legislature. Two other features of the first constitution were also expunged; the council for revising the laws enacted by the legislature, and the council selected from the senate by the house of representatives, invested with the power of appointment to such offices as were not otherwise filled by the constitution.

No provision was made for submitting the constitution to the people for their approbation—a species of substitution for an original social contract which would not now be dispensed with. There was no power to impose this duty upon the convention; but it should have imposed it upon itself. The omission cannot be ascribed to inadvertence, since it was twice reminded of this duty by the “Union of mechanics” in New York. But, the state of the country was such as required a speedy institution of a well regulated governing power, and admitted for the people little opportunity or means for discussing that which should be framed.*

Having adopted the constitution, the congress proceeded to provide for the government of the state, until the officers required by that instrument should be duly elected. Robert R. Livingston was named chancellor, John Jay chief justice, Robert Yates, Jr., and John Sloss Hobart, puisne justices, Egbert Benson attorney general. The courts of the several counties were filled. To a council of safety, consisting of J. Morin Scott, Robert R. Livingston, Charles Tappan, Abraham Yates, Jr., Gouverneur Morris, Zep. Platt, John Jay, Charles De Witt, Robert Harper, Jacob Cuyler, Thomas Tredwell, J. Sloss Hobart, and Jon. G. Tompkins, were confided all the powers of the state, to be exercised without control, until superseded by the constituted authorities.

The returns of the first elections were made to the council of safety on the 9th of July. General George Clinton was chosen Governor, and was sworn into office on the 30th of the same month, at Kingston; being then in active command of the New York militia, he did not quit the field until after the defeat of Burgoyne; but discharged such civil duties as devolved on him by correspondence with the council of safety. He retained this office, by repeated election, until 1795, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jay. The 1st of August was appointed for the meeting of the legislature; but being prorogued by the Governor it did not convene until the 1st of September, when it met at Kingston. Pierre Van Courtlandt was president of the senate, and Walter Livingston speaker of the assembly. The government was then fully organised by the reappointment of the judiciary officers we have above named, and the appointment of John Morin Scott, secretary of state, and Comfort Sands auditor general.

We have thus traced with a rapid hand the events which led to the independent and constitutional government of the State of New York, touching slightly upon the general proceedings of the continental congress, and upon the military operations under its direction, full accounts of which are found in the numerous general histories of the Revolution. We shall close our essay with some remarks upon the proceedings relative to the tories within the state; an account of the controversy with Vermont; a notice of the settlement of the southern and western boundaries, and of the adoption of the confederation and the constitution of the United States. Since the declaration of independence, the history of New York, except so much as relates to the new modelling of her government, her adoption of the present constitution of the United States, the establishment of her school system, and the creation of her canals, belongs to the history of the United States, and is inseparable from it. Most, if not all of the subjects peculiar to the state history, which have been omitted from this essay, are noticed in the subsequent or gazetteer portion of our work.

XIX. At the adoption of the constitution of 1777, the state was divided into 14 counties; New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Albany, Tryon, Charlotte, Cumberland, and Gloster; the last two formed part of the present state of Vermont. The first six (except part of Westchester and part of Orange) remained in possession of the enemy, until the peace; the Highlands forming the great barrier to his further advance from the south. On the northern frontier the enemy maintained, until long after the conflict, all the fortified posts, and with them, a fatal influence over the Indian tribes, which was mercilessly employed to devastate the border settlements.

XX. One of the first measures of the provincial government, after the rupture with the parent state, was an effort, directed by Col. Schuyler, to propitiate the sons of the forest, in which he was aided by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a missionary to the Oneidas. But, it soon became apparent that, the influence of the Johnsons, and their tory coadjutors, had alienated their affections from the colonists, by the open defection of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. The Oneidas or the greater part of them adhered to the Americans, and were removed to Schenectady, where they remained until the year 1784.

* See Appendix for names of the members of this congress.

During the contest, the state established garrisons, chiefly of militia, upon the frontiers of Orange, Ulster, Albany, and Tryon, counties. In the most exposed districts the inhabitants dwelt in forts, cultivating the land around them, with the musket on the plough; but where not sufficiently numerous for self defence, they were compelled wholly to abandon their farms.

The power which Sir William Johnson had acquired over the savages descended to his son, Sir John, and his nephew Col. Guy Johnson, who succeeded him in the agency of Indian affairs, and they made that power severely felt over the country in which lay their once spacious domain. The family had derived all their wealth and consideration from the crown, and they readily perilled all, to maintain the power which had fostered them. Their devoted loyalty might have become a subject of praise, had they not blended with it, the fiercest desire of revenge, for the personal injuries they had sustained in its duties. The confiscation of their possessions inspired the most implacable passions. So early as January 1776, the continental congress found it necessary to despatch Gen. Schuyler into the valley of the Mohawk, to counteract their influence, and to disarm them and the disaffected inhabitants, particularly the Scotch, who had banded for hostility. This object the General effected at the head of three thousand men, including nine hundred of the Tryon county whigs, making a convention with Sir John Johnson, that he would not take arms against America, and taking hostages from the Scotch inhabitants, for their pacific conduct. But this treaty was broken by the Johnsons and their dependents on the first favourable opportunity.

At their instance, most probably, and certainly with their participation, the attack by the British and Indians under Colonel Barry St. Leger, upon Fort Schuyler, was made, in August, 1777; in defence of which, Colonel Gansevoort, and Lt. Colonel Willet acquired high and merited renown, and in attempting to relieve which, General Herkimer perished. To the same influence might be traced the massacre at Wyoming, Penna., by a party of tories and Indians, under Colonel John Butler, on the 3d of July, and that at Cherry Valley, by a similar party under Walter Butler and Brandt, on the 11th of November, 1778; the devastation of the German Flats, in the summer of the same year; of the Minisink settlements in July, 1779; and of the country around Canajoharie, in August, 1780. Sir John Johnson, in person, directed the ravages of the valleys of the Schoharie and Mohawk in October, 1780; the inroads of the Indians and tories, in various parts of this section, in the following year, and the incursion of Ross and Walter Butler in August, 1781, to Johnstown, with a force of 477 men. The defeat and destruction of this party by Col. Willet, and the death of Walter Butler, by an Oneida Indian, while yelling in his ears "Remember Cherry Valley," put an end to depredations which almost depopulated one of the finest sections of the state. In all these incursions, the ferocity of the savage was excited, yet excelled by the greater malignity of their tory allies.*

We have already seen how much the City of New York, and the adjacent country, were infected by tory principles. A large proportion of the wealthy and distinguished inhabitants, including many who had actually sought redress for political grievances, maintained their loyalty, and became enemies to American independence. Upon the arrival of the British army, in 1776, the disaffected in this part of the state, and the neighbouring parts of New Jersey, were embodied under officers selected by themselves. The family of De Lancey were distinguished for their devotion to the King, and generally took military service; Oliver De Lancey was appointed a General, with authority to raise a brigade of tories; and a like commission was given to Courtland Skinner of New Jersey. These troops committed many murders and robberies on both sides of the Hudson River, but more especially in Westchester county.

Upon the entry of the British army into the city, Governor Tryon resumed the exercise of his gubernatorial powers, and received the congratulations of the loyal inhabitants, signed by Daniel Horsemanden, and Oliver De Lancey, and nine hundred and forty-six others, who, at the same time, in an address to Lord and General Howe, as commissioners for the restoration of peace, professed their loyalty and affection to the King, and prayed that the city and county might be restored to his majesty's protection and peace. On the 21st of October, addresses of like nature were presented to the Commissioners and the Governor, signed by D. Colden, and 10,184 inhabitants of Queens county; and on the 24th of the same month, the committee of Suffolk dissolved, disclaimed and rejected the orders of congress, and declared themselves, "desirous to obey the legal authority of government; hoping that the Governor would pass by their former misconduct, and be graciously pleased to protect them, agreeably to the laws of the province." This example was followed by the committees of the several towns of that county.

XXI. When the disaffected entered into active correspondence with the enemy, au-

* For an account of these terrible scenes of partisan warfare, the reader is referred to Campbell's Annals of Tryon County, and the "Military Exploits of Col. Willet."

thority was given to the county committees to apprehend them and decide on their guilt; sitting in judgment and receiving testimony under oath. They were empowered to inflict punishment at discretion, not exceeding three months imprisonment, at the expense of the offender; but their sentence in some cases extended to banishment from the colony. After the arrival of the British army, in 1776, the Provincial Congress resorted to measures still more energetic.

They appointed "a committee for inquiring into, detecting and defeating all conspiracies which may be formed in the state, against the liberties of America," empowered to send for persons and papers, to call out the militia, in the several counties, for suppressing insurrection; to apprehend, secure, or remove persons whom they might judge dangerous to the state; to make the necessary drafts upon the treasury; to enjoin secrecy upon their members and the persons they employed; and to raise and officer 220 men, and employ them as they saw fit. Of this formidable committee, Mr. Jay was the first chairman. It was continued by the legislature, at its first session, and by laws enacted from time to time during the war. Its dread powers were employed with the energy which the cause of its constitution required. Numberless arrests, imprisonments, and banishments were made by it throughout the state. Many tories and their families were sent into New York, others expelled the state, others required to give security to reside within prescribed limits; and occasionally the jails and even the churches were crowded with its prisoners; and many were sent for safer keeping to the jails of Connecticut. Among the latter, was the mayor of New York. The convention also defined treason against the state, and denounced the penalty of death against the offender. It established a partial system of confiscation; directing the personal property of those who had joined the enemy to be sold, and the proceeds to be deposited in the state treasury, subject to the discretion of the legislature.

Soon after the constitution was adopted, an oath of allegiance to the state was required by law, and all persons refusing it, were directed to be removed within the enemy's lines, or to be exchanged for prisoners of war, and their lands were subjected to double taxes. On the 22d October, 1779, an act was passed, "for the forfeiture and sale of the estates of persons who had adhered to the enemy and for declaring the sovereignty of the state, in respect to all property within it. This act attainted, specially, the most distinguished among the disaffected, forfeited their estates, banished their persons, under penalty of death in case of return, and provided, generally, for the conviction and attainder of other offenders.*

Under the view, that the adherence of the tories to the king was from a sense of duty as well as of interest, these attainders and confiscations have been deemed, by many, even among the high minded whigs, as reprehensibly severe. But before we condemn we should reflect, that the tories were enemies, seen in the most partial light, as dangerous as the strictly foreign foe; that the patriot fought with the halter and axe suspended over him; and that the confiscation of his estates would have been the most inconsiderable of the consequences of his subjection. His life, his fortune, and his sacred honour, were staked on the event, and he gave much to toleration, when he forbore the example of the royalists, who constrained their prisoners to fight in their ranks, or to pine in dungeons under the accusation of treason. Had the tory been content to proclaim his loyalty and to vouch it in the fair field of battle, only, he would have been entitled to no greater consideration than any other enemy; he would have been exempted from the penalty of treason, but not from the loss of property, which, every where, in war belongs to the captor. But he was not a fair and open enemy; he claimed to be a citizen of the country against which he fought, and by that claim, being in the minority and seeking by force to overturn its political institutions, he became a traitor, whom it was lawful to attain. In his warfare his local knowledge gave him advantages which a foreign enemy did not possess, and which he used with a ferocity and malevolence which a

* The persons subjected to special attainder, were John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, William Tryon, John Watts, Oliver De Lancey, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, John Harris Cruger, Wm. Axtell, Roger Morris, late member of council; George Duncan Ludlow, and Thos. Jones, late justices of the supreme court; John Taber Kempe, late attorney general; Wm. Bayard, Robert Bayard, and James De Lancey; David Matthews, late mayor of New York; James Jauncey, George Folliet, Thomas White, William McAdam, Isaac Low, Miles Sherbrooke, Alexander Wallace, and John Weatherhead; Charles Inglis and Margaretta his wife; Sir John Johnson, Guy Johnson, Daniel Claus, son-in-law of Sir William Johnson, and John Butler, John Joost Herkimer; Frederick Philipse, senior and junior, David Colden, Daniel Kissam the elder, and Gabriel Ludlow; Philip Skeene, Andrew P. Skeene, Benjamin Seaman, Christopher Billop, Beverly Robinson, senior and junior, Malcom Morrison, John Kane, Abraham C. Cuyler, Robert Leake, Edward Jessup, Ebenezer Jessup, Peter Dubois, Thomas H. Barclay, Susannah Robinson, Mary Morris, John Rapalje, George Morrison, Richard Floyd, Parker Wickham, Henry Lloyd, and Sir Henry Clinton.

foreign enemy did not know. Midnight marauding, attended by cruel murder and wanton devastation, were his wont. Against such an enemy the use of extraordinary weapons would have been lawful. In those used by the patriots, there was more forbearance than has been displayed in the many civil wars which have since shaken the world. They employed neither guillotines, nor fusillades, nor noyades, and death was rarely inflicted, save in the heat of battle.

Could the tory in duty to his king have withdrawn from the conflict, he might have claimed exemption from its evils. But that was impossible. In civil wars assuredly all who are not for us are against us. There can be no neutrality, consistent with duty. That many tories acted as honourable enemies, cannot be denied, and such merited generous treatment when the passions and the dangers of the war were over. But to discriminate was not easy; and the disposition of their property, the only subject, on which generosity was not displayed, made restoration impracticable. The conduct, therefore, of the whigs, in this respect, if not the subject of praise, calls not for reprehension; and it may well be doubted, whether the greater political knowledge and the more pretending philanthropy of the present day would produce better fruit. The angry passions excited by the war were most rife, perhaps, in New York; and yet when that city was abandoned, in 1783, by the British forces, many distinguished tories remained, not only unmolested, but in the full enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship. Even Rivington with his *Royal Gazette*, converted into the *New York Gazette*, pursued his business uninterruptedly.

In the grants of provinces by the crown, there were found two sources of uncertainty and contention, relative to the boundaries of the several colonies; 1, The grants were inconsistent and conflicting with each other; or 2, The limits were so illy defined as to be very difficult of ascertainment. New York suffered from both causes, and upon every side. We have noticed the final settlement of the political boundary upon the east, with Connecticut and Massachusetts, and reserved, for this place and for one view, the controversy with Vermont, and the settlement of the line with New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

XXII. We have seen, that, by the grant of Charles II to the Duke of York, the Province was bounded E. by the Connecticut river: It extended northward, by subsequent limitation to the 45th degree of N. Latitude: We have seen, also, that this eastern boundary was successfully contested by Connecticut and Massachusetts: There still remained, however, undisputed, all the country N. of the Massachusetts line, comprising an area of 10,237½ square miles, or 6,552,000 acres. This large tract was lost to the state, by the avarice of her colonial governors and land speculators.

Whilst this country, in common with other northern portions of the state, was subject to the inroads of the French and Indians, there was little inducement to explore, and less to settle it. But when security for labour and its fruits was obtained by the conquest of Canada, the verdant hills and fertile valleys of Vermont, excited a general desire in the enterprising inhabitants of the adjacent colonies to inhabit them. In the prevailing ignorance, it was supposed, that these lands lay within the limits of New Hampshire, whose governor, tempted by high fees for granting them, encouraged the delusion. There was probably, also, carelessness with regard to the channel through which the muniments of title passed, arising from the fact, that the lands, whether in New Hampshire or New York, belonged to, and were granted by, the crown; and that, therefore, whatever might be the political disposition of the country, the title to the soil would be unaffected. We may add, that, some acts of the Royal councils, gave colour to the opinion, that, the jurisdiction of New Hampshire had been extended west of the Connecticut river.

Even so early as 1749, Governor Benning Wentworth, had granted a township here, and subsequently other tracts; but the war of 1754 interrupted the settlements. After the conquest in 1760, the Governor directed a survey on the Connecticut river for 60 miles, and three tiers of townships to be laid out upon each side of it. In 1763, his grants extended to the shore of Lake Champlain. From the customary fees and donations, and from the reservation of 500 acres in every township, to himself, he accumulated a large fortune.

The rapid settlement of the country, awakened the envy and cupidity of the royal officers of the colony of New York, who from larger fees would have derived greater emoluments than the Governor of New Hampshire had received.* Lt. Gov. Colden, issued a proclamation reciting the title of the colony, and commanding the sheriff of Albany county, to return the names of all, who, under the New Hampshire grants, had taken possession of lands, west of the river. But a counter proclamation of the Governor of New Hampshire, controverted that title, and encouraged the settlers to proceed in their labours,

* The fees to the Governor of New Hampshire for granting a town, were about \$100; in New York, from \$2000, to 2600. The quit rent reserved to the crown, in New Hampshire, was 1 shilling the acre.

by the promise of protection. New York applied to the Crown, representing the settlers on the New Hampshire grants, as desirous to be included in that government, and obtained, July 20th, 1764, a royal order, that, "the western bank of the river Connecticut, should be the boundary between her and New Hampshire."

The settlers, having no conception that this change of jurisdiction, could strip them of their possessions, felt no interest in the decree, until, by giving it a retrospective operation, New York sought to vacate the grants to them, when they beheld imminent danger of losing the fruits of years of toil and anxiety.

The legislature of New York divided the district into four counties. The southwestern part was annexed to Albany; the northwest formed the county of Charlotte; and the country on the east of the Green mountains, the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester.—The settlers were required to surrender their patents and to take others from New York, for which large fees and rents were exacted. Some of the towns complied, but the major part refused. New grants were consequently made of lands in the latter, and the occupants harassed by actions of ejectment, in which they had not a doubt of an adverse result. But it was one thing to obtain judgment, and another to execute it. The people associated in self defence, and the officers of the courts were forcibly deterred from executing their process. In vain the officers invoked the power of the county; the militia refused to aid, what they deemed crimes of unprincipled speculators; and every attempt to enforce obedience to the law, became highly perilous.

In these scenes of contention, Ethan Allen and Seth Warner were conspicuous actors. They were men of resolute spirits, better qualified to maintain their conception of right, than to determine its justice. Allen held the sword and the pen; and though clumsy perhaps in the use of both, was feeble with neither. Warner with equal firmness, had more coolness and steadiness, which increased his efficiency. Under their influence, an application was made to the crown for redress; and in 1767, his majesty required the governor of New York, under pain of his highest displeasure, not to make any grant, of the disputed lands, until his further pleasure should be known. 'But the royal mandate was little regarded; and whilst the governors could obtain their fees, they continued to issue warrants. In 1772, Governor Tryon made an attempt at accommodation, which proving unsuccessful, he, in 1774, proceeded to London, principally with the view to obtain a revision of the whole matter by the king; whilst the provincial legislature sought to discourage insurrection, by various penal enactments; extending the punishment of death, to persons refusing to surrender themselves upon the governor's order; and making all crimes committed on the grants, triable in the county of Albany; at the same time, a reward of £50 per head was offered for the apprehension of Allen, Warner, and six other agitators. These measures, only increased the force and fierceness of the opposition,

On the 13th March, 1775, when the court of Cumberland county was about to convene, the judges found the people in possession of the court house, with the purpose of excluding them. They returned quietly to their quarters; but in the night, the sheriff and his party, armed, made another attempt at entrance, and being opposed, fired upon the occupants, killing one and wounding several others. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder; and several of the perpetrators were seized and imprisoned, but were liberated, by an order of the chief justice of New York. In their indignation, the people resolved, wholly, to renounce and to resist the administration of the government of New York, until their lives and property could be secured, or until they could have his majesty's determination upon the subject.

Such was the posture of affairs in the northeastern section of the state, when the progressive revolution absorbed all other interests, and directed the energies of the inhabitants of all the colonies for a season, exclusively, into one channel. For several years, no civil government was established in Vermont; unless it were absolute democracy. The people in mass, or by committees, organised resistance to that of New York, provided for defence against British invasion, and for the maintenance of those social relations which are indispensable for the preservation of persons and property. It was true, Col. Skeene had, with the approbation of some of the inhabitants, obtained a commission from the King to be Governor of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and the adjacent country; but the proposed extent of the New Colony was unknown, and the time was unpropitious for its establishment.

In this singular state, the people of the New Hampshire grants were found, at the declaration of independence, by congress. For them the declaration did nothing; as they had no integral being upon which it could operate. By petition, in Jan., 1776, they sought to obtain from congress, some recognition of their independent existence; renouncing the authority of New York, but proposing that congress when requiring their services should call upon them as inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants; but congress recommended, present submission to New York with a reservation of rights to be adjudicated at some future moment of peace.

A disposition to form an independent government soon after became manifest, in conventions holden in the following July and September: And in January, 1777, a general convention proclaimed the territory a free and independent state, by the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont. This important measure was formally announced to the continental congress, with a prayer that the new state might be admitted into the Union.

This declaration of independence was held by New York to be a declaration of rebellion. On January 20th, 1777, A. Ten Broek, president of the provincial convention, remonstrated with the continental congress on the encouragement which had been given to the rebels by a commission to Col. Warner, empowering him to raise a regiment independently of New York. Other remonstrances against the action of congress in favour of Vermont, were made in March and May following; and it was apparent that the people of New York, now, took a deep interest in the question. In truth, the independence assumed by the several states, had wholly changed the character of the subject. Previous to the revolution, the contest on the part of New York, could scarcely be deemed other than a selfish effort of the royal officers to obtain the power to regrant the royal lands, that they might enjoy the resulting emoluments. The colony of New York had no interest in the soil, which had been fairly, though perhaps irregularly, purchased of the undisputed proprietor, the King; and the purchasers, whilst possession was assured them, were disposed to submit to the political authority of that colony.

But when New York became an independent state, it claimed all the rights of the crown, including not only ungranted lands, but, also, the quit rents reserved on such as had been granted. The people, therefore, of this state, had now an interest, in vacating all grants in Vermont which had not been formally made, and in maintaining the rents on tracts which had been duly granted. The stake of the Vermontese in the question, already sufficiently deep, had been greatly enhanced by the assumption of independence. If that were sustained, they not only established their right in the appropriated lands, but, obtained for the state, to be exercised for their benefit, full power over all rents reserved, and lands ungranted.

Congress (30th of June, 1777,) resolved, that none of its proceedings were intended to countenance any thing injurious to the rights of the states represented in it, as those states stood at the time of its first institution: That the independent government of Vermont, could derive no justification from the declaration of independence by, or from any other act of, congress: And, that the petition signed by Jonas Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen, and Reuben Jones, praying for the recognition of Vermont as an independent state, and for its admission into the Union be dismissed.

About this time, the new state was proffered an accession of territory and population, that was in no small degree embarrassing. New Hampshire by the grant to Mason, was originally limited by a line sixty miles distant from the sea. The land westward of that line reaching to the Connecticut river, had been annexed, from time to time, by the royal commissioners. Having no pretensions beyond that river, that state did not hesitate to recognise the state of Vermont, entertaining no apprehension that, thereby, her own locks might be shorn away. But the towns on the river had become desirous to form part of a state which should have its centre and its capital upon the Connecticut; assuming that all the acts of the crown subsequent to the grant to Mason, were annulled by the revolution, and, that they were free to dissolve their connection with one government and to form, or unite with, another, they petitioned the assembly of Vermont to receive them to her jurisdiction. That body, unfavourable to the application, was compelled by the instances of the towns immediately on the west bank of the river, to refer it to the people, who determined, by a new election of members, in favour of the union. (June, 1778.)

New Hampshire remonstrated with Vermont on this proceeding, and endeavoured to obtain the interposition of the continental congress; whose unanimous opinion against it was reported to the assembly of Vermont in October, by Ethan Allen, who had been sent to Philadelphia to ascertain their sense upon the subject. The assembly, discountenanced further progress towards the union; in consequence of which the representatives of all the eastern towns, and some of those west of the river, withdrew; and afterwards endeavoured to erect a new state, including the eastern towns, or to restore to New Hampshire the full extent of jurisdiction, she possessed before the royal order of 1764. But this project failed, and the Vermont assembly, 12th of February, 1779, formally dissolved the union which had been formed with the New Hampshire towns.

But New Hampshire, not content with security against division, sought aggrandisement, by now setting up a claim, to the whole of the territory which had once been under her jurisdiction; a groundless pretension, supposed to have been made with a view to a division of the territory with New York. All the adjacent states seem to have deemed Vermont a quarry to be run down and appropriated, as their several or joint interests

should dictate; for Massachusetts also advanced a claim to a large portion of the new state, with less colour of right than belonged to New Hampshire.

In the mean time, the controversy with New York, became more acerbated. A considerable portion of the county of Cumberland acknowledged the authority of that state, and prepared to support it by arms against General Allen, who proposed to establish by military force the jurisdiction of Vermont. Governor Clinton of New York, (June, 1779,) communicated this alarming state of affairs to the General Congress, who appointed a committee to compose the differences. But, before the committee was ready to act, Allen had reduced the New York partizans to submission, capturing the force which had embodied in favour of New York. A renewed application to Congress, was followed by the appointment of five commissioners, two of whom, Dr. Witherspoon and Mr. Atlee, repaired to Vermont, but failed to effect a reconciliation.

All the contending parties had now appealed to Congress, and it became necessary for that body to take further order upon the subject, but it seems to have sought nothing more than a temporary pacification.* Recommending to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York, to authorise congress to determine all differences relative to their respective boundaries, and in case such authority was given, resolving to decide thereon, on the first of February following; to the Vermontese, to abstain, in the mean time, from exercising jurisdiction over such inhabitants of the district, as recognised the authority of any of the other states; and to the three claiming states to suspend the execution of their laws in the disputed territory, and to grant no unappropriated lands, or forfeited, or confiscated, estates, therein, until the final decision of congress in the premises.

New Hampshire and New York passed the requisite laws; Massachusetts did not; with a view, it has been conjectured, of preserving Vermont from sacrifice by either, or both of the other states. Vermont, however, could not submit to a policy which went to establish four independent jurisdictions within her territory. She, therefore, December 10th, 1779, refused the arbitrement of congress, and denied the right of that body to interfere with the internal police of a state, not represented in, and no wise responsible to it. Still, in June following, congress denounced the proceedings of Vermont as unwarrantable, and subversive of the peace and welfare of the United States, and strictly enjoined that she should not exercise authority over persons professing allegiance to other states.

In answer to these resolutions, Chittenden, the Governor of Vermont, July 25th 1780, reiterated the independence of the state; and asserted its rights, in its exclusion from the Union, to offer or accept separate terms of accommodation with Great Britain; but again proffered union with the United States. In September, congress heard the evidence on the part of New Hampshire, but under a protest from the agents of Vermont; and, then postponed further consideration of the subject; as any decision must offend some one of the parties whose enmity would produce great injury to the Union.

With a policy certainly as justifiable as that of New Hampshire, Vermont now sought to increase her power by extending her jurisdiction. A convention of the western towns of New Hampshire, January, 1781, appointed a committee to confer with the legislature of Vermont, on the terms of Union; whereupon the legislature, February 14th, resolved, "to lay a *jurisdictional claim* to all the lands, whatever, east of Connecticut river, north of the Massachusetts, west of the Mason, line, and south of Latitude 45°; and that they do not exercise jurisdiction for the time being." Soon after, (Feb. 23d,) articles of union were agreed upon with the convention of the New Hampshire towns. At the same time; the legislature, petitioned by the inhabitants of the adjacent parts of New York to protect them against the enemy in Canada, and to admit them into union with Vermont, resolved, also, to "lay a *jurisdictional claim* to all the land north of the north line of the state of Massachusetts, extending to the Hudson river, and thence by the river to the head thereof; and thence east of a north line to Latitude 45°. And not to exercise jurisdiction for the time being." The union was completed with 12 districts of New York on the 16th June following.

Many circumstances had combined to produce this union; and the belief, which had become prevalent, that, the leading men of Vermont were negotiating with the British, propitiated the Royalists towards the New State. Such was now her condition, that she had nothing to fear from the power or policy of her oppressors, and she no longer refrained from making grants of the unappropriated lands within her jurisdiction. This demonstration of strength incited the British agents to attempt her seduction from the American Union. Overtures were made, in March, 1780, and February, 1781, by Beverly Robinson, at New York, to Ethan Allen, which he communicated to congress. Like overtures were made from Canada, by General Haldiman, to Governor Chittenden, which led to secret and purposely indecisive negotiations by which Vermont preserved her

* September 24th, 1779.

territory from hostile intrusion during the remainder of the war. It is perhaps not possible to justify this correspondence, but it is extenuated by the indisputable fact, that the eight persons in Vermont,* to whom only it was known, were devoted to the American cause; and employed the negotiation, only, as a shield, when they had no power to use the sword.

This policy served them, not only with the enemy, but with the United States. A letter from Lord George Germain to Sir Henry Clinton, dated February 7th, 1781, intercepted and published in Philadelphia, exposed the efforts and views of the British in relation to Vermont. The dread of the result extorted from congress an opinion much more favourable to the pretensions of Vermont, than they had hitherto expressed. It was resolved, that a committee of five, should confer with the agents of Vermont, on her claim to independence, and the terms of her admission to the Union; that the agents of New York and N. Hampshire should be invited to the conference. But, as an indispensable preliminary to the recognition of the independence of Vermont, it was required, that she should relinquish her claim to lands and jurisdiction, on the east of the Connecticut river, and west of a line running from the N. W. corner of the state of Massachusetts, twenty miles E. of the Hudson river, so far as the river runs N. E. in its general course; thence by the W. bounds of the townships, granted by New Hampshire, to the river running from South Bay to Lake Champlain; thence along the said river to Lake Champlain; thence by the waters of Lake Champlain to Latitude 45° N. excepting a neck of land between Missiskoy bay and the waters of Lake Champlain.† But Vermont would not consent to submit the question of her independence to any arbitrament; though she readily consented to refer the determination of her boundary to commissioners, and when admitted to the Union to submit any differences relative thereto to congress.

In these resolutions of congress, New York beheld a virtual decision on her claims. She solemnly protested against the disposition of congress, from *political expediency*, to establish an arbitrary boundary, which stripped her of a great part of her territory; against the right of congress to intermeddle with the former territorial extent of jurisdiction, or property of any state, except in cases of dispute between two or more states of the Union, or to admit into the Union, any British colony, except Canada, without the consent of nine states, or any other state, much less one created by the dismemberment of one of the primitive thirteen states: And declared an attempt to execute the resolutions, to be an assumption of power manifestly infracting the articles of confederation, and instructed her delegates to enter their dissent on every step taken by congress relative thereto.

Both New Hampshire and New York, also demonstrated a disposition to resort to force. In December, 1781, Vermont organised to resist both, and sent commissioners to remonstrate with the former against measures which would dye the country in blood.—General Gansevoort had already marched to enforce obedience to the laws of New York, in Schaghticoke and Hoosic, where he was opposed by Col. Walbridge. Happily neither, party was prone to violence and the influence of General Washington was seasonably exercised, for pacification. In reply to a letter of Governor Chittenden, he suggested, that, the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of Vermont to the confines of her proper district would effectually terminate the dispute.

Under this conviction, the assembly of the state, on the 22d February, 1782, conformed to the resolutions of congress, by the reduction of her boundaries, much to the dissatisfaction of the New Hampshire and New York towns. And having, thus, complied, they despatched four agents and delegates to negotiate the admission of the state in congress, two of whom were to represent her when admitted. A committee reported in favour of the admission, but congress procrastinated the consideration of the report, indefinitely, and the inhabitants of Vermont felt that they had been drawn into measures which essentially diminished their strength.

The sources of contention, therefore, were still open. When Vermont sought to organise a military force, she was resisted by persons in the S. E. part of the state, who were encouraged by the inhabitants of New York. The leaders were arrested, five of the most prominent were banished and others fined in due form of law. Having appealed to the government of New York, without redress, the sufferers carried their complaint to congress, where no definite measure was taken until the 5th December, 1782; when it was resolved that, the proceedings of the state were derogatory to the authority of the United States, and dangerous to the confederacy and required the immediate and decided interposition of congress, for the protection and relief of the sufferers: that the inhabitants be required without delay to make ample restitution to them; and that the United States would, in case of noncompliance, take effectual measures to enforce obedience.

* Thomas Chittenden, Moses Robinson, Samuel Safford, Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Timothy Brownson, John Fasset, and Joseph Fay.

† Resolutions of 7th and 20th August, 1781.

These minatory resolutions had no other effect in Vermont, than to provoke a sharp remonstrance from the governor and council,* and subsequently another of like character from the assembly; in which they reproached congress with a breach of faith, under the resolutions of August, 1781; demonstrated the absence of right in the United States, under the articles of confederation, to interfere with the internal policy of any state, and especially with that of Vermont, which belonged not to the Union; averred the right of Vermont, to independence, to be equal to that of the United States, and her right to prescribe laws for the Union, to be as great as that, of the congress to legislate for her; declared that congress were pursuing like measures against Vermont, that Great Britain had adopted against her colonies, and thus made the liberty and natural rights of mankind a mere bubble, the sport of state politicians; that Vermont would maintain the independence which her people had enjoyed since the first settlement of the country, and would not be *resolved* out of them by the influence of her adversary, New York. To the threat of force, they replied, that, they would appeal to the justice of his excellency General Washington; and as he and most of the inhabitants of the contiguous states were favourable to the independence of Vermont, it would be more prudent for congress to refer the settlement of this dispute to the states of New York and Vermont, than to embroil the confederacy with it. But supposing congress to have a judicial authority over the latter state, it was unjust they urged, to exercise it upon an *ex parte* hearing. The remonstrance concluded with the repetition of the request for the admission of the state into the Union.

With the peace, which was established soon after, the anxiety of Vermont for this union ceased; for she was actually in a more enviable situation, than any of the United Colonies. She was unembarrassed by debt, and unperplexed by the calls of congress for money; her government was duly and satisfactorily administered, and her treasury was replenished by the sales of the large tracts of valuable land, to the emigrants who flocked in from all the New England states. But when the benefits of the new federal constitution were apparent, Vermont became anxious to participate in them; and the northern and eastern states, including New York, desirous to avail themselves of the influence in the national councils, which her admission into the Union would give to this section of the confederacy.

Swayed by the latter motive and not less by the more liberal one of completing the Union, the legislature of New York, on the 15th July, 1789, appointed commissioners with full powers to acknowledge the independence of Vermont, and to settle all matters in controversy with her. These were promptly met by commissioners from the latter, and on Oct. 7th, 1790, the commissioners of New York, by virtue of their powers, declared the consent of the legislature, that the state of Vermont be admitted into the Union, and that immediately thereupon, the jurisdiction of the state of New York should cease within the state of Vermont, and that the perpetual boundary line between the two, should be the W. line of the most western towns, granted by New Hampshire and the middle channel of Lake Champlain.

The commissioners of New York further declared, that if the legislature of Vermont, before the 1st January, 1792, should agree that on or before the 1st June, 1794, that state would pay to New York the sum of thirty thousand dollars, that all right to lands under grants from the government of the colony of New York, or from the state of New York, should cease, those excepted which had been made in confirmation of the grants of New Hampshire. The required act and declaration were made, on the 28th October, 1790; and thus terminated a controversy which had endured for twenty six years, and in which to the honour of the parties be it spoken, a single life, only, had been lost. New Hampshire had previously abandoned all her pretensions to territories west of the Connecticut river. All obstacles to the admission of Vermont into the Federal Union having been thus removed, she became one of the United States by a unanimous vote in congress, 18th February, 1791.

XXIII. The grant by the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret, extended New Jersey "northward as far as the northernmost branch of the bay or river Delaware, which is in 41° 40' of latitude, and thence in a straight line to Hudson river in 41° of latitude." In 1719, under a commission appointed by Governor Hunter, the Fish kill was determined to be the "northernmost branch of the Delaware," in Lat. 41° 40' with a view to settle the controversy between the East and West Jersey proprietors, relative to their boundaries. The division line between the provinces of New York and New Jersey, remained long unsettled; and from the conflicting pretensions of the border inhabitants, disorders arose which required the frequent interposition of the respective colonial authorities. Many fruitless efforts were made to settle their disputes. In 1764, however, acts were passed in both provinces referring the subject to the King, by whom seven commissioners were appointed; who, meeting at New York, on the 18th July, 1769, deter-

* January 9th, 1783.

mined that the boundary should be a straight and direct line, not from the station point, as fixed by the commission of 1719, but from the mouth of the Mackackamaek river, (Nevesink,) at its junction with the Delaware, in Lat. $41^{\circ} 21' 37''$ to Lat. 41° on Hudson river.

This was a determination, however, of only part of the boundary between the two states. New York claimed title to and jurisdiction over "the whole waters lying between the respective states, including shores, roads and harbours within the natural territorial limits of New Jersey." While New Jersey asserted, that, the eastern boundary of that state passed through the Narrows, and consequently included Staten Island.

From these pretensions vexatious conflicts arose relative to jurisdiction. But no effort was successful for their termination, until the 16th September, 1833, when the commissioners for the two states fixed the boundary line, "from a point in the middle of Hudson river, opposite the point on the west shore thereof, in the 41° of north latitude to the main sea, to be the middle of said river, of the bay of New York and the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of Raritan bay, to the main sea," with certain exceptions specially set forth in the agreement. (See State Laws, 1834, p. 8.)

XXIV. The articles of confederation adopted by congress, on the 17th November, 1777, were approved by the assembly of this state on the 6th February, 1778. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the ratification of this instrument, in several of the states. Among other things it was objected that the large tracts of unappropriated or waste land which lay in some of the states, were held as exclusive property by such states, when, as they must be acquired by joint endeavours, they should be the common property of the Union. The state of New York, to manifest her regard for her sister states and her earnest desire to accelerate the federal alliance, generously passed an act, on the 19th February, 1780, empowering her delegates in congress, to restrict the boundaries of the state in such manner as they should think expedient, conveying the territory to be ceded with or without the jurisdiction. Under this act, Messrs. Duane, Floyd, and McDougall, conveyed to the United States, the tract known as the Triangle, lying west of Chautauque town, and north of the northern line of Pennsylvania, continued to Lake Erie; and which subsequently was purchased by Pennsylvania, that she might obtain a front upon the lake.

By an agreement between the provincial governments of Pennsylvania and New York, the line between the two states was partly determined by commissioners in 1774. It was fully and finally run, by James Clinton and Simeon De Witt, commissioners from this state, and Andrew Ellicott, from Pennsylvania, in the years 1786 and 1787.

XXV. In the convention which adopted the federal constitution, New York was represented by Alexander Hamilton* and Robert Yates, chief justice.

* Mr. Hamilton, whilst yet a student of Kings college, engaged in the revolutionary contest with great ardour and with ability, rarely surpassed by one so young. He first entered the arena at 17 years of age, addressing copiously and ably the public meeting convened in New York, preparatory to the election of the first provincial congress. He distinguished himself soon after, by a pamphlet, in support of the Whig cause, entitled, "A full vindication of the Measures of Congress, from the calumnies of their Enemies, in answer to a letter under the signature of a Westchester Farmer, 1774;" by another, called "The Farmer refuted," 1775; and by a third, styled, "Remarks on the Quebec Bill." He became a member of the volunteer corps called the "Hearts of Oak," and participated with it in the removal of the cannon from the Battery. He was appointed, on the 14th March, 1776, by the recommendation of Col. McDougal, captain of a provincial company of artillery. He was engaged in the battle of Long Island, and in the subsequent military operations, at the head of his company, until the 1st March, 1777, when at the invitation of General Washington, he entered his family as aid de camp, with the rank of Lt. Colonel, to the exclusion, it is said, of Col. Aaron Burr, who aspired to the same station. During four years that he held this post, he was alike distinguished in the council and the field. He brilliantly terminated his military career by storming one of the redoubts at Yorktown.

Mr. Hamilton was not a native of New York; he was born in the Island of Nevis. But from the year 1774, he was inseparably blended with the great men of that state who, by their swords and their pens, contributed to the accomplishment of the revolution. And we may here remark, that no state in the Union furnished abler coadjutors in this great work. To the army, she gave Generals Montgomery, Schuyler, McDougal, the brothers, George and James Clinton; Colonels Gansevoort, Willet, Van Cortlandt, and Van Schaick. And to the civil department, she supplied Jay, G. Morris, Robert R. Livingston, George Clinton, Hamilton, McDougal, Duane, J. M. Scott, Gansevoort, Ten Broeck, Yates, Benson, Duer, Platt, Van Cortlandt, Hobart, and many others, scarce less distinguished.

The continental service was unfortunately deprived of the aid of General Schuyler, after he had by consummate ability prepared the way for the capture of Burgoyne. This misfortune is to be ascribed to the prejudice entertained against him by the New England people, and to their predilection for General Gates. The abandonment of Ticonderoga, by

In no state of the confederacy was hostility to this instrument more extensive or more violent than in this. Except in the city and one or two of the adjacent counties, public opinion was generally opposed to it. The papers since collected in the volumes called the *Federalist*, written by Messrs. Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, together with a pamphlet prepared by the last, contributed, in some measure, to diminish and remove the prevailing prejudice. Yet, in the State Convention, assembled at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th June, 1788, of which Governor Clinton was President, of fifty-seven delegates, no less than forty-six, embracing the Governor, and some of the most distinguished citizens of the state, were anti-Federalist. In support of the constitution, however, Messrs. Jay, Livingston, Hamilton, and others were strenuous and successful advocates, and aided by the accession of New Hampshire and Virginia, to the states which had previously adopted the constitution, they procured the vote of the New York convention, by a majority of three, on the final question of ratification on the 26th of July, 1788. Thus establishing a Union, which every friend of freedom and happiness must wish to be perpetual.

General St. Clair, erroneously ascribed to the order of General Schuyler, a measure not the less wise, because it was hastily and violently condemned, inflamed the public mind against the General. The injustice which he suffered did not for a moment abate his zeal for the cause in which he perilled a large fortune with his life. In congress, in the state legislature, in the committees of his fellow citizens, he was distinguished alike by energy and wisdom. He gave himself to his country wherever he could be useful, and received the reward of a high and spotless fame.

APPENDIX TO HISTORY.

I.

MEMBERS of Provincial Convention, 22d May, 1775.

City and County of New York.—L. Lispenard, J. Law, Abraham Walton, Isaac Roosevelt, Abraham Brasher, Alexander McDougal, P. V. B. Livingston, James Beekman, John Morin Scott, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Kissam, Samuel Verplank, David Clarkson, George Folliot, Joseph Hallet, John Van Cortlandt, John De Lancey, Richard Yates, John Marston, Walter Franklin, Jacobus Van Zandt, (21.)

Albany.—P. V. Douw, R. Yates, Abraham Yates, Jacob Cuyler, Peter Sylvester, D. Swart, Walter Livingston, R. Van Rensselaer, H. Glenn, Abraham Ten Broeck, Francis Nicholl.

Dutchess.—Dirk Brinkerhoff, Andrew Hoffman, Z. Platt, Richard Montgomery, (afterwards General,) E. Pain, Gilbert Livingston, Jonathan Langdon, Gysbert Schenk, Meln. Smith, N. Sacket.

Ulster.—Col. John Hardenburg, Egbert Drummond, Christopher Tappan, J. Hornbeck, Col. James Clinton, Dr. Charles Clinton, John Nicholson.

Orange.—John Coe, David Rye, Michael Jackson, Benjamin Tusler, Peter Clows, Wm. Allison, Col. Abraham Lent, John Haring.

Suffolk.—Col. Nathaniel Woodhull, John Sloss Hobart, Ezra L. Hommedieu, Thomas Wickham, Thomas Tredwell, John Foster, James Havens, Selah Strong.

Richmond.—Paul Michaen, John Journey, Aaron Corblyon, Richard Conner, Major Richard Lawrence.

Westchester.—Gouverneur Morris, L. Graham, Colonel J. Van Cortlandt, Stephen Ward, Joseph Drake, Major P. Van Cortlandt, Colonel James Holmes, David Drayton, John Thomas, jr. Robert Graham, Wm. Paulding.

Kings.—Johannes E. Lott, Henry Williams, J. Remsen, Richard Stillwell, Theodorus Polhemus, John Lefferts, Nicholas Covenhoven, John Van Derbilt.

Queens.—Col. Jacob Blackwell, Capt. Jonathan Lawrence, Daniel Rapalje, Zeb. Williams, Samuel Townsend, Joseph French, Joseph Robinson, Nathaniel Tom, Thomas Hicks, Richard Thorn.

Charlotte.—Dr. John Williams, William Marsh.

II.

Members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1777. Those whose names are in italics did not attend.

New York.—John Jay, James Duane, John Morrin Scott, James Beekman, Daniel Dunscomb, Robert Harper, Philip Livingston, Abraham P. Lott, Peter P. Van Zandt, Anthony Rutgers, Evert Bancker, Isaac Stoutenbergh, Isaac Roosevelt, John Van Courtlandt, William Denning—15; *Jacobus Van Zandt, Abraham Brashier, Comfort Sands, Henry Remsen, Garrit Abeel, John Broome*—6.

Albany.—Abraham Ten Broeck, Robert Yates, Leonard Gansevoort, Abraham Yates, jun., John Ten Broeck, John Tayler, Peter R. Livingston, Robert Van Rensselaer, Matthew Adgate, John I. Bleecker, Jacob Cuyler—11.

Dutchess.—Robert R. Livingston, Zephaniah Platt, John Schenck, Jonathan Landon, Gilbert Livingston, James Livingston, Henry Schenck—7; *Nathaniel Sackett, Dr. Crane, Mr. Hopkins*—3.

Ulster.—Christopher Tappen, Matthew Rea, Matthew Cantine, Charles De Witt, Arthur Parks—5; *Levi Pawling, Henry Wisner, jr.*—2.

Westchester.—Pierre Van Courtlandt, Gouverneur Morris, Gilbert Drake, Lewis Graham, — Lockwood, Zebediah Mills, Jonathan Platt, Jonathan G. Tompkins—8; *Lewis Morris, William Paulding, Mr. Haveland*—3.

Orange.—William Allison, Henry Wisner, Jeremiah Clarke, Isaac Sherwood, Joshua H. Smith—5; *John Haring, Mr. Little, David Pye, Thomas Outwater*—4.

Suffolk.—William Smith, Thomas Treadwell, John Sloss Hobart, Matthias Burnet Miller, Ezra L'Hommedieu—5; *Nathaniel Woodhull, Thomas Deering, David Gelston*—3.

Queens.—Jonathan Lawrence—1; *Reverend Mr. Ketletas, Samuel Townsend, James Townsend, Mr. Van Wyck, Col. Blackwell*—5.

Troy.—William Harper, Isaac Paris, Mr. Veeder, John Moore, Benjn. Newkirk—5.

Charlotte.—John Williams, Alexander Webster, William Duer—3.

Cumberland.—Simeon Stephens—1; *Joseph Marsh, John Sessions*—2.

Gloucester.—*Jacob Bayley, Peter Olcott*—2.

Kings and Richmond.—It does not appear from any entry on the journals, or from any papers now to be found, that the members elected in these two counties, (if any,) ever attended the provincial congress, or the convention, after the 30th June, 1776. Before that period Messrs. Bancker and Lawrence were in the provincial congress, from Richmond; and in the month of June, 1776, Messrs. Journey, Conner, and Cortelyou were occasionally attending from Richmond, and Messrs. Lefferts, Polhemus, and Covenhoven, from Kings.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.



GAZETTEER OF NEW YORK.

BOOK I.

GENERAL PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND SURFACE.

1. Geographical Position. 2. General Boundaries. 3. Great interest of the Topography of the State. 4. Concise notice of the Appalachian System of Mountains. 5. Extension of that System over the State of New York, Subdivisions, Western, Eastern, Tables of Heights and Distances from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. 6. The Kaatsbergs. 7. The South Mountains or Highlands. 8. The Taghcanic, Matteawan, and Peterborough Mountains. 9. The Northern Subdivision of the Mountain System—Palmertown, Kayaderosseras, Clinton, Peru, Chateaugua, Mountains—Highlands of Black River—Hassenclever Mountain. 10. Vales and Plains—Seneca and Oneida Vale—Montezuma Marshes—Great Plain of the West—Plain of Long Island.

1. The state of New York lies between $40^{\circ} 30'$ and 45° north latitude; and between $5^{\circ} 05'$ East, and $2^{\circ} 55'$ West, longitude from the city of Washington. Its extreme length, east and west, including Long Island is 408, and exclusive of that Island 340, miles. Its greatest breadth north and south, 310 miles. Area, comprehending the whole surface, excepting the waters of the large lakes, 29,220,936 acres, or 45,658 square miles.*

2. The state is bounded, Southeast, by the Atlantic Ocean; South, by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; West, by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie and Niagara river; Northwest, by Lake Ontario, and St. Lawrence river; North, by Lower Canada; and East, by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The boundaries are specially defined by the revised laws, vol. i, p. 61.

3. The Topography has many interesting and peculiar features. The great lakes and their outlets on the North and West, the line of water communication formed by the Hudson and Lake Champlain upon the East—the connected series of small lakes in the interior, with the large streams which rise in the middle of the state and pass through its southern boundary—give diversity to its surface and facility of internal navigation, possessed, perhaps, by no other section of country of equal extent.

4. The eastern portion, or Atlantic slope of the United States, is separated from the central valley of the Mississippi, by a continuous ridge of land extending from Alabama to the south shore of Lake Ontario, which is the true *water shed* of the country; determining the course of the rivers falling into the Atlantic, on the one side, and the Mississippi on the other. It has a mean height of about 2500 feet, and cannot be crossed, it is said, at any point, south of the State of New York, by an elevation of less than 2000 feet above the Ocean level. Upon the acclivities of this ridge are based an indeterminate number of spurs, hills, and collateral subordinate ridges, which often rise to a much greater height than the crest of the *water shed*. But these ridges are not continuous, and are often cut through by the Atlantic rivers. They have, however, nearly, the same direction as the main

* By the report of the comptroller, January, 1836, the assessment rolls give 27,680,839 acres, or 43,251 square miles. This estimate excludes, the lakes and lands not taxable.

ridge; and, in passing through North Carolina and Virginia, assume the form of four principal ranges nearly parallel to each other.

The three westernmost, mingling together in the northern part of Pennsylvania, form a chain which diverges eastwardly from the *water shed*, and, in passing through New York, occupies the space between Seneca lake and the Hudson river. At first sight, it appears to terminate at the valley of the Mohawk; but soon rises again on the north side of the river, forming the mountain district between Ontario and Champlain; is afterwards cut through by the valley of the latter, and continues towards the sources of the Connecticut. The remaining range, separated from the others, and suddenly turning to the East in Pennsylvania, crosses New Jersey and is bisected by the Hudson, at West Point; where it forms the Highlands of the river. Thence, it passes to the North, in nearly a straight line, dividing the waters of the Hudson from those of the Connecticut. At the sources of the latter, it mingles with the other mountain ridges, and, with them, bending to the Northeast, may be traced to the coast of Labrador.

The opening between these ridges forms a long deep and narrow valley, in which flows that part of the Hudson river, between West Point and Glen's Falls, and the whole of Lake Champlain. South of this state, the several collateral ridges are traversed by the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and other streams, of less magnitude, which rise near the crest of the *water shed*, and flow rapidly to the ocean. This circumstance, said to be peculiar to the topography of our country, has given rise to the hope of finding practicable canal passes through the river valleys, from the waters of the Atlantic to the Mississippi: but the *water shed* is supposed to present every where an insuperable barrier, unless near the head waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river.

As a whole, these mountains bear the name of the Appalachian System. The parallel ridges are generally known as the Alleghanies; but in their course have received different local names; as the Blue Ridge, in Virginia; Catskill, in New York; and the White Mountains, in New Hampshire.

5. The Appalachian system covers the principal part of the state; the mountains appearing to be only partially interrupted by the valleys of rivers, or depressed by the basins of lakes. The most important depressions of surface are the great basins of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the long narrow valley which contains the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. The valleys of Ontario and the Hudson are connected by that of the Mohawk river, and the Oneida lake; and, with it, separate the mountain system of the state into three great divisions. The first and largest fills the space south of the Mohawk river and Ontario valley, and between the Hudson river and Lake Erie; the second lies north of the Mohawk, and between Lake Champlain and the east end of Lake Ontario; the third comprises a part of the mountain range on the east side of the Hudson river.

The first division is separated into two parts by the basins of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and by an elevated valley extending from the head of the former to the valley of the Chemung or Tioga river, at Elmira.

The western subdivision, between Seneca lake and Lake Erie, contains that portion of the mountain system denominated the *water-shed*, which, in Pennsylvania and New York, forms a table land of 2000 feet mean elevation. Its highest part comprises the counties of Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque. North of these, it begins to decline, and finally descends by three principal steps to its termination on the south shore of Lake Ontario. The great elevation and geographical importance of this table land may be inferred from the fact, that it sends forth streams which find the ocean, at points almost as distant as the extremities of the continent. The head branches of the Allegany, the Genesee, and the Susquehanna, interlock in the county of Allegany, whilst they, respectively, pour their waters into the sea, at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. But the following heights, from actual survey, will give a more definite idea of its general elevation.

Chautauque lake, the largest sheet of water on this table, and the most elevated of its size in the United States, is 1291, or, according to the report on the Erie Railroad survey, 1305 feet, above the ocean, and 740 above, though only 9 miles distant from, Lake Erie. It sends its waters to the ocean along the western declivity of the *water-shed*, through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The lowest pass to the east, over a swell of land near Casadaga outlet in Chautauque county, is 1720

feet high, and another pass in the same swell is 1972 feet. The lowest niche in the height of land between Elm and Little Valley creeks, in Cattaraugus county, is 1725 feet, and between Little Valley and Big Valley, the lowest pass is 2180 feet above the level of the tide. The valley of the Alleghany, cutting the ridge transversely, rises from 1250 to 1419 feet above the ocean. Franklinville has an elevation of 1580, and Angelica, 1428, feet, although both are situated in valleys.

This height of land extends close to the shore of Lake Erie; the head waters of the Alleghany, rising within four or five miles of the lake. The surface is not broken, but consists of large swells, between which broad shallow valleys intervene. The principal depression is the valley of the Genesee river, which may be considered as an arm of the Ontario valley, extending into the state of Pennsylvania. The extreme southern branches of this river are elevated, it is said, more than 2500 feet above tide.

The space between Seneca lake and the Hudson, and south of the Mohawk, contains the three united ranges already mentioned. The surface is much more uneven than that we have described, being broken into many ridges. The highest, that of the Kaatsbergs, bounds the valley of the Hudson on the west, and rises, in places, nearly 4000 feet. The principal depressions of surface in this subdivision, are the valleys of the Susquehanna, of the Delaware, and of their several branches. The Chemung river, the main part of the Susquehanna, and the Delaware river, when viewed in connection with each other, present an almost entire water course, extending along the Pennsylvania line, from Painted Post, in Steuben county, to the northwest angle of the state of New Jersey, interrupted, only, by the space between the Delaware and the Susquehanna. The valleys in which they flow cross the mountains in an east and west direction; but their tributaries, the branches of the Susquehanna, the Unadilla, and the Chenango rivers, the Owego and Cayuga creeks, and several smaller streams, descend to the South, and intersect the principal valleys in a remarkable manner, nearly at right angles with their general course. These streams all rise on a narrow table land, a little south of the line of the Erie canal, which may be traced, between heads of others, flowing, north and south, in an interrupted course from the Kaatsbergs to the head of Seneca lake, and thence, with the exception of the Genesee river, westward to Lake Erie.

Along the summit of this table are many small lakes, which give a peculiar character to the region. The first of these, from the East, and the largest, is Otsego lake, from which, flows the Susquehanna river—a beautiful expanse of water, surrounded by hills, nine miles in length, three in breadth, and 1193 feet above the ocean. Schuyler's lake, also giving a branch to the Susquehanna, lies west of the Otsego lake, in the same county; and is supposed to have an elevation of not less than 1200 feet. The other lakes worthy of note, on this table land, are Cazenovia, Skaneateles, and Owasco. They are on the northern declivity, and discharge their waters to the North: The first is 900, the second 840, and the last 670, feet above the ocean. They are all several hundred feet above the highest level of the Erie canal, and form inexhaustible reservoirs to supply it.

The following tables of heights and distances across the country, from three points on the Hudson to the village of Bath, in Steuben county, and thence to lake Erie, give a correct view of the configuration of the surface of the southern part of the state. The distances, in the two first, are on straight lines from point to point, measured on the map; the heights are abstracted from the surveys made by direction of the commissioners appointed to explore the route of a state road through the south tier of counties, in 1825, and in the third, from the survey of the Erie Rail Road. It must, however, be observed, that, these heights are of the lowest passes, near the line of direction, and are consequently less than the general height of the respective ridges.

No. 1.

TABLE of Elevations and Distances from the village of Catskill, on the Hudson, to Bath, in Steuben county, and thence to lake Erie.

	Miles.	Rises.	Feet.	
From Catskill to Madison Village, - - - - -	4	rises	-	184
Cairo, - - - - -	7	11	—	226 410
Shinglekill at Cairo, - - - - -	-	11	falls	40 370
Catskill mountain summit, - - - - -	13	24	rises	1542 1912
Valley of the Schoharie, at Gilboa, - - - - -	10	34	falls	742 1170
Head waters of the Delaware, - - - - -	10	44	rises	716 1886
Delhi, on the Delaware, - - - - -	18	62	falls	504 1384
Height between the Delaware and Susquehanna -	5	67	rises	759 2143
Susquehanna river at the junction of the Oleout creek, 17	84	falls	1143	1000
Unadilla river, 1 mile above junction with Susquehanna, - - - - -	5	89	falls	27 973
Between Unadilla and Chenango, - - - - -	6	95	rises	657 1630
Valley of the Chenango, at Oxford, - - - - -	6	101	falls	669 961
Between Chenango, and Tioughnioga, - - - - -	13	114	rises	133 1094
Valley of Tioughnioga, at the junction of the Otselic, 6	120	falls	159	935
Between Tioughnioga and Owego creek, - - - - -	8	128	rises	445 1380
Valley of the Owego, at Richford, - - - - -	7	135	falls	235 1095
Between the Owego and Cayuga valley, - - - - -	4	139	rises	275 1370
Valley of the Cayuga at Ithaca, - - - - -	10	149	falls	962 408
Between Cayuga valley and Seneca inlet, at Catherine landing, - - - - -	11	160	rises	849 1257
Catherine landing, - - - - -	7	167	falls	801 456
Between Seneca valley and Mud creek, a branch of Conhocton, - - - - -	9	176	rises	1188 1644
Valley of Mud creek, 1 mile below Mud lake, - - - - -	4	180	falls	528 1116
Between Mud creek and Conhocton, - - - - -	6	186	rises	463 1579
Conhocton valley, at the village of Bath, - - - - -	4	190	falls	479 1090
Between Conhocton and Canisteo, - - - - -	7	197	rises	750 1840
Canisteo valley, at Arkport, - - - - -	9	206	falls	646 1194
Between the Canisteo and Genesee, - - - - -	8	214	rises	868 2062
Genesee Valley at Angelica, - - - - -	10	224	falls	634 1428
Between the Genesee valley and Oil creek, - - - - -	13	237	rises	59 1487
Oil creek valley, a tributary of the Allegany, - - - - -	2	239	falls	39 1448
Between Oil creek and Ellicottville, - - - - -	12	251	rises	696 2144
Ellicottville, on a tributary of the Allegany, - - - - -	8	259	falls	630 1514
Between Ellicottville and the Conewango, - - - - -	3	262	rises	621 2135
Conewango valley, at the junction of Clear creek, 15	277	falls	885	1250
Between Conewango valley and Chautauque lake, 8	285	rises	716	1966
Chautauque lake, - - - - -	18	303	falls	675 1291
Between Chautauque and lake Erie, - - - - -	1	304	rises	61 1352
Lake Erie, at Portland Harbour, - - - - -	7	311	falls	787 565

No. 2.

TABLE of Elevations and Distances from the Hudson, near Kingston, to the village of Bath, Steuben county.

	Miles.		Feet.	
From Hudson river, at the Rondout, to Kingston, -	2	rises	188	188
Wawarsing, - - - - -	21	23	—	123 311
Sullivan county line, on the Rondout, - - - - -	10	33	—	462 773
Height between the Rondout and Nevisink, - - - - -	6	39	—	896 1669
Nevisink river, - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	falls	357 1312
Height between the Nevisink and Beaverkill, - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	rises	768 2080
Junction of Beaverkill and E. branch of the Delaware, - - - - -	24	68	falls	1062 1018
Junction of the E. and W. branches of the Delaware, 7	75	—	96	922
Deposit, on W. branch of Delaware, - - - - -	11	86	rises	82 1004

No. 2.—Continued.

	Miles.			Feet.	
Height between Delaware and Susquehanna, -	6	92	rises	684	1688
Susquehanna, at Windsor, -	4	96	falls	741	947
Height across the great bend of the Susquehanna, -	5	101	rises	610	1557
Binghamton, on the Susquehanna, -	9	110	falls	721	836
Owego, on the Susquehanna, -	18	128	—	32	804
State line above Tioga Point, -	15	143	—	19	785
Newton, on the Chemung or Tioga, -	13	156	rises	51	836
Painted Post, at the junction of Tioga and Conhocton, -	14	170	—	106	942
Bath, on the Conhocton, -	17	187	—	148	1090

No. 3.

TABLE of Elevations above the Hudson, on the line of the Erie Rail Road.

	Feet above the Hudson river.
Cheechunk creek, near Goshen, Orange county, -	377
Top of Shawangunk mountain, Deepark, -	875
Level near Delaware and Hudson Canal, -	525
Summit 107 miles from Hudson river, -	1424
Level near Deposit, -	996
Betsburg summit, -	1430
Binghamton, -	836
Susquehanna river, at the mouth of the Chenango, -	819
Susquehanna river, at Owego, -	783
Susquehanna river, at Pennsylvania state line, -	745
Summit between Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, -	835
Chemung river, Pennsylvania state line, -	756
Chemung river, at Elmira, -	833
Chemung river, above the dam at Chimney Narrows, -	912
Conhocton river, at Painted Post, -	921
Canisteo river, at the village of Addison, -	964
Canisteo river, at the mouth of Bennet's creek, -	1112
Canisteo river, at Hornellsville, -	1172
Caneadea creek, at the village of Almond, -	1310
Caneadea creek, at Baker's bridge, -	1579
Summit of South Valley between Baker's bridge and Andover, -	1797
Summit of M'Henry's or Carr's valley, -	2054
Summit of Major's valley, -	2092
Summit of Knight's or North valley (by state road survey) -	2472
Genesee river, at the mouth of Dike's creek, above dam, -	1482
Genesee river, at the mouth of Van de Mark's creek, -	1436
Genesee river, at the mouth of Philip's creek, -	1356
Genesee river, at the mouth of Van Camp's creek, -	1333
Genesee river, at the mouth of Angelica creek, -	1291
Summit between the valley of Van Camp's creek and Oil creek, -	1678
Summit between the valleys of Black creek and Oil creek, -	1489
Summit between the valleys of Knight's creek and Little Genesee, -	1956
Allegany river, at the mouth of the Oswaya river, -	1419
Allegany river, at Olean Point, -	1403
Allegany river, at the mouth of Great Valley creek, -	1366
Allegany river, at the mouth of Little Valley creek, -	1352
Allegany river, at the mouth of Cold Spring creek, -	1311
Allegany river, at the mouth of Van Horn's run, -	1281
Summit between Little Valley creek and Connewango creek, between Matteson's and Gay's, -	1709
Alder Bottom summit of Little Valley creek, -	1600
Summit between Cold Spring creek and Little Connewango creek, -	1420
Summit between Van Horn's run and Connewango (Covey's Springs) -	1548
Junction of Great and Little Connewango creeks, -	1260
Connewango creek at the village of Waterboro', -	1255

Casadaga creek, one mile below Plumb's mills,	-	-	-	-	1231
Chautauque lake	-	-	-	-	1305
Bear lake,	-	-	-	-	1312
Mud lake,	-	-	-	-	1366
Stillson's lake,	-	-	-	-	1338
Summit between Chautauque lake and lake Erie,	-	-	-	-	1351
Summit between Bear lake and lake Erie,	-	-	-	-	1320
Summit between Mud lake and lake Erie,	-	-	-	-	1397
Lake Erie,	-	-	-	-	569 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is apparent, from these tables, that the mountain system covers the Southern part of the state, between the Hudson river and Lake Erie. The northern section, by table No. 1, exhibits a mean elevation of 1300 feet, and presents no height less than 935 feet, except at its extremities, and in the deep ravines of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes. Had the survey line passed a few miles south of the head of the latter lake, the lowest point would have been 885 feet, at the bottom of the valley extending from the Seneca lake to the Chemung river. The southern section from the village of Kingston, to Bath, passes for a considerable distance, within a few miles of the Pennsylvania line, and through the east and west valleys of the two great branches of the Susquehanna. The six last heights of table No. 2, give a mean elevation to this valley of 900 feet; its lowest point apparent by the rail road survey, is at the Susquehanna on the Pennsylvania line, and is 745 feet above tide. The mountains on each side rise from 500 to 1000 feet higher.

The eastern portion of this southern division of the Appalachian system lying west of the Hudson, including the Kaatsbergs, merits special consideration.

6. The Kaatsberg enters this state from New Jersey, under the name of the *Shawangunk* mountain. It is known in New Jersey as the Blue Mountain, and in Pennsylvania as the Kittatinney. Its range is the most continuous of the Appalachian chains, and preserves great uniformity of height, varying, however, from 1500 to 2000 feet above the ocean. It is broken through by the Susquehanna near Harrisburg; the Schuylkill, at Hamburg, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; the Lehigh in Northampton county; and the Delaware, on the line between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It enters Orange county, forming the east boundary of the valleys of the Nevisink river and Bashe's kill—passes thence into Ulster county, dividing the valleys of the Shawangunk and Wallkill rivers, from that of the Rondout, and sinks to near the general level of the country, at the junction of the Rondout and Wallkill. It is not, however, wholly discontinued here; but may be traced to the neighbourhood of Kingston, in low swells, approaching the Hudson at an angle of about 35°, and separating the Rondout from the Esopus creek. Rising again, rapidly, north of the Esopus, the ridge receives the name of "Kaatsberg;" and receding by about the same angle, from the Hudson northwest, runs through Greene county; where it bifurcates, sending one branch west, into Delaware county, and another northwest, along the line of Delaware and Schoharie counties, and the line of Schoharie and Otsego counties, to their northern boundary, at their junction with Montgomery county; whence turning west, under the names of Mount Independence and Otsquake hill, &c., it continues, by an irregular course, through Madison, Onondaga, Cortland, and Cayuga counties. In the last, it is broken by the Cayuga lake, and in Seneca county, by the Seneca lake;—or it may, perhaps, be properly said, that curving round the heads of these lakes, and of Crooked lake, it dips south, into Tompkins, Tioga, and Steuben counties. Thence rising north to the southern boundary of Yates and Livingston, it runs across the north part of Allegany and south part of Genesee, and over Cattaraugus and Chautauque, counties, to the borders of Lake Erie, along which it has a southwest course into Pennsylvania.

In all this route, it is the water shed of the country, with the singular exception of the Genesee river, which breaks through it. North of Kingston, it divides the waters of the Hudson and the Delaware; east of Otsego county, those of the Delaware and Susquehanna from the Mohawk; and west of Madison county, those of the Susquehanna and Allegany from those of the St. Lawrence basin.

The height of this extraordinary ridge is variable; at the Shawangunk 2000; at Pine Orchard 3000; and at the High Peak towering to 3804 feet. In Schoharie county, near the source of the Delaware river, it sinks to 2400 feet; and at Mount

Independence and Osquake to 2100; at the head of the Chenango river to 1200; between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes to 1200, and in some places 1400; at Portageville, on the Genesee river, to 1300, and at the Chautauque ridge, north of Bear lake, 1305 feet. The lateral ridges running, south, frequently rise higher than the spine, especially, in the central and western parts of the state; but those tending north toward the Mohawk river are lower; and those in Sullivan and Ulster counties extending to the Delaware, are irregular in their form and course and also lower. The last ridges are commonly known as the Blue Mountains. Between them and the Shawangunk is a broad valley drained by the Rondout creek and its tributaries.

7. The southern chain of hills, in this southeastern section, runs parallel with the Shawangunk or Kittatinny as it enters the state from New Jersey. It may be distinctly traced through Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and is known in all by the name of the South Mountain; but in New Jersey it has the local names of Musconetcong, Schooley's, Hamburg, and Wallkill mountains; and in New York, west of the Hudson, it is sometimes called the Highlands; at others the Scunemunk mountain; and east of the river, the Matteawan and Fishkill mountain. The chain has a breadth of 18 miles on the Hudson river, and is composed there, as to the south, of several parallel ridges, extending from the Dunderberg in Rockland, to Butter hill in Orange; rising, in the latter, to the height of 1529 feet.

The valley between this chain and the Shawangunk, about 20 miles in width, underlain upon the south chiefly by limestone, and on the north with clay slate, is remarkably fertile in its whole length, particularly, upon its southern side. East of the Hudson this ridge merges in the Taghcanic.

8. The Taghcanic enters the state in the northeast corner of Rensselaer county, and pursues a south course, sometimes within this state, and at others within the State of Massachusetts, to the southeast corner of Columbia county, a distance of fifty miles, where it divides into two ridges. One continues south through Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester, counties, sinking in its course and terminating on the Hudson, north of Harlaem river; forming the water shed between the tributaries of Long Island Sound and those of the Hudson, broken through, however, in Dutchess county, by the Ten-mile creek. The other bends to the Hudson, crossing the county of Dutchess obliquely, and forms the Matteawan or Fishkill ridge; rising in the Beacon hills near the river to more than 1500 feet. In the north, the Taghcanic is called the Williamstown mountain; and, in Sheffield, Massachusetts, has an altitude of 3000 feet. The valley between the Taghcanic and Matteawan ridges is drained, in Dutchess county by Ten-mile creek and Swamp river, and in Putnam and Westchester counties by the Croton river.

The Peterborough ridge, another link of the chain, rises in Washington county, and passes through Rensselaer and Columbia counties, and curves through Dutchess county, with the Matteawan ridge, to the Hudson river; west of that stream it may, perhaps, be recognized in the hills east of the Wallkill. It is low, frequently broken by the streams, and sometimes sinks to the general level of the country.

We have thus, somewhat out of our proposed order, briefly noticed the first and third divisions of the mountains of the state.

9. The second division of the mountain system, that north of the Mohawk and Oneida valley, and between lakes Ontario and Champlain, has not been so minutely explored by topographical surveys as the first above described. But it is known to be traversed, in a northeast direction, by six principal ridges, and some subordinate ones. These, collectively, have been called the Sacandaga mountains, and have a length northeast and southwest, of 140, and a breadth east and west, of about 125, miles where broadest. The length and breadth, however, vary greatly. Upon the north line of the state, lat. 45° , the breadth is not 20 miles, while at lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ it exceeds one hundred.

It is bounded east by the hills of Clinton county, and by Lake Champlain, and a line drawn from the head of South Bay, on that lake, to the Hudson, between Glen's and the Great Falls; south by the champaigns and plains of Saratoga and Montgomery; and thence west, with some exception, by the valley of the Mohawk and the hills of Oneida county north of Oneida lake; west and northwest by the hills of Oswego, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties; and north by the level country of Lower Canada. It comprises the whole of the counties of Essex,

Warren, and Hamilton; the northern parts of Washington, Saratoga, and Montgomery; the central and north portion of Herkimer, the north of Oneida, the northeast of Oswego, a small part of Jefferson, the larger part of Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton; an area of more than 8000 square miles.

The chains are not continuous; but are formed of detached links, in parallel lines, varying in elevation, with summits regular, rounded, denticulated, pyramidal, or saddle shaped. Scattered over this great area, are many hills not reducible to any range—solitary, or in detached groups—some vying in elevation with the terminate ridges—others, low masses of rocks assuming various fantastic forms. The two principal chains divide the waters of the Hudson, Sable, and Saranac from those of the Black, Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, St. Regis, Salmon, and Chateaugay, rivers. These chains are from seven to twenty miles asunder, and extend in parallel lines, to the Mohawk river nearly fifty miles; numerous lakes lie between them; and in some of the most elevated, the Hudson and Racket rivers have their sources.

From these chains others diverge, on the one hand, towards Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river; on the other, towards Lake Champlain and the basin proper of the Hudson. The whole tract, taken together, declines on all sides, sometimes gradually, at others abruptly.

Commencing on the east, the first is the *Palmertown range*. Rising on the shore of Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, it traverses the north and northwest parts of Washington, and the southeast of Warren, counties, into Saratoga, above Glen's Falls, and is said to sink to the general level near Saratoga Springs; but may be traced, we think, over the northeast corner of Schenectady and the southeast angle of Montgomery counties to the Mohawk river, in the line of Flint hill, which is there broken. If this be the case, its connection with the Kaatsbergs is severed only by that river. Its recognised length exceeds 60 miles; and its breadth, at the base, is from three to seven miles. It fills the space between lakes Champlain and George, where its sides are steep, and often precipitous, formed of granite, naked, savage, and sterile. Its elevation, in the North, is from 700 to 1200; in the South, from 400 to 600, feet.

Bounding the east side of Lake Champlain, is a similar range, commencing at Mount Independence, and running near to Whitehall, whence it bends eastwardly, and sinks to low hills. In some places, the lake separates the bases scarcely more than a stone's cast.

The *Kayaderoseras* is from four to eight miles, west of the Palmertown range. It also rises on the shore of Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, and runs, at a short distance, parallel therewith and with Lake George, bounding the latter, westward; it continues through Warren, the northeast angle of Saratoga, into the eastern part of Montgomery county; where it gradually subsides, compelling the Sacandaga river, approaching from the northwest, to curve round its base to attain a northeast course. It is broken through by the Hudson river, on the line of Franklin and Saratoga counties. Between Lake George and Schroon river, its height is estimated at, from 800 to 1200; in Saratoga county, at from 500 to 700, feet. Its base is wider than that of the Palmertown mountain; and its length exceeds 70 miles.

To the third range, the venerated name of Clinton has been given. It rises from Point Trembleau, on Lake Champlain, south of Port Kent, Essex county; runs southwest, and centrally through Essex, the western part of Warren, the southeast part of Hamilton, and the middle of Montgomery, to the Mohawk river; by which, 8 miles west of Caughnawaga, it is broken into the promontory called Anthony's Nose, from a fancied resemblance it bears to, the human feature. It is continued, however, across the south part of Montgomery county to the main ridge of the Kaatsberg upon the west bank of Schoharie creek. In Essex, it is called the Giant of the Valley; in Montgomery, Mayfield mountain and Clip hill. Its whole length exceeds 130 miles. In Essex, about a mile west of the Court House, it has an almost perpendicular elevation of 1300 feet; south of which, it is yet higher, but, declines as it approaches the Mohawk. The Hudson breaks through it in Essex county.

The fourth, the *Sable, or Peru range*, rises in Clinton county, south of the Saranac river, and about 10 miles west of Lake Champlain; and, by a course, like that of the other ranges, crosses the west part of Essex, the southeast of

Hamilton, and, entering Montgomery, terminates some miles, north of the Mohawk. It is higher than the preceding ranges, rising, in Essex county, in the peak called *White Face*, 2000 feet. Its length is about 130 miles. It contains much excellent iron ore, including the celebrated Peru mines.

The *Chateaugua range*, the longest and highest, commences in Lower Canada, a short distance north of the boundary line, and pursues a southwest course of 140 miles through Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Hamilton, and Herkimer counties, crossing the Mohawk river at the Little Falls and blending with the Kaatsberg at the Osquake Hill. The Chateaugua hills spring abruptly from the Canada plain, and soon attain an altitude of 1200 feet above the ocean. Sixteen miles South of the line, they are yet higher. Chateaugua lake, which lies upon them, is 1400 feet above tide, and the summit soars far above it; in Hamilton, it is probably 2000 feet. So far as its surface is known, through Hamilton county, it is unfavourable to cultivation. In Clinton county, where crossed by the road to Ogdensburg, it is densely wooded in places, and may, therefore, become highly valuable.

The sixth range, 12 or 15 miles northwest of the Chateaugua, has been little explored. It is of less extent than the last; and is broken into sections by the St. Regis, Racket, Grasse, and other rivers descending to the St. Lawrence. The country upon the West, for the most part, as far as Jefferson county, is covered with the solitary hills and groups, of which we have spoken.

There are, however, two subordinate ridges, which challenge special remark. The first, denominated the Highlands of Black river, extends from the sources of Black creek, a tributary of the West Canada creek, west and northwest, about 60 miles, covering much of the country between the Black river, on the one side, and the champaign and plains north of Oneida lake, upon the other. West Canada creek descends its southern declivity; and the Mohawk, Fish creek, Salmon river, Sandy and Deer creeks rise in it. Its altitude is given from 1200 to 1600 feet; and it has frequently a rolling surface upon its top of several miles in width. The summit of the proposed canal, between the Mohawk and Black rivers, is 1116½ feet above tide, and 696½ feet above the range of the Erie canal, at Rome.

The Hassencleaver mountain, the other ridge, extending from Herkimer into Oneida county, about 20 miles, occupying the space between the Highlands and Mohawk river, is about nine miles broad at the base, and has an altitude varying from 800 to 1200 feet, with a rolling surface.

10. To complete our view of the land superficies of the state, we must notice the Oneida and Seneca vale, the Great Plain of the West, and that of Long Island.

The Seneca and Oneida vale, is bounded east, by the upper end of the Mohawk valley; south, by the hills skirting the Erie canal; on the southwest by the termination of the valley of the Canandaigua river, and the champaigns north and south of that valley; north, by a ridge of moderate acclivity between the Seneca and Oneida rivers and Oneida lake, on one side, and Lake Ontario, on the other,—and by the foot of the Highlands of Black river, and Hassencleaver mountain. The valley is between 80 and 90 miles long, from east to west, and from 2 to 16 broad, from south to north, comprehending about 900 square miles; of which 90 are water. Oneida, Onondaga, and Cross lakes are within it; and it is drained by the Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca and Oswego rivers. It comprises parts of the counties of Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne. The hills which environ it, rise gradually on all sides; and its bottom is so flat, that no undulation swells more than 100 feet. The streams, with which it is bounteously furnished, wind over it, in countless sinuosities, inundating, in the vernal and autumnal floods, large tracts which are tardily drained; forming marshes, as at Rome, Sullivan and Montezuma, containing, each, some thousand acres. The soil, generally, highly fertile, consists, of alluvion, vegetable mould, marls, clays of various tenacity, looms, sand and gravel, sometimes distinct, at others, blended.

The vale, probably, once formed a portion of the Ontario lake, and was drained by the breaking down of the barriers, on the Oswego and Mohawk Rivers, by which its congregated waters are now carried off. A large portion is still covered with forest. It contains the city of Utica, and the villages of Whitesborough, Oriskanny, Rome, Vernon, Conestota, Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool, Geddysburg, Jordan, Weedsport, Buckville, Montezuma, &c., which, with the exception of Vernon and Liverpool, are upon or near the banks of the canal.

It is naturally divided into three parts. The first, comprehends the valley of the Mohawk, for 18 miles, from Frankfort, in Herkimer county, westwardly to Rome. The second, the country around Oneida lake and its outlet, from 110 miles in length and from 6 to 16 in width; including that between Wood creek, and the Rome summit; that upon Fish creek nearly to its forks; that on Oneida creek as far as the Castle; and, on the South of the lake, that reaching to the Erie canal, and some portions beyond it. On the north, this division reaches to the ridge, about 6 miles; and it covers the lands between the ridge and canal. The third, lies along the Seneca river, around Onondaga lake and along the lower part of Canandaigua and Seneca outlets; and is about 30 miles in length, varying from 5 to 14 in width.

Extensive views of this great vale may be obtained from a hill west of the Oneida creek; from another in Lennox; from the Chitteningo hill in Manlius: from the Onondaga hill, and from a hill in Camillus. The most extensive views are from the Chitteningo and Onondaga hills.

The Montezuma marshes commence at the foot of Cayuga lake, and extend along the outlet and Seneca river, 14 miles, with a breadth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles; exclusive of an island, in front of the village of Montezuma, running north and south 6 miles, with a breadth from one to one and a half miles. The marsh, east of the island, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad; and on the west, from half to a full mile. The whole breadth, where the causeway crosses the marsh and island, is 4 miles. Seneca and Cayuga outlets, and Canandaigua and Seneca rivers meander over this great morass with very sluggish currents. The marsh is covered with grass from 3 to 4 feet high, and assumes, in summer, the appearance of cultivated meadow. It is commonly environed by swamps. The surface is loose, yielding, and humid, and is composed of vegetable matter, animal remains, and extraneous earths, brought down by the streams, apparently forming three distinct strata; the first of vegetable earth, from two to four feet deep, the second of marl of like depth, and the third of earth, similar to the first, but firmer, and resting on common earth. The first and last are so imperfectly decomposed, that, grassy fibres, similar to those now growing, are visible in them, and have the character of peat. Efforts have been, successfully, made to drain portions of this marsh, converting it into highly productive soil.

Marl, similar to that which is a chief constituent of these marshes, is abundant in other marshes and swamps of the vale, and is formed of fresh water shells of a kind still plentiful in the brooks, ponds, and lakes. A belt of such marl surrounds the Onondaga lake; and here the process of generation and conversion is fully exhibited, with the vegetations which have made, and are still making, firm land, in the shallow basins of water. The vale also contains beds of shale indurated clay, gypsum, water lime, and calcareous tuffa.

The swamps, some of which have an extent, scarcely less than the Montezuma marsh, are respectively covered with, cedar, black ash, and alder; where the latter prevails, the soil is firmer and more cohesive.

The Great Plain of the West commences upon the Genesee river and extends west to the river Niagara and Lake Erie, and thence far over Canada. Within the state, bounded north by Lake Ontario, and south by the Chautauque and Alleghany hills, it is 80 miles long from east to west, and from 30 to 40 in breadth; and comprises the counties of Niagara and Orleans, and the greater part of Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, and Erie. It is traversed from east to west by two limestone ridges, which divide it into three plains or terraces, declining to Lake Ontario; the ridges are from 10 to 14 miles asunder; the northern from 4 to 10 miles, south of the lake. The Erie canal runs at the foot of the northern steep. The lowest terrace rises from 20 to 270 feet above Ontario; the second, to 325 feet, and the third to 470 feet, giving the greatest elevation, at 700 feet above tide. As a whole, it is rich, and portions have inexhaustible fertility.

Long Island, formed by the sound, New York Bay and the ocean, more particularly described hereafter, is mostly a plain, extending, in length, about 115, with an average breadth of about 10, miles. The uniformity of its surface is broken only, by a ridge of granitic hills, near its northern boundary stretching from the West end to Riverhead, 60 miles, with an elevation varying from 100 to 400 feet. South and east of the ridge, the country is a low level, declining almost imperceptibly, to the ocean, with a soil of sand and sandy loom.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ST. LAWRENCE BASIN.

1. General Notice of the St. Lawrence Basin—Subdivisions—Area—Depth—Elevations—Quantity of Fresh Water. 2. Upper Division and Lake Superior. 3. Central Division—Lake Huron—Lake Michigan—Chicago—Green Bay—Lake St. Clair—Lake Erie—Grand River—Welland Canal—Niagara River and Falls. 4. Lower Division—Pass between the St. Lawrence Basin and the Basin of the Hudson—Former Limits of Lake Ontario—Mountain Ridge and Ridge Road—Levels and Distances through the St. Lawrence Basin—upon the line of the Erie Canal—Elevations of the smaller lakes within the Basin—Valley of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain—Description of the Hudson River and its Chief Tributaries. 5. Tributaries of Lake Ontario—the Genesee River—Proposed Canal to Olean from Rochester—Oswego River, and its Constituents—Proposed Ship Canal from Oswego—Other Tributaries from this State to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. 6. Description of the St. Lawrence River and its Chief Confluents—Rideau Canal. 7. Tables of Distances through the St. Lawrence Basin.

1. We have observed, that the most important depressions of the surface are the basins of lakes Erie and Ontario, the valley of the Oneida lake and Mohawk river, and that of the Hudson and Lake Champlain. Lakes Erie and Ontario are parts of the immense St. Lawrence basin, which contains the five great western lakes, and bounds a principal part of the northern frontier of the United States. This basin, so intimately connected with the topography of this State, claims special notice.

Commencing at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it extends almost to the head waters of the Mississippi, nearly 1800 miles; and is computed to contain 511,930 square miles of surface; 72,930, of which are covered with water. It may be divided into three great, but unequal portions; the upper, middle, and lower. The first, in the form of a rhomb, has an area of about 90,000 square miles—more than one-fourth of which is filled with the waters of Lake Superior. The middle division occupies a quadrangle of at least 160,000 square miles; containing the three central lakes, Huron, Michigan, and Erie, in its lowest depressions. The lower has about 260,000 square miles, and is covered in part, by the waters of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river.

Lakes Michigan and Huron in some places sink to the almost incredible depth of 1000 feet below their surface, and more than 300 feet below the level of the ocean; and are supposed to be the lowest depressions on the continental surface of the earth. The surface of Lake Erie is elevated 565 feet above the ocean; 76 below Lake Superior, and 35 below the general level of Michigan and Huron. Its bottom, rarely sunk more than 200 feet, is composed of alluvial deposit, probably washed by the current from the upper lakes. Lake Ontario is 231 feet above the ocean, and has a mean depth of 492 feet. The St. Lawrence river, connecting the system of lakes with the Atlantic, is the second river in magnitude in America; being not less than 100 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the largest size, 400 miles from the ocean. Its length, from Lake Ontario to the sea, is 692 miles.

The following table, compiled from Darby's Geographical View of the United States, gives in a connected form the elevation and extent of the several waters of this basin.

		Elevation above tide level.	Mean depth.	Mean length.	Mean breadth.	Area.
		Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior	- - - -	641	900	300	80	24,000
Lake Huron	- - - -	596	900	200	95	19,000
Lake Michigan	- - - -	600	900	300	50	15,000
Lake Erie	- - - -	565	120	230	35	8,030
Lake Ontario	- - - -	231	492	180	30	5,400
River St. Lawrence and smaller lakes	-		20			1,500
Total Water surface	- - -					72,930

The slopes of this great basin not covered by water, have been estimated as sufficient to sustain a population of thirty millions of inhabitants. But the most interesting fact connected with it, is the vast quantity of fresh water contained in its several reservoirs. From the data furnished by the preceding table, which may be considered as an approximation to the truth, we find the whole amount of water to be 10,509 cubic miles; more than one-half of the fresh water on the surface of the globe.

2. The great and increasing commercial interest of New York in this basin, warrants, if it does not require, a more comprehensive notice than is demanded by a mere geographical description of the state; and no apology, therefore, can be necessary for the space we shall allot to it.

The upper portion of the basin, commencing with Lake Superior, has a length east and west of 490, and breadth of about 300, miles. It receives, it is said, more than 50 rivers, none of which however are large and important, except *St. Louis* and the *Grand Portage*. The former falls into the extreme southwest angle of the lake, and affords a channel of communication with the upper Mississippi by a course of about 80 miles, in which there is a descent of 530 feet. The Savannah portage of 6 miles, leads to the Savannah river, a tributary of Sandy lake of the Mississippi, distant 12 miles. The *Grand Portage* enters the northwest side of Lake Superior, and by its channel, the route to the northern regions of the continent, leaves the Canadian sea. The *Ontanogon* river flows to the lake 316 miles above Point Iroquois, computed by the winding of the shore, and is remarkable for the masses of native copper upon its banks.

The lake embosoms many large and well wooded islands; the chief of which are Maurepas, reputed to abound with minerals; Philippeux, the Island of Yellow Sands, and Isle Royal. The country on the north and east is represented as a mountainous embankment of rock from 200 to 1500 feet high; the climate unfavourable, and the vegetation slow and scanty. Upon the south, the land is high, generally sandy, sterile, and the coast dangerous in navigation; subject to storms and sudden transitions of temperature, to fogs and mists. The mean heat in June and July is given at 65°. But a frightful winter prevails for nine months of the year. Its geology and mineralogy are said to be interesting; and its copper, iron, and lead may become important in future commerce. The harbours of Grand Isle and Chegoimegen Bay, on the south coast, are rarely equalled. The Chippeway tribes inhabiting the shores, are poor and miserable, depending for subsistence chiefly upon the fish of the lake, and the *folle avoigne*, or wild rice of the adjacent savannahs.

Lake Superior pours its waters into Lake Huron, through the river or strait of St. Mary, about 60 miles long with a variable width, expanding into broad sheets at the commencement and end; containing several large islands, of which St. Joseph, 75 miles in circumference, at the mouth, beautiful and fertile, is the chief. The entrance to the river presents scenes of much grandeur. It opens from a deep bay of the lake between two high promontories, Point Iroquois and Grand Cape, apparently rent asunder by the force of the water or some violent convulsion. Fifteen miles below this point, and 90 northwest of Mackina, is the cataract or *Sault de St. Marie*, the largest of three rapids which impede the navigation of the river. The fall here is 23 feet in half a mile; but boats ascend with much difficulty. Sail boats of 6 feet draught, gain the foot of the falls, but vessels of a larger size are stopped at Sugar Island. Below the cataract, the strait widens, and is divided into two channels by St. George's island; both of which, it is supposed, might be rendered passable for vessels navigating Lake Huron.

There is a village upon each side of the falls; and that in Canada is a station of the Northwest Fur Company. The commanding position of this place, at the head of sloop navigation, makes it an advantageous site for a military and trading post, which was early seized by the French. By it, all the fur trade of the Northwest is compelled to pass, and it is the grand thoroughfare of Indian communication so far as the arctic circle. Independent of these circumstances, the abundance of white fish at the foot of the rapids has always made it the resort of the Indian tribes of the region.

In 1820, the United States obtained a cession of the soil, four miles square, from the Chippewas, and on the 17th July, 1822, a military station was founded here.

3. Lake Huron commences at Cape Detour. It has a triangular form, and is divided into unequal parts, by the Manatoulin (evil spirit) chain of islands, extending from a peninsula upon the southeast side, and nearly parallel to the north shore, entirely across the lake to about midway between the mouths of the Michilimakinac and St. Mary's straits. Between the chain and the N. shore, the lake has a length of 200, by a breadth of 30, miles, and is much chequered with islands. The mean breadth of the lake is 95 miles, and its circumference exceeds 1,000. The whole number of islands contained in it is said to exceed 32,000. It receives the waters of lake Michigan on the south, by the straits of Michilimakinac, and of Nipissing lake on the north, by the river Francis.

Saganaw bay, penetrating the state of Michigan, 60 miles in depth and 30 in width, is the most capacious of the many inlets indenting the irregular shores. It contains numerous islands, the largest of which, is Shawanguunk, near the centre. The navigation is safe for vessels of any burden, and the coves and islands afford good harbours. It receives the Saganaw river at the south extremity—a broad and deep stream formed by many tributaries, irrigating an extensive, fertile, and delightful country. Its banks were inhabited by bands of Chippewas and Ottawas, who long derived an easy subsistence from the fine hunting grounds in the vicinity, and the abundance of fish in the bay. The country is now settled by a dense white population.

The southern shore of lake Huron is generally low and frequently swampy; and is strewn with fragments of primitive rocks, not in place, and therefore carried hither at some remote period by the force of the waters. The under-lying rocks of the country are lime and sandstone. The lake is subject to sudden and frightful tempests, scarcely surpassed by the fiercest storms of the ocean.

The inhabitants of Upper Canada have projected a canal, under circumstances which warrant a belief that it will be speedily executed, for connecting lake Huron with lake Ontario. The distance between the nearest points of the two lakes is under 75 miles, and the intermediate country is represented to have a mild and salubrious climate, and to be well adapted to the object. The accomplishment of this work would open a much more direct route from tide water to lakes Huron and Michigan, than the present one; would lessen the distance from New York to those regions 250 miles; would entirely avoid lake Erie, one of the most dangerous of the great lakes; and would bring a large portion of the products of the far West immediately into lake Ontario, and direct them to the Atlantic by the port of Oswego, instead of the harbour of Buffalo.

Lake Michigan communicates with Huron by the strait of Michilimakinac, running from the northwest corner of the former to the northeast extremity of the latter. At the entrance from Huron, lies the island of Michilimakinac, or (*Great Turtle*), formed of limestone, nine miles in circumference, and containing an area of 7680 acres, rising 312 feet above the lake, with a population of about 800 souls. This is a military post, garrisoned by troops of the United States. Including the strait, lake Michigan is about 340 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 20 to 70 miles. Its shores rise by very gentle inclination, with soils of sandy loam and sand, resting on secondary lime and sandstone. On its margin, also, fragments of primitive rocks, consisting of water-worn masses of greasy translucent quartz, are found. The streams which fall into it are generally small, though numerous.

At the southern extremity of the lake, in the state of Illinois, lies the town of Chicago, upon the creek of the same name, one of the most favourable positions for trade in the great West. This advantage caused an almost unparalleled contest for property here, at high prices, at a late sale of the lands by the government. The creek is 80 yards wide at the mouth, but a bar prevents the entrance of vessels; within the bar, however, the water is deep. It is ascended 11 miles by boats and barges; whence a portage of 7 miles, across a prairie, conducts to the river *Plein*, the main northwest fork of the Illinois river. The intervening country consists of strata of marl and clay, of easy excavation; and the difference in the level of the streams is so inconsiderable, that loaded boats, of small class, pass over the prairie, during the spring and autumnal freshets. But at midsummer, it is necessary to transport merchandise over land, 30 miles, to Mount Juliet. Thence, the navigation is free, at all seasons, to St. Louis, 400 miles. The impediments here, to uninterrupted navigation, will not long withstand the power and enterprize of the country;

and vessels laden at Buffalo may pass, before many years, bulk unbroken, to the mouth of the Missouri, and to New Orleans.

The country around Chicago is fertile and beautiful—diversified with woods and prairies, with gentle slopes, rising into hills, and irrigated by clear streams, flowing, respectively, to lake Michigan and the Mississippi. It has the rich soil of the lowland prairies, with an elevation which exempts it from stagnant waters, while its natural meadows give all the advantages for grazing of the most favored part of the Mississippi valley. A summer of delightful serenity, compensates for the rigours of winter. A valuable bed of mineral coal lies 40 miles southwest of the town, on the Fox river, near its embouchure, and indications of iron are abundant.

Green Bay forms an important arm of lake Michigan upon the west, running nearly parallel with the lake, from which it is separated by a broad peninsula. Its length is under 150 miles, with a width decreasing from 25 miles. It has two considerable indentations called Little and Great Bays de Noquet. A fine tract of fertile land, upon Fox river, at the head of the bay, had been chosen by the Stock-bridge and Oneida tribes, from New York; but their anticipation of a quiet home, separated from the white man, has not been fulfilled; the attractions of a fertile country having drawn thither many white settlers.

The peninsula of Michigan, bounded by the lake of the same name on the west, and lake Huron on the east, is one of the most beautiful territories of America, skirted by a coast of 800 miles, of the purest fresh water seas, navigable for ships of any burden. The climate is mild and healthful, the soil fertile—with streams sufficient for all useful purposes, and the upland level chequered with numerous small lakes, varying from one to ten miles in circumference, pure and clear as the fountains of Eden, and abounding in fish. These basins impart a charm to the region, altogether unrivalled. They are the sources of the rivers and small streams which flow into either lake. The transparency of the waters is a marvel—an incredible wonder to those who have been accustomed only to turbid lakes and rivers.

Under the name of St. Clair's river, the vast discharge of Huron issues by a rapid current of 35 miles, moderately deep, and three-fourths of a mile wide, to lake St. Clair. The banks of this river are elevated and well wooded, with maple, beach, oak, and elm. The soil is rich, and, on the American side, well settled. The stream, broad, with gravelly shores, and adorned by beautiful islands, is a theme of admiration to all who pass it. At the outlet, there is a rapid, three miles long, over which the current has a velocity of six miles the hour. At the head of the rapid, stands fort Gratiot, commanding the entrance to lake Huron. Its chief tributaries are Belle and Black, rivers, both entering from the U. S. shore; the former 14, the latter 2, miles below the fort. The river enters lake St. Clair by many mouths, through a wide delta of marsh, covered with prairie grass, interspersed with copse wood.

Lake St. Clair is circular, and about 20 miles in diameter; shallow, admitting vessels of a moderate size. It receives the Thames from the North. Its shores are low and level, and from the centre of the lake *loom up*, in all directions, while the marginal forests, broken by the indentations of the coast, seem to hang suspended in the horizon, and to play and dance before the eye in a sort of fairy vision. It empties into lake Erie by the Detroit river. This stream is also shallow, being passable by vessels of 8 feet draught only. Six miles, below St. Clair, upon the west bank, stands the city of Detroit, 40 feet above the river, laid out with much regularity, and commanding an admirable prospect. It is the capital of the new state of Michigan, enjoys an extensive commerce, and has a population exceeding 4,000 souls.

Lake Erie extends, in form of an oval, S. W. by W. 280 miles, with a breadth of about 65 miles, where broadest. Its extreme N. point is in N. lat. 43°, and the S. in 41° 20'; and it reaches from 1° to 6° W. long. The shores, in some places, are low and sandy, and in others, rock bound. Compared with the other great lakes, it is shallow, seldom exceeding 40 or 50 fathoms. It receives, from Canada, but a few small streams, the principal of which is the Ouse river; from Michigan, the Huron, and Raisin; from Ohio, the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, Ashtabula, and Conneaut; from Pennsylvania, the Elk creek, and other small streams; and from New York, the Cattaraugus and Buffalo creeks.

The rivers of Erie, are, without exception, obstructed by bars at their mouths, affording rarely more than 8 feet water. A small group of islands, called the Bass, lies in the S. W. curve of the lake. In the central one is Put-in-Bay, which has 12 feet water—the most accessible and best of its havens. The rivers from Ohio and Michigan, have also falls and rapids. The best harbours, on the south shore, are Sandusky in Ohio, Erie in Pennsylvania, and Buffalo and Black Rock in New York. In Canada, the Thames river, running parallel with the lake for nearly 100 miles, cuts off the streams; and the consequence is that, two-thirds of that shore have not even a large creek, nor opening worthy the name of a harbour. The Grand, or Ouse river, affords the best and almost the only haven, called Port Maitland. Gravelly Bay contains the entrance to the Welland canal.

Lakes Erie and Ontario are separated by a peninsula extending 40 miles between the W. extremity of the latter, and the S. E. of the former, with a mean breadth of 25 miles, along the E. border of which winds the Niagara river. Three-fourths of the surface are plain, in part marshy, spreading north from, and little elevated above, Lake Erie; terminated, about 6 miles from Lake Ontario, by the rocky ledge forming the "Mountain Ridge." Between the summit level and the southern shore of Lake Ontario, the ground falls, rapidly, leaving a narrow alluvial border along the lake, stretching from the mouth of Niagara river to Burlington bay, the extreme W. end of the lake.

Grand river rises in $43^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., $3^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude from Washington, in the country of the Six Nations, and, flowing thence south 70 miles, enters Haldiman county, and turning southeast winds by a tortuous channel and sluggish current, into Lake Erie, 40 miles directly west of the outlet of that lake; after an entire comparative course of 100 miles; forming the southern termination to the peninsula we have described.

Rising east from Grand river, about 10 miles from Lake Erie, the Welland or Chippewa river, also a sluggish stream, flows eastwardly to the Niagara river, immediately above the rapids, at the falls.

The navigable feeder of the Welland canal commences at Port Maitland, at the mouth of Grand river, and follows the channel of that stream 1 and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, and thence up Broad creek $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile. Thence, the artificial channel is made by a cut of 10 miles, through Winfleet marsh, which, elevated from 10 to 16 feet above the lake, spreads between Welland and Grand rivers, and thence down Mill creek $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Welland river, in which it descends by a lock of 8 feet lift, and runs 10 miles.

From Welland it pursues a northerly direction, winding up a ravine 66 chains, having 8 or 10 feet cutting; where commences the deep cut through the dividing ridge an almost abrupt height of 27 feet above the canal bottom; thence, rises gradually to 56 feet 6 inches in a distance of 100 chains; thence, descends to 30 feet in 28 chains, and abruptly breaks off into another ravine; the whole distance through the deep cut being 1 mile 54 chains, and the average depth 45 feet. To the depth of 34 feet from the surface, the ground is a compound of sand and clay, and deeper a blue clay. From the end of the deep cut, to the descent of the mountain ridge, the distance is 4 miles 23 chains to lock No. 1, as it is termed, though properly No. 2; thence, the canal continues in a ravine 53 chains, gradually descending by 4 locks; and thence, for 1 mile 55 chains, winds around the brow of the hill, descending by 17 locks. In this distance there are 60,000 yards of rock excavation. From the foot of this series, it continues along a ravine $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, sinking by 12 locks, to St. Catherine's; and thence 5 miles, mostly in the bed of Twelve Mile creek, it falls by four locks to its northern termination in Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. In the mountain descent, and in the distance of 4 miles and $72\frac{1}{2}$ chains, from lock No. 1. there are 32 locks, with a descent of 322 feet, 22 feet wide, and 100 long. Below the mountain descent, the locks are 32 feet wide and 125 feet long. There are 5 dams, one of which is 23 feet high. The whole length of the canal is $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 19 of which are slack water; the total lockage 334 feet. It was originally navigated by vessels of 125 tons burden, and was, in the whole length, adapted to steamboats in 1834.

This great work, fully demonstrating the practicability of a like one on the south side of the Niagara river, was projected and executed by the Canada Land Company. From its location it has, however, an advantage over a canal which may be made on the American side around the falls, resulting from the prevailing winds

of Lake Erie. These, throughout the year, blow so generally down the lake as to require for a voyage from Buffalo to Detroit, three, four, or five times as many days as the reverse passage. The lake contracting at the northeast extremity and the Niagara river, turning nearly at right angles to its general course, forms a gorge, in which ice is driven by the never-tiring western winds. Hence, the Welland canal must ordinarily be open several weeks, annually, longer than the Niagara river or canal on the south side of the lake.

The canal was commenced in 1824, and completed in five years, at a cost, including subsequent improvements, of \$1,644,000. A large portion of the stock is owned by individuals in the State of New York. The company owns all the land and water privileges on the line of the canal, with a tract of 16,000 acres granted them by the British government.

The following table exhibits the increase in the quantity of staple articles transported on the canal.

	1832.	1833.	1834.
Barrels of Pork	5,422	9,611	23,422 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bushels of Wheat	155,170	229,675	264,919
Number of Staves	146,136	161,792	392,055
Feet of Square Timber	75,922	30,942	94,380
Barrels of Salt	34,546	46,552	59,641
Tons of Merchandise	1,032	1,323	1,880
Number of Schooners passed	240	433	570
Boats and Scows	175	287	334

Lake Erie was navigated, in 1835, by thirty-four steamboats, all, except two, owned in the United States, and by more than 150 brigs, schooners, and sloops, besides a large number belonging on Lake Ontario, and the River St. Lawrence, trading regularly with the ports on this and the upper lakes by means of the Welland canal. The steamboats are chiefly used for the conveyance of passengers, in which they find constant and profitable employment during the season of navigation. Occasionally some of them run to the Sault of St. Mary.

The waters accumulated in the upper Lakes, for more than a thousand miles, are discharged by the Niagara river; which issuing from the northeastern extremity of Lake Erie, at Black Rock, runs, northerly 35 miles, to Lake Ontario; forming, in its way, several beautiful islands, and the celebrated Falls. Its passage from Lake Erie is interrupted by a ledge of rocks projecting from Bird island across the stream, causing rapids which are very detrimental to navigation, and which continue for more than a mile and a half; having in that distance a fall of 4 feet 7 inches, and a current varying from 4 to 7 miles the hour. The inconvenience produced by this current was very great. The greater part of the river above the Great Falls, forms a safe harbour for lake shipping, at all times, easy of access and more secure, than any other. In violent storms, it is dangerous for vessels to attempt to enter Buffalo creek or to pass between Bird island and our shore, by reason of the rocky reefs above that island. In such emergencies, they pass down the broad and open channel between Bird island and the Canada shore. But this was very objectionable, on account of the difficulty and expense of re-ascending the river. Vessels might be detained below the rapids, for the greater part of the season, if they awaited a favourable wind sufficiently strong to extricate them. Resort was, therefore, had to the power of oxen to draw them up, and as vessels cannot come close to the shore, the difficulty of the operation was very great. The Portage Company, formerly established for transporting goods from Lake Ontario, employed, for their boats, other means. In the most difficult part of the rapid, a rope of 75 fathoms, was fastened, by a ring and bolt, to a rock, by which a boat with half a load was drawn up by the hands on board. The result of this labour was, that the portage of a barrel of salt cost 75 cents, and of a barrel of merchandise one dollar, from Lewiston to Black Rock.

Happily it is no longer necessary for vessels to ascend this rapid, since the lake may be regained by the lock and canal or basin, which has been constructed as part of the Erie canal.

The banks, from Black Rock to the Falls, preserve an elevation seldom exceeding 8 or 10 feet, and the country on all sides, is a uniform plain. Two miles above the

Falls, the ancient banks are visible, extending down the stream to the chasm below, where they have an apparent elevation of 70 or 80 feet. But this is a deceit of the vision, caused by the depression of the bed of the stream in the last two miles. From the Falls to Lewiston, the banks have from 170 to 370 feet perpendicular altitude; for whilst the river descends, they have a gradual ascent for 6 miles; so that from the top of the bank to the water, at Brock's monument, near Queens-ton, the descent is 370 feet; and the heights, there, are 38 feet higher than Lake Erie, and 25 feet higher than the land at Schlosser. Below Lewiston the banks are from 20 to 30 feet above the river.

From the foot of the Black Rock rapid, to near the head of the rapids, above the falls, the current does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while between the Falls and Lewiston, its rate is 12 miles, and below that place about three miles, the hour.

Lake vessels descend to Schlosser and Chippewa from Erie; and ascend to Lewistown from Ontario.

The bed and banks of the river from Lake Erie to the Falls consist of limestone; between the Falls and Lewistown, the banks are composed of limestone slate, and sandstone, lying on each other, in the order named; between Lewistown and the river, slate and sandstone are, probably, the prevailing rocks.

Niagara river, as it flows from the lake, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width, and from 20 to 40 feet deep, and maintains an average depth of 20 feet, to the Falls, sufficient to float any vessel that sails the Lakes. For 3 miles, it has a rapid current; and then becomes calm and smooth until within one mile of the Falls. Five miles from the lake, it is divided into two channels by Grand island. The eastern channel maintains a width exceeding 100 rods; the western, larger, and generally deeper, forms the boundary between the United States and Canada. We have said the western channel is the deeper, and this is generally true: but, at the head of Grand Island, a reef of rocks crosses that channel and forms a considerable shoal. The island is 12 miles long measured around its edges, and contains 17,384 acres. In the wider channel, at the foot of Grand island, lies Navy island, belonging to the British, comprehending 304 acres. The whole number of islands in the two branches, and in the main stream above and below Grand island, is forty. Of these, besides those above described, and Goat island, the principal are, Bird island above noticed, lying between Buffalo and Fort Erie; Squaw, embracing 131 acres, opposite Black Rock; Strawberry islands, containing 100 acres; Beaver, 30 acres; Rattlesnake, 48 acres; Tonawanta, opposite the Creek and village of that name, 69 acres; Cayuga, near the New York shore, 4 miles above the Falls, 100 acres: Buckhorn, near the lower end of Grand and Navy islands, 146 acres.

Neither the snows of winter nor the evaporation of summer, nor rains, nor drought materially affect the volume of this majestic river. It flows on unchanged and unchangeable; unless the tale be true, that a small gradual rise is perceptible, once in seven or, as some say, in twelve years. It, with the enduring cataract, presents to the mind the most striking material image of eternity.

The shores of the river, upon either side, are thinly settled. Between Buffalo and the Falls, on the American, there are two villages, only, Black Rock and Tonawanta. Thick forests still cover the banks, with some farm houses few and far between. On the Canada shore, are Waterloo, opposite to Black Rock, and the hamlet of Chippewa, opposite to Fort Schlosser.

THE FALLS.

It has been correctly said, by a distinguished English traveller, "That, all parts of the Niagara, are on a scale which baffles every attempt of the imagination, and it were ridiculous, therefore, to think of describing it. The ordinary means of description, analogy, and direct comparison with things more accessible, fail entirely in the case of that amazing cataract, which is altogether unique." Our account therefore will be in the simplest style, aiming only at conciseness and perspicuity.

Below Grand and Navy islands, the union of the two branches gives a breadth to the river of two and a half miles. The waters have an accelerated motion, and three fourths of a mile above the Falls, commence their rapid descent; falling, within that distance, by successive chutes, fifty two feet, on the American, and

fifty seven on the Canadian, side. These stupendous rapids form one of the most imposing features of the scene, and gave us, as many other visitors, more delight, than the great cataract itself. We had seen so many descriptions of the cascade, written and pictorial, that when we approached the mighty water fall it seemed, as familiar to us, as if we had beheld it, daily, for years. But of the rapids, we had conceived no adequate idea, and their magnitude and sublimity broke upon us with all the effect of surprise.

Seen from the shores of Goat island, the torrent seemed interminable, and to roll upon us, in successive volumes, a mile in width, of from 10 to 30 feet high, yet apparently having an altitude, much greater than the reality; breaking into white capped billows, like the curling surges of the ocean, but, unlike them, knowing no retrocession. Their course was still onward. We heard their tremendous roar, and felt the vibrations of the earth which they caused, and, notwithstanding our assurance of safety, a dread of being overwhelmed by them stole over us. Some time elapsed before we could reduce the scene within the compass of its verity.

The rapids may be advantageously viewed from several positions; as from the Table Rock on the Canada shore, from the river as you approach from Buffalo, and from the main American shore; but the best point of vision is from the southwest corner of Goat island, above the Moss islands, whence, also, is visible, the amazing torrents between those islands.

The combined roar of the cataract and rapids may, according to the state of the atmosphere, be heard from five to twenty miles; and sometimes, at Toronto, fifty miles distant. The mist, rising in masses of fantastic clouds, is seen at the distance of from three to fifty miles, according to the atmospheric state, the height of the sun, and the force and direction of the wind. In the morning, soon after sunrise, this is an object of great curiosity. It then sparkles like diamonds, and is illumined with the most brilliant colours.

Goat island, so called from the circumstance, that about the year 1770, Mr. Steadman, resident at Schlosser, put a few goats upon it, and latterly nominated *Iris* island, by reason of the rainbow which almost perpetually hovers about it, and so termed by the commissioners for settling the boundaries under the treaty of Ghent, lies in the middle of the river and extends to the precipice, dividing the Falls into two sheets. It is half a mile long by a quarter wide, and contains 75 acres of rich, heavily timbered, land. Its tall trees (beech, oak, maple, &c.) are adorned by draperies of ivy, and bear the names, of countless aspirants for immortality, who seek to inform successive visitors through all time, that they have seen the waterfall. But, unhappily, the monument, designed to perpetuate the important event, is destroyed by the record—the tree is wounded to death by the incisions of its bark. The earliest *genuine* date of any name yet found on trees is of the year 1769; but on the rocks, near the Falls, on the American side, names have been cut bearing date, 1711, 1736, 1745, &c. The island would seem to have been used by the Indians as a burial place; skeletons, having, within a few years, been disinterred there. Nearly two hundred species of plants have been discovered here. A walk has been made, near the water, around the island, a large garden laid out and planted, and other improvements, adding to its attractions, have been made and are making by its proprietors.

There are many other islands among the rapids, some of which are connected with Goat island by bridges; and Bath island, 24 rods long, is joined to the American shore, by an ingeniously constructed bridge, and contains the toll house, and an extensive paper mill.

Luna island, directly upon the precipice, near Goat island, again divides the stream, and the "Centre Fall," from the "American Fall." From the northwest point of this island, the best view of the American Fall is obtained.

Our delay in approaching the Falls is such as the visitor actually makes, when about to view them, impressed with indefinite sensations of dread, expectation and prudential desire to learn the localities, to which he has committed himself.

There are three distinct cascades; two on the American side of *Iris* island, and one upon the British. Upon the American side, the lower fall is about 220 yards broad, and 164 feet high. This fall, formerly straight, is changing to a curve. The centre fall is near 80 yards wide, with a height similar to the foregoing. These are on the side of the ravine, facing the Canada shore. The

Upper or Great Fall, from its form, called the Crescent, or Horse Shoe, is at the head of the ravine crossing the direct line of the stream. Its breadth is estimated at 600 yards, and seven-eighths of the waters of the river are supposed to pass over it. Its height is 158 feet.

The depth of the waters in the American channel, being much less, than in the Canadian one, the rocks are near the surface and break up the flood into foam. But in the Canadian channel, the deep green of the billows is but relieved by, the white crests which surmount them.

The Crescent Falls are best seen from the Table Rock, on the Canadian shore, and from the bank above it; whence, also, perhaps, the finest and most comprehensive view of the whole cataract, including all the Falls, the rapids, and the river below the Falls, is obtained. A most interesting and imposing view of these, however, is had from Goat Island. The Terrapin Bridge, 300 feet from the island, projects 10 feet over the Falls, and affords a sight requiring some tension of the nerves fully and leisurely to enjoy. From it, the eye beholds the vast flood, and the deep abyss into which it is poured; but it is only to find obscurity visible; for it cannot penetrate the veil, which the thick spray and mist, perpetually, spread over it. And fancy, until corrected by a glance at the hurrying tide below, apprehends the depth to be immeasurable. But this misty veil is, in sunny weather, the source of new surprise and pleasure. The Iris, changing forms, as the sun and the volume of spray shift, dances, fairy-like, upon it. It is neither the "rainbow" nor the "arch in the heavens," (*l'arc en ciel*), but the crescent of the abyss, resplendent beneath our feet, and the lovely crown of all its glories, lightening and enlivening a scene, almost too impressive for the senses. There also may be frequently seen, the phenomenon of the lunar bow.

Near the end of Terrapin Bridge, in the water, and on the verge of the precipice, stands a stone tower, 45 feet high, having winding steps, in the interior, to the top, built in 1833; whence also the whole scene may be viewed.

The flood does not descend from the ledge, perpendicularly, but, driven by the mighty impetus of its vast gravity, increased by the space through which it has already fallen, forms an arch 20 feet thick, whose semi-chord at the base, may be, from 40 to 50 feet. The quantity of water discharged, here, has been variously estimated; at, 670,250 tons, the minute, or 40,235,000 tons the hour; at eighty-five millions of tons the hour; at 102,093,750, tons the hour; and at, 1,672,704,000 cubic inches. The depth of the abyss into which this incredible mass is perpetually poured, exceeds 250 feet; at least, such is the depth of the river below the Falls. But what line has sounded the depth immediately beneath the incessant avalanche? The banks rise, from the ravine, perpendicularly above the river, as we have already observed, 180 feet, requiring extraordinary means for descending to the water's edge.

These have been employed, in the form of staircases, at three points: One upon the main, on the New York side, six rods below the Falls, by which access is had to the Ferry. The passage of the river is appalling, from the rapidity of the current, its numerous eddies, and the agitation of the water; but is entirely safe, and row boats are constantly crossing the stream. A carriage way, however, is being constructed through the precipitous walls, on either side, which must become an important thoroughfare. A second staircase, erected at the expense of Nicholas Biddle, Esq., in 1829, is at the lower end of Goat Island. The descent from the plane of the island to the margin of the river, is 185 feet; an open flight of steps leads down, 40 feet, to a hexagon tower, of wood, 65 feet high, enclosing the spiral staircase, having 90 steps, landing upon the debris of the mural precipice; whence three paths lead to important points of observation. One runs to the river, 80 feet below; where is one of the finest fishing places in the country. The path on the left, conducts the visiter to the Crescent Fall, whence, when the wind blows up the river, he may pass behind the waterfall beneath its ever moving arch.

The path to the right, leads to the cave of *Æolus*, discovered some 25 years since. This cave is about 120 feet across, 50 wide, and 100 high. It is directly behind the Centre Fall, which at the bottom is more than 100 feet wide; and visitors may safely pass through it. Beyond the cave, at the foot of Luna Island, is an open space where they may rest, at pleasure, upon the rocks over which the floods are pouring, and then venture as far as they please behind the

whole American Fall; it being supposed practicable to gain the bank near the ferry by this passage.

The third stair, also, of a spiral form, is on the Canada side, at the Table Rock. This rock, elevated 163 feet from the river below, projects about 50 feet, and has a large fissure, which having annually increased for several years, indicates a speedy disrapture. Visitants, desirous to pass beneath the watery arch of the Crescent, are supplied by the keeper of the stairs with dresses and a guide. From the bottom of the stairs, a rough path winds along the foot of the precipice, and under the excavated bank, which in one place overhangs, about 40 feet. The entrance into the tremendous cavern behind, should never be attempted by persons of weak nerves. The humidity of the atmosphere, which, at times, almost prevents respiration; the deafening roar of the foaming torrent, and the sombre appearance of surrounding objects, may well unnerve the stoutest: yet, in truth, the danger is apparent only, and the arch is frequently visited by women. The farthest distance attainable is the *Termination Rock*, 153 feet from the Table Rock. Few venture further than 100 feet.

The scenery around the Falls, beautiful as it is in summer, is most splendid in the winter. Then the trees and shrubs, on the islands and banks, are covered with transparent sleet, and glitter as if encrusted with diamonds. The mists from the Falls freeze upon them, so gradually and so thick, as to assume the appearance of alabaster; and the spray is decorated by the dazzling colours of the rainbows, which arch the river from twenty different points.

Sometimes, during part of the winter, the ice is driven by the wind from Lake Erie, and poured over the Falls in such quantities, as to block up the river between the banks for a mile or more, to the depth of from 30 to 50 feet: so that, it may be crossed to Canada, on foot, for weeks together. The river itself is never frozen over, either above or below the Falls.

Three miles below the Falls, the current rushes against a promontory, whose hardness has resisted its force, and compelled it to make a right angle in its course. But the efforts of the stream to overcome the *vis inertia* of the rock are never pretermitted, and a tremendous whirlpool is thereby created. The river here does not exceed 30 rods in width, is narrower than at any other place and runs with such amazing velocity, as by the rebound to swell in the middle 10 feet above the sides. Logs and trees are sometimes whirled around for days together in its vortex, frequently drawn down with great force in the centre, and ejected at the sides, until crushed to pieces or driven by some eccentric wave, they pass off by the open channel of the river. An eddy somewhat similar, probably once existed, about a mile below the whirlpool on the American side near the Lewiston road, where is now a gulf of about two acres, called the "*devil's hole*," cut out laterally and perpendicularly in the rock by the side of the river, and about 150 feet deep. The river chasm is here, too, contracted; and the current driven against the bank undermined the rock until a sufficient passage was opened for a comparatively peaceful exit of the waters.

A path leads down either bank to the whirlpool, and though somewhat difficult, the ascent and descent are accomplished, on the American side, daily by gentlemen, and often by ladies. A brisk and refreshing breeze is felt there during the hottest and stillest days of summer. The rapids here are much more powerful and terrific than above the falls, and resemble a flood of brilliants. The whirlpool is, indeed, a phenomenon of great interest as seen even from the top of the bank; but to have an adequate idea of its power and motion, one should descend to the water's edge, and walk some distance up the river. There are several other places on both sides of the stream, where the spectator may descend to the lower margin.

Doubts have been expressed as to the causes which have worked the position of the mighty cataract. The ravine into which it falls is supposed, by some, to have been formed before the course of the waters, or to have been since opened by volcanic force. But nature, it seems to us, has no where written her mode of operation more legibly, than, along the whole line of the river, from one lake to the other.

The efflux waters of Lake Erie, by their friction, not the least efficient file of time, first wore away, but yet imperfectly, the corniferous limestone, at Black Rock, and then the geodiferous limestone, which forms the upper stratum on the banks of the river, from that place to the brow of the mountain ridge at Lewiston,

cutting their way some 20 or 30 feet deep, through the southern acclivity of the mountain ridge. If, at this period, Lake Ontario rose to the brow of that ridge, the Falls of Niagara did not exist. But, if that lake then lay at the foot of the ridge, covering the plains now north of Lewiston, the Falls were more stupendous than they now are; for, the cataract must have fallen full two hundred feet; and, if the cataract had not receded, until after the reduction of Lake Ontario, to its present level, its descent must have exceeded 300 feet.

The mode of recession is obvious from the process which is hourly working at the present Falls, under our eyes. It will be recollected, that the overlaying rock of this region, for the depth of 70 feet, is hard limestone, in strata, which long resist the action of the water; but, that, the underlaying stratum, is soft, crumbling shale, which readily disintegrates by the action of the water, and even of the air. This is apparent at the Falls, and upon the banks of the river at Lewiston. Not only does it yield to the direct action of the waters at the Falls, but the reflected surge excavates it beneath the limestone, and forms an arch corresponding, in reverse, to that formed by the flood, in its descent, until the support of the limestone having been worn away, the superincumbent masses are precipitated by their own gravity, and the inappreciable weight of the water, into the chasm beneath; where, exposed to the incessant force of the waterfall, they are broken into fragments, and dispersed.

Such were the causes, which in July, 1818, broke off a mass of Table Rock, 160 feet in length, and from 30 to 40 in breadth; which, on the 9th of December, 1828, threw down immense portions from the Horseshoe fall, with a shock like an earthquake; which, in the summer of 1829, cast off another large portion, with a noise that was heard several miles; which are now splitting the Table Rock on the Canada shore, and which have dislodged and swept away all the masses that filled the ravine of the river, for seven miles above Lewiston.

Yet this elaboration has been very slow; since, from the published accounts of the Falls, which reach back nearly two hundred years, the recession has been considerable in that period.

Father Hennepin, who first published an account of the Falls, and visited them in 1678, describes them thus: "Betwixt the lakes Ontario and Erie,* there is a vast and prodigious cadence of water, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel. 'Tis true, Italy and Swedeland boast of some such things, but we may well say, that, they are but sorry patterns, when compared with this, of which we speak. At the foot of this horrible precipice, we meet with the River Niagara, which is not above a quarter of a league broad, but is wonderfully deep, in some places. It is so rapid above this descent, that it, violently, hurries down the wild beasts, while endeavouring to pass it to feed on the other side, they not being able to withstand the force of its current, which inevitably casts them headlong, above six hundred feet high.

"This wonderful downfal is composed of two great streams of water, and two falls, with an isle sloping along the middle of it. The waters which fall from this horrible precipice, do foam and boil after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise, more terrible than that of thunder; for when the wind blows out of the South, their dismal roaring may be heard more than fifteen leagues off.

"The River Niagara having thrown itself down this incredible precipice, continues its impetuous course for two leagues together, to the great rock above mentioned, with an inexpressible rapidity; but having passed that, its impetuosity relents, gliding along, more gently, for other two leagues, till it arrives at the Lake Ontario, or Frontenac.

"From the Great fall unto this rock, which is to the west of the river, the two brinks of it are so prodigious high, that it would make one tremble to look steadily upon the water, rolling along with a rapidity not to be imagined. Were it not for this vast cataract, which interrupts navigation, they might sail with barks or greater vessels, more than 450 leagues, crossing the Lake of Hurons, and reaching even to the further end of Lake Illinois; which two lakes, we may easily say, are little seas of fresh water."

* Translation published in London, 1698.

This extract, with the remainder of his description, bating the exaggeration of the height of the falls, and with some explanation relative to the *Rock* and the three mountains, is remarkably correct, and establishes, that when he wrote, there were, then, as now, three distinct falls, and that, the one on the Canada side wore the appearance of a horse-shoe. His description of the islands, shores, &c., corresponds with their present appearance. The whole account is corroborated by a-work of the Chevalier de Tonti, who was of Father Hennepin's party.

Baron La Hontan, who visited the cataract in 1688, says: "As for the waterfall of Niagara, 'tis 7 or 800 feet high, and a half a league broad. Towards the middle of it we descry an island that leans towards the precipice, as if it were ready to fall. All the beasts that cross the water within half a quarter of a league above this unfortunate island, are sucked in by the force of the stream. And the beasts and fish that are thus killed by the prodigious fall, serve for food to fifty Iroqueuse, who are settled about two leagues off, and take them out of the water, with their canoes. Between the surface of the water, that shelves off prodigiously, and the foot of the precipice, three men may cross in a breast, without any other damage, than a sprinkling of some few drops of water."

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1722, there is a description of the Falls by M. Borassau, who had visited them at seven different times. He says that, the governor of Canada had, in the previous year, "ordered his son, with three other officers, to survey Niagara and take the exact height of the cataract, which they did with a stone of half a hundred weight, and a large cod line; and found it upon a perpendicular, 26 fathoms," or 156 feet.

The distances and descents along the Niagara river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, from actual survey on the American side, are as follow:

From Lake Erie to the head of the rapids,	-	-	-	20 miles; fall 15 feet.
Thence to the Falls,	-	-	-	1 " " 51 "
The Falls,	-	-	-	" " 164 "
From the Falls to Lewiston at the mouth of the chasm	-	7 (nearly 15 feet to the	-	" 104 "
Thence to Lake Ontario,	-	-	-	7 " " 2 "
				35 miles; fall 336 feet.

4. The slopes of the lower subdivision of the St. Lawrence basin which descend to the shores of Lake Ontario occupy a considerable portion of the state of New York. Beginning near the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, the edge of this sub-basin may be traced, by the heads of streams falling into Lake Ontario, through the southern part of the counties of Erie and Genesee to the valley of the Genesee river. From the Genesee river, the boundary curves southeast, around the southern extremities of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, including the four smaller lakes which lie to the west of them. Seneca and Cayuga lakes, occupy deep ravines which are also arms of the principal basin, separated from each other by a ridge rising 1200 feet above the ocean. From the head of the Cayuga lake the edge of the basin turns suddenly to the north, along the lake, and passes, in a northeast direction, through the northern part of Cortland county a little south of Skaneateles lake, in nearly a straight line to the Little Falls on the Mohawk river. Here, for the first time, in the course we have described, it suffers interruption, and an outlet seems to have been forced by some tremendous concussion of nature.

From the Little Falls, the edge of the St. Lawrence basin may be traced along the sources of the Mohawk river, Fish creek, and the Salmon river, to the valley of the Black river, a branch of the basin extending back almost to the valley of the Mohawk. From Black river, to St. Regis, the remainder of the basin, in this state, consists of the narrow slope along the St. Lawrence river and the several valleys, through which descend the Grass, the Racket, and the St. Regis rivers. Thus, it is apparent, that the lower division of the basin comprises the most fertile part of the state.

The lowest pass from the ocean into the great depression of the St. Lawrence basin throughout its whole extent, except the bed of the St. Lawrence river, is through the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. The highest part of this pass is near the Little Falls, and is only 425 feet above the tide. The gap next in depth is south of Lake Michigan, and is about 700 feet above the ocean. The

lowest pass south of Lake Erie is on the line of the Ohio canal, 400 feet above the lake, or nearly 1000 above the sea. The lowest pass from Ontario to the south is through the valley, extending from the head of Seneca lake to Elmira, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the summit of which is 885 feet above tide.

From these data we may infer, that if a sufficient barrier were raised across the St. Lawrence river near Quebec, and another at the Little Falls on the Mohawk, Lake Ontario would rise to the level of Lake Superior; and the five great western lakes would be merged in one great inland sea. The appearance of these outlets, particularly at the Little Falls, and the nature of the surface of the several slopes of the whole basin, give cause to believe, that such at some remote period may have been the case.

But whatever may be the opinion relative to these suppositious barriers at the Little Falls, there cannot be a rational doubt that, Lake Ontario once covered all the country, lying between the *Mountain Ridge*, over which the Niagara river pours its accumulated floods, and the present shore of the Lake. This fact is demonstrable from several striking features, of the country. The first and most important, is, the *Ridge Road* or *Alluvial Way*, which runs parallel with the whole southern border of the lake, generally, from 6 to 7 miles distant from it, but somewhat nearer at the eastern end, and along the St. Lawrence, and from two to three miles from the northern steep.

It is composed of common beach sand, and gravel stones worn smooth by the action of water. Its summit is flat, or gently curving, and varies from 7 to 25 rods in breadth, widening in its progress westerly, and is from six to eighteen feet high. The north side dropping to the level of the plain is more strongly marked than the south, and in places has much the appearance of having been formed by the falling down of the ancient bank. The slope on the north is commonly very gradual, and scarcely visible to the eye. Yet it is raised above the lake from 120 to 130 feet. On the south, the ground rises, more rapidly, but yet gradually, in the distance of about 3 miles about 136 feet to the ledge of rocks of the mountain; whence the ascent is precipitous, nearly 100 feet.

This ridge has been the shore or bar of the lake. Its course may be traced, in broken parts, west of the Niagara river, in Canada; and from the eastern side, it is continued, uninterruptedly, for 80 miles through Niagara, Orleans and Monroe counties, to Rochester. Thence, it is distinctly visible, although occasionally interrupted, through Oswego and Jefferson counties, passing in the latter, near the village of Watertown. Its length exceeds 230 miles. Were examinations made, it is probable, that the whole extent of country covered by the lake, when its waves beat against the ridge, might be delineated.

In support of the position, that, this ridge was once the beach of the lake, it has been observed, that, along the borders of the western rivers and lakes, small mounds of gravel of a conical form, have been erected by the fish for the protection of their spawn. Such fish banks are found at the foot of the ridge, on the side towards the lake, but on the opposite side none have been discovered. The points of the creeks, too, which pass through the ridge, correspond in appearance with the entrance of the streams into the lake.

The lands along the ridge, are or may be rendered arable. Swamps and marshes upon its southern border lie along almost its whole extent, obviously caused by the ridge which dams them in. These may be readily drained by cutting the dyke which imprisons the waters. The swamps are covered with heavy timber, but the marshes, as elsewhere, are bare.

The ridge does not cross the ravines of the stream. Originally it may have been otherwise, as bars in the lake usually lie at the mouths of the creeks; and the beds of the streams here were once on a level with the ridge, and probably higher. But, on the reduction of the lake, the creeks soon removed these barriers, and now flow in deep ravines, dividing the ridge into parts, breaking its continuity.

The levels on the eastern side of the lake are not less remarkable than those on the south. So flat is the country between Sackett's Harbour and Watertown, that a canal has been carried upon one plain from Black river, near the latter village, to the Harbour.

The line of the ridge is undulating, resembling somewhat, the shore of the lake. There is but one bay, which is nearly north of Lockport, and which is traversed by Eighteen mile creek. Its breadth at the mouth is about 4 miles, and

its depth, less. It is swampy, and the ridge, every where elevated, winds around it. This is the only place where the road quits the ridge in a distance of more than 70 miles east of the Niagara river.

The road constructed on the beach may be made, one of the best in the state.

The lake, then, once reached this ridge. How has its area been reduced? By sudden, or by gradual disruption of its barrier? If by the latter, what time has been employed in the elaboration? The waters of the Baltic subside, we are told, at the rate of half an inch, annually. By this ratio, giving 50 inches in the century, and, allowing the height of the ridge to be 140 feet, or 1680 inches above the present level of the lake, more than 3300 years have elapsed, since the lake commenced to recede from the ridge.

The annexed Tables of Elevations and Distances, one through the whole extent of the St. Lawrence basin, and the other along the line of the Erie canal, in connection with Tables No. 1 & 2, will show the great depression of the St. Lawrence basin below the mountain surface.

ROUTE.	Miles.		Feet.	
Up St. Lawrence river to head of tide	-	450		
Lake Ontario level	- - - - -	200 650	rises	231
Lake Erie level	- - - - -	175 825	—	334 565
Lake Huron level	- - - - -	340 1165	—	31 596
Lake Superior level	- - - - -	240 1405	—	45 641
Mouth of St. Louis river, in the western angle of Lake Superior	- - - - -	380 1785	—	641

TABLE of Ascents and Distances on the line of the Erie Canal, through the Mohawk valley, from the mouth of the river to Little Falls, and thence along the St. Lawrence basin to Lake Erie.

ROUTE.	Miles.		Feet.	
Mouth of the Mohawk to Schenectady	- - -	21	rises	226
Head of Little Falls	- - -	58 79	—	142 368
Beginning of the long level of Utica	- - -	12 91	—	57 425
Along that level to its end near Syracuse	- - -	69½ 160½	—	— 425
Montezuma, at the Seneca river	- - -	36½ 197½	falls	45 380
Beginning of the Rochester level	- - -	62½ 261	rises	126 506
Along that level to Lockport and Lake Erie level	- - -	63 324	—	59 565
Along that level to Lake Erie	- - -	30 354	—	565

The whole length of the canal, from Albany to Lake Erie, is 363 miles. The junction of the Hudson and Mohawk is 9 miles above Albany.

Between Utica and Lake Erie, the elevation is remarkably uniform, there being but one intervening depression of 45 feet, at the Seneca river. The great length of its levels is also a striking feature of this route. The Utica level being 69½ miles long, and the Rochester, 63 miles. This circumstance is, in consequence of the canal passing, from Little Falls to Lake Erie, along the slope of the St. Lawrence basin; the gradual descent of which favours a line of uniform elevation.

The following are heights of the principal lakes of the state, included within the boundaries of the lower sub-basin of the St. Lawrence.

	Above tide.	Above L. Ontario.
Crooked lake, in Yates and Steuben counties	718	487
Canandaigua lake	668	437
Seneca lake at Geneva	447	216
Cayuga lake	387	156
Oneida lake	375	144
Cross lake	370	139
Onondaga or Salt lake	320	89

The interesting valley containing the Hudson river and Lake Champlain, part of which only is now in the St. Lawrence basin, is deep and narrow, and extends in a direct line from the ocean near New York, to the vale of the St. Lawrence

river, a distance of 380 miles. That part north of West Point is bounded westward by the Catskill mountains, extending north of the Mohawk, and on the east by the continuation of the Highlands. There are but two lateral passes from this valley; both to the west. The first is by the lower valley of the Mohawk, which, extending back to the Little Falls, penetrates through the Appalachian mountains into the great Basin of the St. Lawrence. Its greatest height, as already observed, is 425 feet above tide. The second pass is that through which the Delaware and Hudson canal has been constructed, and is 500 feet above the level of the river. But the most remarkable and peculiar feature of the Hudson and Champlain valley, is its great and uniform depth. The highest part of its bottom, between the river and the lake, is only 147 feet above the tide of the Hudson, and 54 above the surface of the lake. Hence, an obstruction in the channel of the Hudson, at the entrance of the Highlands, near Newburg, of only 150 feet in height, would turn the current of the river northward, and cause it to descend by Lake Champlain and its outlet to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. And such obstruction is supposed once to have existed.

This extraordinary valley may be divided into two unequal basins: one containing lakes George and Champlain, and the Chambly river; and the other, the Hudson river below Glenn's Falls. Lake George, 34 miles long, and from one to three wide, communicates with Champlain by a channel descending nearly 200 feet. A particular description of it will be found under the article Warren county.

Lake Champlain,* forming the most important part of the Upper basin, and separating this state from Vermont, is 110 miles long, from the head of South Bay in Washington county to La Cole's Mills, in Upper Canada; varying in breadth from one quarter of a mile to 14 miles—broadest opposite to Peru Landing, in the county of Clinton; most narrow between Ticonderoga and South Bay. It might properly be considered as commencing at Ticonderoga, since, for 23 miles above, it is a gorge, with little more space than is sufficient to turn a steam boat; bounded on each side by steep and rugged mountains. Its surface is estimated at 440 square miles. The shores, for two-thirds of its length are hemmed in by mountains; on the W. by the Kayaderosseras, and Clinton ranges, and on the E. by the Green Mountains; the latter leaving a broader margin than the former. Towards the N. the borders are low, the country level, and occasionally swampy, and thinly peopled. Its inlet, Wood creek, formerly, an essential feature in the internal navigation of the state, now gives its valley to the Champlain canal. Its outlet, the Sorrel, Richelieu, or Chambly, admits lake vessels to St. Johns, 20 miles from the lake; thence, to the basin, at Chambly, the current is strong, and impeded by rocks and rapids; but from Chambly to the mouth in the St. Lawrence, 35 miles, to William Henry, 40 miles below Montreal, the stream is gentle, obstructed by shoals, but navigable for 15 miles by vessels of 150 tons. At the village of William Henry, it is 250 yards broad. It was formerly the channel of an extensive down stream trade, which now finds a better market on the Hudson. The chain of navigable communication between the tide of the Hudson and St. Lawrence rivers, has an uninterrupted extent for 260 miles. Steamboats leave Whitehall and St. Johns daily, and the line connects with canal packets from Whitehall to Fort Edward. The lake is stored with Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, Bass, Salmon-trout, Yellow and White Perch, Sturgeon, &c.

The lake has visibly decreased in extent and elevation. The ancient shores rise from 30 to 50 feet higher than the present; and within them, for several miles from the lake, fossil shells and the trunks of trees are found for 15 or 20 feet beneath the surface.

It contains several islands; the most important of which, are Valcour, on the coast of Clinton county, nearly equi-distant, between the mouths of Saranac and Au-Sable rivers, in breadth one, and in length three, miles; Schuyler, 5 miles S. area one by two miles; *North Hero*, 11 by 2 miles; *South Hero*, 13 by 4 miles, separated by a strait; and La Motte, 6 by 2 miles: The three last belong to Vermont.

The principal Bays, are *South* and *East* bays, at its head; the latter 7 miles by 1;

* This lake was called by the Dutch, *Lake Iroquois*—by the Indians themselves, *Caniaderi Guarante*, "the door of the country." Its present name is derived from Champlain, the French adventurer, who discovered it in 1609.

Cumberland, in Clinton county, 4 by 2 miles, receiving the Saranac river at Plattsburg; *Burlington*, in Vermont, 5 by 2 miles; upon which lies the beautiful village of Burlington; *Missisco*, near the N. end, irregular in form, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide.

The chief streams falling into the lake, are Wood creek, Outlet of Lake George, Bouquet, Au-Sable, Saranac, and Big Chazy, from this State; Lamoille and Onion rivers, and Otter creek, from Vermont; and the Poultney river, which is common to both states.

The other portion of the Hudson and Champlain valley, is the deep basin of the Hudson river, which may be described under two subdivisions. The first includes the lower valley of the Mohawk, and the slopes of the Hudson from Glenn's Falls to the entrance of the Highlands, near Newburg. The sandy plain, between Albany and Schenectady, is a shelf of the lower valley of the Mohawk, whose southern boundary is a branch of the Kaatsbergs. It has a mean elevation of 320 feet, and declines into the valley of the Hudson by a precipitous step, nearly parallel to the river. The capital, at Albany, is built upon the very edge of this step, and the Mohawk, in passing over it, forms the Cahoes falls. There is a similar shelf on each side of the Hudson, from Albany to the Highlands. The country rises abruptly from the river to more than 200 feet, and then sweeps back by gradual elevation to the mountain chains. On this ledge, are all the towns which border the river, except Troy, Lansingburg, and Waterford, which are on the alluvial flat.

The lower sub-basin of the Hudson includes all that part of the state south of the Highlands, (except Long Island,) as well as a part of New Jersey. Its greatest width, from the southern source of the Raritan to the eastern head of Croton river in Putnam county, is 100 miles.

The following table shows the ascents and distances through the Hudson and Champlain valley, from the ocean at New York to the St. Lawrence river.

ROUTE.	Miles.		Feet.	
New York to the mouth of Mohawk, - -	151			
Level, at Stillwater, - - - -	14	165	rises.	99 99
Level, at Fort Miller, - - - -	17	182	—	18 117
Beginning of Summit Level, at Fort Edward				
near Glenn's Falls, - - - -	8	190	—	30 147
Along that level to Fort Ann, - - - -	12	202	—	— 147
Lake Champlain at Whitehall, - - - -	12	214	falls.	54 93
Along the Lake to its outlet, near the 45° of				
N. lat. - - - - -	110	324	—	— 90
Down the Chambly to its junction with the				
St. Lawrence, 40 miles above tide, - -	70	394	—	55 35

The Hudson river is one of the most interesting water courses on the face of the globe; and as a navigable outlet to the vast and fertile regions of the west, has high claims to attention. It is formed of two principal branches, the Hudson proper and the Mohawk.*

The Mohawk rises east of Oneida lake, interlocking its sources with those of Black river of Ontario. Flowing south, about 20 miles, it turns suddenly to the southeast at Rome, where it falls into what is termed the upper valley of the Mohawk. Here, in high floods, the waters of the river once divided; one part passing to the Hudson, and the other through Wood creek and the Oneida lake to Ontario. From Rome to the foot of Little Falls, 37 miles, the river descends 97 feet. Thence it falls by a narrow pass, over a ledge of primitive rocks, into the lower valley; offering incontestible evidence of having forced the passage. The rocks, on each side, bear obvious marks of the action of water at the height of more than 40 feet above the level of the stream. The whole fall of the river, from Rome to its mouth, is 425 feet, in a distance of 116 miles. Seventy-eight feet of this

* It would seem that the several Indian tribes on the shores of the Hudson, gave it different names, probably in reference to different parts of the stream. Thus it was called *Manhatta*, from a tribe near its mouth; *Mahakanehtiac*, or *Mohican-Nittack*, and *Mohegan* from the Mohawks; *Shattemuck* by other tribes, and *Cohetaba* by the Iroquois. By the Dutch and English it was called *North*, to distinguish it from the *South*, or Delaware river, and also the Hudson.

descent, is at the cataract of the Cahoes, one mile above its junction with the Hudson. The extreme northwest source of this fine river is in Lewis county, N. lat. $43^{\circ} 31'$, long. W. C. $1^{\circ} 35'$ east. Its junction with the Hudson is at N. lat. $42^{\circ} 46'$, long. W. C. $3^{\circ} 20'$ E.

The Hudson proper rises by two branches, the main, and the northeast, in the marshy regions of Hamilton, and Essex counties. These unite, after a general course, S.S.E. of 40 miles each, in Warren county, and continuing south 15 miles, receive the Sacandaga, between Warren and Saratoga. The Sacandaga rises, also by two branches; one in the west part of Warren, the other in the southeast angle of Hamilton. Flowing south about 40 miles, to the village of Northampton, on the line between Montgomery and Saratoga, it turns N.N.E., and runs rapidly 20 miles; thence gradually curving to the east, joins the Hudson below Jessup's falls. The united streams, now a considerable river, flow, a little to the east of south, 15 miles, and are precipitated over a ledge of rocks, called the Great Falls; inclining thence to the northeast 20 miles, the river is borne over another stratum, forming Glenn's Falls, into the deep valley of the Hudson and Champlain basin. The length of what may be called the upper Hudson, is about 120 miles. From Glenn's Falls to its junction with the Mohawk, it has a course of 40 miles, with a fall of 147 feet; thence, by a line running a little west of south, 156 miles, it seeks the ocean at Sandy Hook.

Below tide, though the character of the river is maintained in seasons of flood, it assumes, in ordinary times, that of a bay. The oscillation of its tides is an interesting phenomenon; not being caused, as in the main ocean, by the direct action of the sun and moon, but by a vast wave propelled by the Atlantic tide along the slightly inclined plane of the bed of the river; the crest of which passes through the whole distance of 151 miles, between New York and Troy, in from seven to nine hours.

Below the head of the tide, the mean breadth of the river does not reach a mile. In all its length, above New York island, it is bordered by a steep acclivity, in many places mountainous. It affords rapidly varying landscapes. The channel appears an interminable vista, bounded, on the western shore by walls of primitive rock, and on the east, by a highly cultivated country rising boldly from the brink. This contrast continues to the Highlands; where enormous mountain peaks rise suddenly on both sides, to 1200 or 1500 feet, through which the channel seems to have been rifted by some almost inconceivable force. It presents the only known instance, except that of the St. Lawrence, in which the ocean tides pass the primitive mountain chain, carrying depth for the largest vessels. This depth is found for 120 miles—five miles above the city of Hudson. North of this point, sloops pass to Troy, and thence through the lock of the dam to Waterford. Above the Highlands, the banks continue bold, rocky, and often precipitous, though not mountainous. The farms and villages hang upon the cliffs, or rise by stages from the water's edge. In a few places, bottoms occur; but they are rare and of limited extent.

Flowing in a deep channel, the river is seldom seen, and rarely to advantage, from the road on either bank; and from the appearance of the country, the traveller would not often suppose himself in the vicinity of a large and navigable stream. Following the Hudson proper above its confluence with the Mohawk, the above described features are generally preserved; but along the latter, another character of scenery prevails. Above the Cahoes Falls, secondary rock forms the substratum. Precipices occur in a few places, but of little elevation. At Schenectady, Herkimer, Utica, and Rome, extensive flats spread between the hills. The Herkimer flats, above the Little Falls, appear to have once been the bottom of a lake. In general, however, the banks rise by gentle ascent, producing a soft and pleasing, rather than sublime effect. At the Little Falls, the scenery is wild and broken; and above the village, strongly contrasted with the expansive alluvial bottoms of Herkimer.

From the foot of the Highlands to the city of New York, the distance is within a small fraction of 50 miles. At the lower point of the city, the river dilates into a spacious basin of about 5 by 4 miles; into the northeast angle of which the East river enters, giving to the city an additional entrance from the ocean. Staten Island extends, in an elliptical form, from New York basin to the mouth of the Raritan river, with the length of 12, and mean breadth of 5 miles. Between the west end

of Long Island and the eastern cape of Staten Island, the Hudson, by the strait called the "Narrows," terminates in Amboy bay. From the head of Staten Island, and from the southwest angle of New York basin, a strait, the *Kill van Kuhl*, extends 3 miles, into Newark, or Passaic bay, the recipient of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers; thence, Staten Island sound, by a southwest course of 9 miles, forms one mouth with the Raritan river, into Raritan bay. Thus, with Long Island sound, and the Hudson, and the two entrances from the Atlantic, New York harbour has four outlets.

Amboy or Raritan Bay has been called the true mouth of the Hudson. It is 8 miles long from east to west, and about 5 miles wide, at its opening into Sandy Hook bay. It has Staten Island on the north and the shore of New Jersey upon the south. Sandy Hook bay, lying in the latter state 5 miles, long N. W. and S. E. has somewhat of a triangular form, and is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of sandy land; at the north extremity of which, 8 miles southeast from the Narrows and 17 from New York, is the Light House. Five miles southeast of the Light House, are the Highlands of Nevisink, the first land visible on approaching the coast. The Romer shoal fills a considerable portion of the bay, on which there is not sufficient water even for sloops.*

The streams which fall into the Hudson basin are particularly noticed under the counties to which they respectively belong.

The very extraordinary and interesting connection between the valley of the Hudson and the St. Lawrence basin, has caused a digression scarcely avoidable. We return to the description of that basin, the great and growing trade of which with New York seems almost to make the whole of it part of her domain. Certain it is, her enterprize and liberal policy have contributed much, and will contribute yet more, to its population and improvement.

5. Lake Ontario receives from Canada many streams, all of which are considerable, save the river Trent, entering near the head of the St. Lawrence. Such also is the character of its tributaries from the American shore, with the exception of the Genesee, the Oswego, and the Black rivers. West of the Genesee it receives, Eighteen mile and Tuscarora creeks from Niagara county; Johnson's and Oak Orchard, from Orleans; Sandy, Salmon, and Rush from Monroe county.

The Genesee valley is the greatest southern extent of the St. Lawrence basin. The River rises on the table land of northern Pennsylvania, latitude $41^{\circ} 52'$, at an elevation, of at least 2000 feet, interlocking with the head waters, of Allegany river, French creek, and the Susquehanna; and by a general course, at first west, but afterwards deflecting to the E. of N., through the counties of Allegany, Genesee, Livingston, and Monroe, of about 125 miles, it reaches Lake Ontario. It is

*The following observations relative to the navigation of this Bay, taken from a late survey and chart made by Lieut. Gedney, are important.

"By the old ship channel the course from off the point of Sandy Hook is about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. for a distance of more than a mile, when you haul up and stand about S. E. by S. till you get the beach House and West Beacon in a range, when you stand off due east till you get clear of the outer Bar. By the new channel, as laid down on this chart, the course from off Sandy Hook is about E. N. E. for a distance of about two miles, when you haul up and steer E. by S. The shoalest water in any part of this channel is 23 feet at dead low water, with an allowance for the lead, which will make all of 24 feet. By this new and direct channel, therefore, vessels of the largest class can always have free ingress and egress without any interruption. But if government would go to the trifling expense of dragging on the shoalest part of the channel which is a spot about two hundred feet in length and a quarter of a mile across, thirty feet water, could easily be obtained, and thus all doubts, if any still existed, would be removed as to the capabilities of the Sandy Hook Bar.

"The discovery of this channel is of comparatively small importance to that of the fact established by these surveys that the East channel, situated between Romer Shoal and East Bank, which has heretofore only been used by the pilot boats and small river craft, has water enough for our largest merchantmen. The channel runs about N. W. by W. and S. E. by E. is about half a mile wide, and the passage is nearly direct, through which may be carried *seventeen* feet. In order to render this channel useful to the merchants of New York, a very small expenditure only is necessary, as all that is requisite is to place four buoys to mark the shoals and three leading buoys. By taking this channel vessels can make a straight course to sea, from the Narrows, and save all of five miles with a fair wind.

"In relation to the False Hook channel this survey also establishes an important fact. It has heretofore been supposed that it was only navigable for vessels drawing *twelve* feet water; whereas it will admit vessels drawing *nineteen* feet, and is consequently a good sloop of war channel."

a small stream at Angelica, the capital of Allegany county, and moves sluggishly, through a rich country, to the first series of falls in the town of Portageville, in the north part of that county; where it is precipitated over four ledges of 8,66,110, and 13, feet fall. The whole fall in the distance of 2 miles is 274 feet. Thence by a course of 90 miles, it flows to Rochester: boats ascend to Mount Morris 45 miles from that city. At Rochester, another series of falls commences, over which, by leaps of 12, 97, 20, and 105, feet, the river attains the level of the lake, and thence is navigable for sloops and steamboats, about 5 miles to its recipient. The village of Charlotte, or Port Genesee, and a light house are at its mouth. Six miles square at the head of the river embrace waters that enter the Atlantic, through the bays of St. Lawrence, Mexico and Chesapeake. We have described the Upper Falls under "Chautauque county" and the lower under "Monroe county."

The chief tributaries of the Genesee are, the Canaseraga, Angelica, Conesus, Honeoye, Allen's, and Black creeks.

The projectors of the Erie canal contemplated its connection, not only with Lake Erie, but with the Ohio river, by a southwest branch to the Allegany, at Olean, by the valley of the Genesee. The route was superficially surveyed in 1825, and the late Governor Clinton invited the attention of the Legislature to the subject, in four successive messages from 1825 to 1828. Pursuant to an act of 1834, a particular survey and estimates were made. The length of the proposed canal, including navigable feeders, is 107 miles. To which is to be added a side cut of $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, to Danville from Mount Morris. Lockage 1057 feet. Estimated cost, with stone locks, \$1,890,614; with composite locks, \$1,774,372, exclusive of damages. But the Senate committee, in their report on this subject, in 1835, estimate the cost at \$2,300,000.

The summit is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and the greatest depth of excavation thereon, 12 feet. This level, and the canal south to Olean, and north to the first feeder from the Genesee river, a distance of 30 miles, is to be supplied with water from various lakes, and creeks, and artificial reservoirs, furnishing an adequate quantity, 3434, cubic feet per minute. The distance from Olean to Pittsburg, by the Allegany river, is 280 miles; and the average fall in the river $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet the mile. Freight may now be transported by the river to Pittsburg for 25, and up to Olean for 120, cents the 100lbs. By the canal, the average time required for a trip from New York to Olean is supposed to be 10 days; and light goods, it is said, may be thus carried for 68 cents, and heavy goods for 41 cents less the 100 lb., by this route to Pittsburg from New York, than by way of the Pennsylvania canal. Bituminous coal may be obtained 40 miles from Olean, and is now used at that place. Large deposits of this valuable mineral are said to have been discovered in 1835, near the oil spring, at the head of Oil creek, and upon the line of the proposed canal. Should this prove true, a great inducement will be offered for making the Genesee canal, very speedily—much sooner than it would, in any other event, be made.

The estimated annual charge upon the treasury, for making and maintaining this canal, is thus given:

Cost of the canal	\$2,300,000; annual interest at 5 per cent.,	-	-	115,000
Repairs on 122 miles of canal, at \$300 per mile,	-	-	-	36,300
Five superintendents, at \$500 each per annum,	-	-	-	2,500
114 lock tenders, at \$18 per month, each,	-	-	-	16,316

\$176,000

The estimated tolls upon the line are given at	-	-	\$39,125,60
Extra tonnage derived to the Erie canal,	-	-	39,179-00

78,304 60

Leaving a charge on the general fund of - - - - - \$97,696 40

But against this charge there should be set off the rapid and great improvement of the country through which the canal would pass, and the increased wealth of its inhabitants.

East of the Genesee, the tributaries to the lake, are inconsiderable, until we reach the Oswego river, one of the most important streams of the state, as connected with the great system of internal navigation. This river is formed by the junction of the Seneca and Oneida rivers, at Three River Point, in the town of Cicero, Onondago county, 24 miles S. S. E. from the lake. Its principal branch,

the Seneca, is composed of the Seneca and Canandaigua outlets, which unite in the Montezuma marshes.

The *Seneca outlet*, leaves the Seneca lake at its northeast corner, and by a northeast course of 13 miles, flows across the northern extremity of Cayuga lake, falling in that distance about 60 feet, and thence north, by a gentle current, 6 miles, to the junction with the Canandaigua.

The *Canandaigua outlet*, has a northeast course from the lake of the same name, about 30 miles to the village of Lyons, Wayne county, where it receives Mud creek, which, flows by a like course of 50 miles, from West Bloomfield, Ontario county, and through Wayne county; receiving in its way a considerable accession by Flint creek. The united streams, by the name of Clyde river, have an easterly course, of 20 miles, to the Seneca.

From the union, Seneca river runs north, 5 miles; where, after dividing into two branches, which soon reunite, it bends to the east, passing through the south end of Cross lake, to the outlet of Onondago lake, 34 miles, by its curves; thence it continues, northwest, 6 miles, to its union with the Oneida river, at Three River Point. From the mouth of Clyde river to this point, the stream is tame, has low banks, no falls, and few rapids. Its descent is 20 feet. Before the construction of the Erie canal, it afforded, a good navigation, by its stem and branches, to the Cayuga lake, on the one hand, and to Lyons on the other. It receives, above the point, and below the marshes, Owasco, Skaneateles and Onondago outlets. The outlet from the Owasco lake, Cayuga county, has a northwest course of 13 miles to the Montezuma marshes, and a descent estimated at, 300 feet. That of the Skaneateles lake, in Onondago county, a course N. N. W. 10 miles, to the river, west of Cross lake, with a fall of 460 feet. That from the Onondago lake, is artificial, the old drain having been closed, and has a length only of 100 rods.

The Oneida river, from the west end of Oneida lake, has a western, but very serpentine course to the Seneca, of about 18 miles by its windings; though in a direct line not over nine, and has a fall of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

From the Oneida river, the Oswego, for about 12 miles to the Falls near Fulton, is a gentle stream, descending 14 feet 4 inches. Thence, to Lake Ontario, 11 miles, it falls 124 feet, 40 of which in the space of 3 miles from the Cataract, to Mooney's Bay; the remainder by an almost continued rapid. *Mooney's Bay*, about 2 miles long, from 60 to 100 rods wide, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, has the placidity of a lake. This river affords great abundance of fish, as, Salmon, Bass, Pike, Eels; of the last more than 1000 barrels have been taken in a season. To protect the fisheries, especially of the Salmon, and to preserve the navigation for rafts, dams on the river are required by law to have a slope apron in the channel, at least 26 feet wide, declining from the top of the dam, on an angle of 25 degrees, to the bottom of the river below; the dam to be so much lower at the apron, as may be necessary to create a sufficient draught and depth of water for the free passage of the Salmon up, and of rafts down, the stream. And spearing, or otherwise catching or disturbing Salmon, in their passage up the aprons, or within the distance of 5 rods thereof, is prohibited under the penalty of 25 dollars, and costs of suit for each offence.

The Oswego, draining a country in extent about 4,500 square miles, has a vast volume, which, by its fall and constancy, is most valuable for use in hydraulics or navigation. It is now advantageously used for both, and, a proposed further application to the latter is of the greatest importance.

Stimulated by the efforts making in Canada, by the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and the formation of the Welland canal, to secure the immense and growing trade of the St. Lawrence basin to that colony, the inhabitants of Oswego have proposed to make a steamboat and sloop canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson. In aid of their purpose, the citizens of Utica, in 1834, sent a memorial to the legislature; called a state convention at that place, in September of that year; and engaged Mr. E. F. Johnson to survey the line. That gentleman reported, February 5th, 1835, to a meeting of citizens, the result of his labours, as highly favorable to the object, and his views were laid before the legislature on the 12th of that month.

The distance from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, by this route, is but 15 miles more than by the Erie canal. One third will be lake navigation, and more than 40 miles will be along the Oneida and Oswego rivers. One hundred and

forty miles, only, will be by canal, principally, along the Mohawk river. The contemplated advantages of this project are, the increased speed attainable, the saving of expense in transportation, and the inconvenience of reshipment; since vessels laden on the lakes will not break bulk until their arrival at the city of New York.

The plan comprehends, also, ultimately, the improvement of the Seneca river, so as to form a steam navigation 140 miles in extent, connecting with the Onondago, Cayuga, and Seneca lakes, and penetrating to the heart of a most fertile country.

But to make this magnificent project fully effective, a steamboat canal must be made from the Niagara river above the Falls to Lake Ontario.

The distance from Utica to Oswego, by the proposed route, is $92\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Lockage 180 feet. Estimated cost, \$1,130,989.

It is proposed to make the canal 8 feet deep and 90 feet broad at the surface, the inside slope of the banks 2 horizontal to 1 perpendicular, well faced with stone, —a towing path upon the banks—the locks 30 by 130 feet in the clear, with a lift of about 8 feet—the culverts of stone, and the aqueducts, waste weirs, and bridges to be constructed with substantial stone abutments; the last to be formed with draws for the passage of vessels. The vessels to be adapted to the canal are rated as follows; schooners 160 tons; freight vessels to be towed by steamers 190 tons, and steamboats 140 tons—the tonnage estimated by register.

The route commences on the west line of the city of Utica, and thence follows the channel of the Erie canal to old Fort Bull, in Rome, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence on the north side of, and parallel to, Wood creek, 10 miles to Fish creek, at the level of the Oneida lake, a short distance above the junction of the two streams—descending $63\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 8 locks; thence through the Oneida lake 22 miles: thence by the Oneida river 19 miles, to Three River Point, and thence by the Oswego canal and river to Lake Ontario at Oswego.

The plan, of course includes, the corresponding enlargement of the Erie canal from Utica to the Hudson.

The prosecution of this enterprize is disapproved by the canal board in their report to the legislature, March 30th, 1835; and their views are sustained by Messrs. Hutchinson, Jervis and Mills, engineers; who admitting the practicability of the proposed work, maintain; 1. That, the use of steam power on the improvement would be inexpedient, except where it may be important to avoid the expense of a towing path, which would be only on the Oneida lake, a distance of 21 miles; 2. That, in the employment of schooners, instead of canal boats adapted to an enlarged canal, one day only in navigation between Oswego and Albany would be gained, by saving transshipment; 3. That, the cost of transportation would be 66 cents per ton greater than by boats; 4. That, schooners would require double the quantity of lockage water; 5. That, in consequence of the necessity of drawbridges, a schooner navigation would greatly discommode the ordinary intercommunication of the country through which it passed; 6. That, upon an enlarged canal between Buffalo and Albany, the cost of transportation, would be 94 cents, per ton less, than by the Ontario route, and the time employed 25. 6 hours less, than by that route, unless steam power, necessarily at advanced cost, should be used on Lake Ontario, when the lake route would prove the shorter only by one day; and that, whether the communication be made from the Hudson to Lake Ontario, or from the Hudson to Lake Erie, a canal designed for boats exclusively adapted to its navigation, and which may be towed by steamboats on the Hudson, will best accommodate the prominent interest involved in the great trade for which provision is to be made.

The remaining chief tributaries from the state to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, are Big and Little Salmon creeks, and Little Sandy creek, from Oswego county; Big Sandy creek, Black river, Perch creek, Chaumont river, from Jefferson county; the Oswegatchie, Indian, Grasse, Racket, and St. Regis rivers, from St. Lawrence county; Salmon, Trent, and Chateaugua rivers from Franklin county; all of which are fully described under the counties to which they belong.

6. The St. Lawrence river bounds the state from the outlet of Lake Ontario to lat. 45° , a distance of 109 miles. Issuing from the northeast corner of the Lake, it is divided into two branches, by Grand island, upon the north of which, on the Canada shore, is the handsome village of Kingston, 40 miles northeast from Sackett's Harbour, and, 11 north from Cape Vincent, in the other channel. Grand

island is 18 miles long, and about 8 wide, containing 3200 acres, and has fallen, in the settlement of the north boundary, to Great Britain; north of Grand island is another of less than half its size, called Howe island. Below Grand island the bosom of the river is broken by an amazing cluster called the "Thousand Islands," stretching for 27 miles, almost to Brockville; than which, no scene is more savage. Their actual number, counting every islet, exceeds fifteen hundred. Here, at some period, the unbroken mass formed a barrier to the mighty waters. Thus far the river may be considered as an arm of the lake, having no perceptible current; nor, indeed, is the descent of the waters visible, for some miles further, near Ogdensburg, from which steamboats of the largest size navigate the river to the lake.

Below Ogdensburg to Montreal, the channel consists of reaches of slack water, and rapids. It is navigable, for boats drawing three feet water, and small steamboats directed by experienced pilots, descend in about 3 days to La Chine, 7 miles above Montreal. Boats of this class leave Ogdensburg daily. The first rapids are at *Isles au Gallop*, or Red mills, 5 miles below Ogdensburg, where the current, for 250 yards, has great velocity. On one of these islands, the French had a strong fortress, which was demolished by General Amherst, in 1760. The second fall is at Rapid Plat, 20 miles; the third, at Pepper Point, short but swift; the fourth, at Store's Point, inconsiderable; the fifth, La Grande and La Petite Chute, about 890 yards long, through which the current rushes at the rate of 16 miles the hour; the sixth, at Point Ellicott, 10 miles above St. Regis, a mile in length, in which the water runs 11 miles the hour; the seventh, the Long Sault, comprehending a series of falls, 9 miles in length, usually passed in twenty minutes, or at the rate of 27 miles the hour; the eighth, the strait separating Massena point from the head of Cornwall, through which the velocity of the current is 8 miles the hour. Here the course of the river, upon the line of New York, terminates. The ninth rapid, 4 miles above the mouth of the St. Regis river, extends 440 yards, with a motion of about 5 miles the hour.

At the mouth of the St. Regis, lies the Indian village through which passes the northern boundary of the United States. Here commences, the expansion of the river, known as Lake St. Francis, whose greatest length is 25, and greatest breadth 15, miles. Its borders are so low, that they can scarcely be distinguished from its centre. At the lower end of this lake, the river again contracts into two narrow channels, separated by Gros Isle. Rapids occur here, and at the Cedars, 8 miles below the lake. The latter continue for 4 miles; when the river again dilates, having one channel communicating with the Ottawa river, and the other pouring its foaming waters over the cascade, into Lake St. Louis. The latter continues 17 miles to La Chine, the upper part of Montreal. Here the river is once more restricted to a narrow channel, with strong rapids. Nearly opposite to Montreal, however, the last rapids occur; and below them to Lake St. Peter, the head of tide, the current is gentle, and the channel deep enough for vessels of 600 tons.

The Ottawa or Grand river, is a great northern branch of the St. Lawrence, rising in the imperfectly known regions north of Lake Huron, and flowing southeast, by comparative courses, 600 miles, into Coteau du Lac, 20 miles west from Montreal. The distance from that city to Lake Superior, is one-third longer by the St. Lawrence than by the Ottawa; for which reason the latter was formerly much frequented by the traders. The confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, is one of the most picturesque spots in the world. Three channels form the large islands of Montreal and Jesus, which unite at Bout de L'Isle.

The island of Montreal, so called from a mountain 700 feet high, upon it, extends 30, with a mean breadth of 7, miles. The city stretches along the river about 2 miles, and is remarkable for the beauty of its position, its commercial advantages, and the elegance of many of its buildings. A canal 9 miles long, from the city to La Chine, enables boats to avoid the rapids, along the island. The Rideau canal, constructed by the British government, forms a navigable communication between Lake Ontario and the Ottawa river, practicable for vessels of 125 tons, securing to the Canadas, by an interior route, the transport of military stores and commodities of trade. The junction of the Rideau river with the Ottawa, the lower extremity of the canal, is 120 miles from Montreal, and from Kingston, where the canal leaves Lake Ontario, 160 by water, and 130 by land; whilst the distance by the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, is but 173 miles.

The elevation of the mouth of the canal above the tide, is estimated at 110 feet, and 121 below the level of Lake Ontario.

From Montreal to Quebec, the distance is 170 miles. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada is congregated upon the shores of the river. The dwellings and cultivated grounds are so continuous, that each bank has the semblance of an unbroken street, with groupes of houses in the vicinity of the several churches, which are erected from 6 to 9 miles apart, commonly in sight from the river. A short distance below the city, are the rapids of St. Mary's, in returning up which steamboats are often aided by cattle. Proceeding down the river, the villages of Longueil, Longue Point, Vercheres, Varennes, Point aux Trembles, Contrecoeur; Repentigny, St. Sulpice, La Moragne, Berthier, and Machiche, are successively passed before reaching the town of William Henry, 40 miles from Montreal.

Near this town, the river expands into Lake St. Peter, from 12 to 15 miles wide, and 25 long. The current here is very gentle, and the water from 8 to 11 feet deep. At the upper end are several small islands—the only ones above Orleans, distant 117 miles. On the north side of the lake is the village of Trois Rivières, at the mouth of the St. Maurice, containing above 400 houses, and 3000 inhabitants! Seven miles below, the Richelieu rapids commence. The river is compressed within half a mile, and the current for four miles, has great swiftness; but being deep and unbroken, except at the shores, the descent is made by steamboats, without danger, during the day, but is never attempted by night. Thence, to the village of St. James Cartier, at the mouth of Cartier river, the distance is 4, to St. Nicholas, at the mouth of the Chaudiere river 29, and to Quebec 35, miles.

Soon after leaving the mouth of the Chaudiere, the towers and citadel of that famous city open to view, situated on a rock 345 feet high, called Cape Diamond, from the gem-like quality of the crystals imbedded in the granite beneath the surface. The city lies upon a peninsular point, at the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence rivers, which forms a capacious and beautiful bay and harbour.

Eight miles below the city, the Montmorenci pours its flood into the St. Lawrence, over a perpendicular precipice, 240 feet in height. The breadth of the fall is 100 feet. The prodigious depth of the descent, overhung by dense foliage—the brightness and volubility of the waters—their rapid course through the air—the loud and hollow roar from the basin, swelling with incessant agitation from the weight of the dashing waters, form a highly interesting and enchanting scene. Below the falls, the stream is diffused to the breadth of 1500 feet.

The falls of the Chaudiere, above the city, have scarcely less attraction. The current contracted to 400 feet, has a descent of 135 feet, divided by rocks into three separate cascades, falling into the same basin.

Five miles below Quebec, is the island of Orleans. Above this island, the St. Lawrence is comparatively confined to a narrow channel, passing through a level country, of great sameness on the south, with mountains, on the north, too distant to produce much effect in the scenery. Below the island, the river, from many points, upon its northern banks, lies open to the view for a hundred miles; varying from 20 to 25 miles in breadth; the whole course and coast of which, in this clear atmosphere, can be distinctly discerned. Beautiful islands, adorned with neat mansions and cultivated fields, contrast with others of naked rock, or clothed with wood—the dense settlements, villages, and distant highlands on the south shore, are opposed to the bold and lofty mountains of the north, crowned with primeval forests, impeding the river margin—while the valleys, formed by the streams and torrents of these elevated regions, have vistas in which the village spires are discernible, relieved by the bare, rugged, and stupendous cliffs in the back ground. Again, cultivation extends nearly to the tops of the mountains, offering to the view comfortable dwellings, luxuriant harvests, and green fields, scattered over the face of nature's wildest domain.

Along the main channel of the river, hundreds of vessels, frequenting Quebec, during the season of navigation, are continually passing up under crowded sails, or quietly anchored, waiting the tides or winds; and in every bay and creek, smaller vessels are ever plying in pursuit of pleasure or gain.

The *Saguenay*, which enters the St. Lawrence on the northern shore, about 100 miles below Quebec, is one of the most extraordinary rivers of the world. The grand outlet of the waters of the Saguenay country, it has the appearance of a long

mountain lake, through an extent of 50 miles, rather than of a river, environed by scenery of the wildest and most magnificent description. It varies in breadth from one to two miles, and has an impetuous southeast course, through a deep valley girded by mountains of gneiss and sienitic granite, rising in some places from the water, 2000 feet.

This river has a feature of the most curious and singular character. The St. Lawrence, at their confluence, is about 18 miles wide, and has a depth of 240 feet. A ridge of rocks beneath the water, through which is a channel 120 feet deep, stretches across the mouth of the Saguenay, within which the depth increases, to 840 feet; so that, the bed of this river, is absolutely 600 feet below that of the St. Lawrence—a depth preserved for many miles up the stream. The resistance to the current by the rocks at the mouth, causes a surf, much increased and dangerous to boats at ebb tide.

From Quebec, to the island of Anticosti, generally considered the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the distance is 360 miles. Here the river is about 100 miles wide, and connects with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 350 miles long, and 150 wide, communicating with the Atlantic by three passages. As in the Hudson, the tide in the St. Lawrence passes through the primitive mountains, on whose breach stands Quebec. At that city it rises from 17 to 24 feet, and it ascends to Three Rivers, 450 miles from Anticosti. Above this, without the aid of tide, large vessels are navigated to Montreal. These excessive tides prevent the river from being covered with compact ice, below Quebec; yet such are the enormous masses driven in every direction by the winds and currents, that it is innavigable nearly half the year. Above Quebec it is frozen over, commonly, from the first of December to the first of April.

We have given above estimates of the quantity of water supposed to pass over the Falls of Niagara. This volume is increased by the accessions from Lake Ontario, and the many rivers below it; and such is the mass encircling Montreal and Jesus islands, that the vast flood of the Ottawa, makes no perceptible augmentation. It is supposed to send to the ocean, a quantity exceeding by much more than half, that delivered by the Mississippi. The volume of the St. Lawrence is as remarkable for its uniformity throughout the year, as is that of the Mississippi for its continual change.

7. We give tables of distances from the ocean, through the whole lineal extent of the St. Lawrence basin. It is not, perhaps, correct in every particular, yet it cannot fail to be useful.

TABLE 1.

Distances from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the lower extremity of Lake Ontario.

From the Island of Anticosti to		Cape St. Michael, at Bout de	
Cape Coribon,	100 100	l'Isle,	30 510
Black river, on the left,	50 150	Montreal,	15 525
Breslard river, do.	10 160	La Chine,	6 531
Betsiamis river, do.	12 172	Head of Lake St. Louis,	17 548
Saguenay river, do.	70 242	Cedar Rapids,	4 552
L'Isle au Coudre,	55 297	Lower end of Lake St. Francis,	8 560
Lower end of the Island of Orleans,	27 324	Bodet river, dividing Upper and Lower Canada,	12 572
River of Montmorenci,	21 345	Mouth of St. Regis river,	18 590
Head of the Island of Orleans,	2 347	Mouth of Racket river,	2 592
Quebec,	5 352	Mouth of Grasse river,	3 595
Mouth of the Chaudiere,	6 358	Narrows, lower end of Long Sault rapids,	1 598
Village of St. James Cartier, river,	25 383	Head of Long Sault rapids,	10 606
Richelieu Rapids,	4 387	Hamilton and Isle au Rapid Plat	16 622
Village of St. Anna—river,	20 407	Point Iroquois,	3 625
River Becancour,	20 427	Galloupe Islands, or Red Mill,	5 630
Three Rivers—head of tide,	5 432	Ogdensburg,	12 642
Lake St. Peter—lower end,	12 444	Prescott, U. C.	1 643
Delta at the mouths of the Yamasee and St. Francis rivers,	16 470	Morristown and Brockville,	12 655
Mouth of Chambly river, and head of Lake St. Peter,	12 482	Gananquoi river,	27 682
		Kingston, or Cape Vincent,	16 698

TABLE 2.

Distances from Cape St. Vincent to the Head of Lake Ontario.

From Cape St. Vincent to			Port Dalhousie,	10	207
Sackett's Harbour,	20	20	Bridge at the outlet of Burling-		
Oswego river, and village,	40	60	ton bay,	25	232
Great Sodus bay,	28	88	Dundas, head of Burlington bay,		
Genesee river,	35	123	and extreme end of Lake On-		
Fort Niagara, Niagara river,	74	197	tario,	8	240

It will be observed that these distances are along the S. coast of the lake. The direct length of the lake is given by various authorities at from 180 to 210 miles.

TABLE 3.

Distance from Fort Niagara to Buffalo.

From Fort Niagara to		Steamboat Landing,	1	17	
Lewiston,	7	Tonawanta and White Haven,	8	35	
Niagara Falls,	7	14	Black Rock,	9	44
Fort Schlosser,	2	16	Buffalo,	3	47

TABLE 4.

Distances from Buffalo to Detroit.

Buffalo harbour to Smoker's creek,		4	New Market and mouth of Grand river,	27	148
Cayuga creek,	9	13	New Market creek,	9	157
Two Sisters creek,	6	19	Cuyahoga river and town of Cleveland, where the Ohio canal debouches into Lake Erie,		
Cattaraugus creek,	9	28			
Dunkirk Harbour,	13	41			
Fredonia creek,	1	42		18	175
Portland, mouth of Chautauque creek,	14	56	Rocky river,	6	181
Northern angle of Pennsylvania,	10	66	Black river,	18	199
Twenty Mile creek,	1	67	Beaver river,	4	203
Sixteen Mile creek,	6	73	Vermillion river,	5	208
Twelve Mile creek,	5	78	Old Woman's creek,	10	218
Erie town and harbour,	8	86	Huron river,	3	221
Fairview and mouth of Walnut creek,	5	91	Sandusky bay,	10	231
Elk creek,	6	97	Portage river,	20	251
Crooked creek,	5	102	Toussaint river,	8	259
Northwest angle of Pennsylvania,	4	106	Maumee river,	15	274
Coneaught village and river,	1	107	Raisin river,	9	283
Ashtabula village and river,	14	121	Stony creek,	5	288
			Huron river,	10	298
			Rouge river,	22	320
			Detroit,	3	323

TABLE 5.

Distances from Detroit to the Island of Michilimakinac.

To the upper end of Peach Island, and entrance into St. Clair,			Black river,	12	148
			Point aux Barques,	12	160
		6	Point aux Chenes, on Saganaw bay,	18	178
Grosse Point,	3	9	Shawangunk island,	11	189
Mouth of Huron river of Lake St. Clair,	15	24	River aux Sables,	30	210
Mouth of St. Clair river,	8	32	Thunder Bay island,	40	250
Belle Riviere at St. Clair settlement,	18	60	Flat Rock Point, near Middle island,	18	268
Black river,	9	69	Presqu' Isle,	20	288
Fort Gratiot,	2	71	Lower end of the island of Bois Blanc,	60	348
White Rock,	55	129	Michilimakinac,	12	360
Elm creek,	10	136			

TABLE 6.

Distances from Michilimakinac to the River Ontonagon.

From Michilimakinac to			Granite Point,	6	262
Detour,	40		Garlic river,	9	271
Thence to the Sault de St.			St. John's river,	15	286
Marie,	45	85	Salmon Trout, or Burnt river,	12	298
Point aux Pins,	6	91	Pine River,	6	304
Point Iroquois at the entrance			Huron River, (Huron Islands lie		
into Lake Superior,	9	100	off this river)	9	313
Tonquamenon river,	15	115	Point Abbaye, (E. cape of Kew-		
Shelldrake river,	9	124	eena Bay)	6	319
White Fish Point,	9	133	Mouth of the Portage river,	21	340
Two-hearted river,	24	157	Head of Portage river, through		
Grande Marrais and commence-			Keweena Lake,	24	364
ment of Grandes Sables,	21	178	Lake Superior, at the head of		
La Point des Grandes Sables,	9	187	the portage,	1	365
Pictured Rocks, (La Portaille)	12	199	Little Salmon Trout river,	9	374
Doric Rock and Miner's River,	6	205	Graverods river, (small, with		
Grande Island,	12	217	flat rocks at the mouth)	6	380
River aux Trains,	9	226	Riviere au Misiere,	12	392
Isle aux Trains,	3	229	Tiresteell river,	18	410
Laughing Fish River,	6	235	Ontonagon or Copper Mine Ri-		
Chocolate river,	15	250	ver,	6	416
Dead river, (in Presqu' Isle bay)	6	256			

TABLE 7.

Distances from the River Ontonagon to the American Fur Company's Establishment.

From the Ontonagon to			Framboise (Raspberry) river,	15	99
Iron River,	15	30	Sandy river,	6	105
Carp river and the Porcupine			De Tour (Foot of Fond du Lac)	3	108
Mountains,	15	30	Cranberry creek,	30	138
Presqu' Isle river,	6	36	Bois Brulé (Burntwood) river,	15	153
Black river,	6	42	Mouth of St. Louis river, or		
Montreal river,	21	63	Fond du Lac,	21	174
La Mauvais riviere, (Bad river)	12	75	Chippeway village,	3	177
Point Chegoimegon,	6	81	American Fur Company's Esta-		
Cadott's House, (Island of St.			blishment,	18	195
Michael,	3	84			

RECAPITULATION.

Distance from the Island of Anticosti to Cape Vincent,	-	-	-	698
From Cape Vincent to Fort Niagara,	-	-	-	197
From Fort Niagara to Buffalo,	-	-	-	47
From Buffalo to Detroit,	-	-	-	325
From Detroit to Michilimakinac,	-	-	-	360
From Michilimakinac to the river Ontonagon,	-	-	-	416
From that river to the American Fur Company's Establishment,	-	-	-	195

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CHAPTER III.

OF THE RIVERS FLOWING SOUTHWARD FROM NEW YORK.

1. Delaware.—2. Susquehanna.—3. Allegany.

To complete our general view of the surface of the state, it remains to describe the rivers other than the Hudson and the Mohawk, which, rising in the state, seek the ocean by a southern course. These are the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Allegany.

1. The Delaware river, called by the Indians *Pautuxat*, *Marisqueton*, *Makeriskkiskon*, *Lenape Wihittuck*, (stream of the Lenape); by the Dutch, *Zuydt*, or South, *Charles* and *Nassau*, river, and by the Swedes, *New Swedeland* stream, rises, by two branches, in the western chain of the Kaatsbergs. The northernmost, called the *Mohawk*, or *Cooquago*, issues from the small pond or lake Utsyanthe, near the boundary of Schoharie county, lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$, at an elevation above tide of 1866 feet, and flows S. W. across Delaware county, nearly 50 miles, to the E. line of Broome county, within 10 miles of the Susquehanna river; whence turning, suddenly, it pursues a S. E. course of 5 miles over the Pennsylvania line in N. lat. 42° ; 8 miles below which, it receives the Popachton branch from the S. E. This branch rises in Delaware county, near *Mooresville*, in Roxbury, and has, also, a S. W. course of about 50 miles, parallel with the former. Thence, the river, by a serpentine course, maintains a S. E. direction about 60 miles, to the N. W. corner of the state of New Jersey, N. lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$, at Carpenter's Point, at the mouth of the *Nevisink* or *Mackackomack*, in Orange county. Encountering the Kittatinny chain of mountains, the Delaware then turns to the S. W. almost washing the mountain base, 35 miles, to the mouth of Broadhead's creek, from Pike and Northampton counties, Pa. Curving to the south, it penetrates the Kittatinny by the Water Gap, and enters the fine valley between that and the Blue Ridge. At the foot of the latter it receives the first large confluent, the Lehigh; when, piercing that chain, and 5 miles below the South East mountain, it winds to the S. E. having flowed in a southern direction 30 miles. From the Blue Ridge, below Easton, to the first ledge of primitive rock over which it falls at Trenton, the river has a S. E. course of about 60 miles; in which there are 25 noted rapids, with an aggregate fall of 165 feet. But the navigation has been improved, and is safe for Durham boats at the ordinary height of the water. It meets the tide at Trenton; thence by a course of 35 miles, it flows to Philadelphia; 5 miles below which, it receives the Schuylkill from the N. W.; thence, passing by Chester, Wilmington, Newcastle, Delaware City, and Port Penn, it communicates by a wide estuary with the Atlantic ocean.

Two surveys have been made for a canal along the Delaware valley, from Carpenter's Point to Easton. The Morris Canal communicates with the river at Philipsburg, opposite to Easton. The Delaware and Raritan canal taps the river, by its feeder, 23 miles above Trenton. From Easton to Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore, runs the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, which, in connection with the Lehigh canal, affords advantageous communication with the coal mines and valley of the Lehigh river. At the head of the Bay at Delaware City, and opposite to Fort Delaware, which commands the passage of the river, the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, 14 miles in length, connects this with the Chesapeake bay and its tributary rivers. This point is distant from Philadelphia 45 miles; and the bay extends thence 75 miles to the ocean, with a width varying from 3 to 30 miles. At its mouth, is being constructed the much needed artificial harbour or breakwater. The length of the bay and river, to the head of tide at Trenton, is 155 miles. A 74 gun ship may ascend to Philadelphia, 120 miles; sloops and steamboats to Trenton Falls; boats of 8 or 10 tons 100 miles above them; and canoes 150 miles higher.

2. The valley of the Susquehanna extends through Madison, Oneida, Herkimer, and Otsego counties, as high as N. lat. $42^{\circ} 55'$, and in long. from 1° to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. from Washington City; within 16 miles of Oneida lake, 15 from the Erie canal, and between the sources of the Oneida and Mohawk rivers. The most northern branch is the Chenango, which, after receiving many minor streams, flows by a general S. course 60 miles, and joins the Susquehanna from Otsego lake, a much larger river from the Northeast. The Susquehanna proper, meaning, in the Seneca

language, Crooked River, rises in the northern spine of the Kaatsbergs, and with its W. branch, the Unadilla, drains the space between the Cooquago branch of the Delaware and the Chenango; and its most northern source reaches to within ten miles of the Mohawk river and Erie canal, near Herkimer. The northeastern branch of the Susquehanna is designated, correctly, the East Branch; and is the eastern water of the Chesapeake basin, whose fountains gush forth within 40 miles of the tide of the Hudson, at Albany. The East Branch, after a general course of 50 miles S. W., receives the Unadilla, at the S. W. angle of Otsego county; thence, inclining more southward, it enters into, and rapidly curves out of, Pennsylvania; again, entering New York, turns to the west, and receives the Chenango at Binghamton. Continuing a western course 20 miles, it passes Oswego, and winding to S. W. and S. re-enters Pennsylvania and joins the Chemung or Tioga from the N. W., after an entire comparative course of 140 miles.

The Chemung is composed of three branches. The Canisteo and Conhocton, rising in Allegany and Steuben counties, N. Y., and the Tioga or Connewisque, from Tioga county, Pa. Uniting in Steuben, they turn S. E. enter Pennsylvania, and join the Susquehanna, at Athens or Tioga Point, after a comparative course of 80 miles.

Already has the Chemung river been connected with the Erie canal, by the Chemung canal, the Seneca lake, and the Seneca canal; and the completion of the Chenango canal, will shortly unite the main branch of the Susquehanna with the Erie canal at Utica.

Below Tioga point, the united streams form a noble river, which, flowing east of south, 15 miles, encounters the mountain ridge at Towanda creek, near Meansville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; thence, turning southeast, pierces the first chain, and 30 miles further, reaches the Tunkhannock creek and ridge; breaking through the latter, and several other ridges, it enters the Wyoming valley at the mouth of the Lackawannock, 9 miles above Wilkesbarre. It winds by a southwest course down that, and other mountain valleys, about 70 miles, to the influx of the western branch at Northumberland. In all its course of 120 miles, from Tioga Point to Northumberland, it receives no tributary stream of fifty miles in length.

The west branch is exclusively a Pennsylvania river. Rising in the central secondary formation, in Indiana and Cambria counties, 35 miles east of the Allegany river, at Kittanning, after a northeast course of 70 miles, it receives the Sinnamahoning from the northwest, at the north angle of Centre county; thence, flowing various courses, for 30 miles, it receives Bald Eagle river from the southwest. Immediately above the last stream, the Susquehanna breaks through the Allegany, or main chain of the Appalachian system, and enters on the transition formation; thence, running east and south, about 65 miles, it unites with the East branch at Northumberland.

Thirty-five miles below Northumberland, the Juniata, the southwest branch, unites with the main stream. It rises in, and drains the north part of, Bedford county; flowing from the southeast side of the Allegany chain, it is precipitated by a devious and rapid course, of more than 140 miles, through several mountain chains, to its recipient—augmented by the Frankstown branch, at Huntingdon. The Juniata is the last important tributary of the Susquehanna.

From Pennsbury, on the West branch, to the mouth of the Juniata, is the most mountainous part of the course of this river, by either branch. Independent of minor ridges, in the distance of sixty miles, it traverses six or seven of the principal chains; and below the Juniata, in the course of 80 miles, carries its immense volume through the Kittatinny mountain, 5 miles above, and through the Blue ridge, 8 miles below Harrisburg; and, lastly, through the southeast mountain, below the Conestoga. From the Blue ridge, the channel becomes more and more interrupted by shoals and rapids, until the stream pours over the last rocky ledge into the Chesapeake bay.

The valley of the Susquehanna, in all its principal ramifications, forms an important feature in the system of internal improvement, pursued by Pennsylvania. A canal ascends the main stream, from Columbia to Northumberland, and thence follows the northeast branch to the Wyoming valley. A company has been incorporated, and is preparing to construct a canal, from Columbia to tide water. From Wilkesbarre, the river at certain stages of the water, is navigable for steamboats of peculiar construction, to Owego, and has been so navigated, and may, at small ex-

the southern termination of the Palmertown mountain, in Saratoga county; thence, by that mountain, to Lake Champlain, and thence, by the lake, to the point of departure.

The district, with the exceptions hereinafter noted, comprehends about two thirds of the county of Clinton—the whole of Warren, Essex, and Hamilton—the northern part of Washington, Saratoga, Montgomery, and Herkimer—the northeast of Oneida—the easterly half of Lewis—the southeasterly half of St. Lawrence—and the southerly half of Franklin, counties—and includes almost the whole of the northern mountain section of the state. It extends, in length N. E. and S. W. about 115, and its extreme breadth is, nearly, 85, miles.

Its area, however, is chequered with small portions of transition and perhaps of secondary formation, whose lines of division are unsettled. On the south, the primitive rocks of the mountain ridges, run into transition and secondary districts, of which the Clinton range at Anthony's Nose, and the Chateaugua range crossing the Mohawk, at Little Falls, are conspicuous instances. The latter range, before reaching the Falls, passes under more recent rocks, and other ridges frequently dip beneath them. Thus, in crossing the country from Trenton Falls to the Saratoga Springs, the rocks of the three classes, in place, alternate, and may be traced, on diverging from this line, to the north and south. Northwardly, the primitive rocks prevail, until they entirely supersede the transition and secondary, and on the south, the latter increase until they overspread the former.

Thus, Fall Hill is covered several miles before it reaches the Mohawk, whose waters, cutting it to the base, have bared the granitic rocks, which, however, are again soon concealed, south of the defile. On the north, a short distance from the river, the covering of the hill is limestone, and the primitive rocks do not appear, exclusively, short of ten miles from the river. Upon the south, graywacke mantles its summit. The Clinton range, as it approaches the river, is partially covered with recent formation. The promontory of Anthony's Nose is partly primitive and partly transition. The former is visible at the road, for a few rods on either side of the point; and the latter, in the form of sandstone, combined with lime, extends along the east side three miles, and along the west, one; forming, for part of the distance, a mural precipice nearly 200 feet high. The river at the base flows over primitive rock.

Generally, on the north, and probably on the south, side of the river, the primitive rocks approach near the surface. In West Canada creek, nine miles from its mouth, they emerge in masses; and they are denuded by East Canada and Zimmerman's creeks, and other streams. They descend as they approach the river and rise as they recede. The later formations have been thinly imposed. This is apparent from the configuration of the country, over which they follow all the inequalities of the surface of the basis rock.

Primitive rock forms the nucleus of the Highlands of Black river, and breaks through the surface, along the east side of that stream; is often visible in its bed, and not unfrequently rises in masses upon the western intervals.

In Saratoga county, the transition formation rests upon the granitic in various places. Near the south line of Greenfield, on the southeast side of the Kayaderosseras mountain, it occurs in the shape of pudding stone, composed of rounded pebbles of quartz, from the size of small shot, to that of a man's head, cemented by coarse ferruginous sand. The masses are largest where the formation unites with the primitive rock, and decrease as we rise the ridge, until they pass into a uniform quartzose stone, which overlays it. Broken, rounded, fragments of this formation are found over the country, and abundantly along the valley between the Palmertown and Kayaderosseras mountains, which is, also, extensively, but thinly overlaid with the quartzose rock above mentioned; alternating with, or passing into the conglomerate. Upon this sandstone, lie patches of metalliferous limestone, which may, possibly, be traced twenty miles through the extent of the valley.

The principal rocks of this primitive formation, are granite, gneiss, sienite, hornblende, mica slate, granular limestone, steatite, serpentine, and sandstone.

The granitic rocks, comprehending well defined granite and gneiss, are the most abundant; but the latter pervade the whole district. Here, as in other granitic regions, they run into each other, and the line of demarcation is frequently difficult to be ascertained. Where the mica is in excess, the stone becomes slaty or schis-

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.

1. Proposed Geological Survey. 2. Primitive Formation—Northern District—Mineral Constituents and Localities—Southern District—Highlands—Beds of Marble of Dutchess and West Chester—Notice of Long and Staten Islands. 3. Transition, and Lower Secondary Formations—Characteristics—Extent—Vast Limestone Districts—Subordinate Series, comprehending Saliferous, Ferriferous and the Lower Lias, or Water Lime—Rocks—Salt Springs—Gypsum—Southern Sandstone District—Basaltic Rocks—Pallisades. 4. Secondary Formation—Characteristics—Extent—Coal—Peat. 5. Tertiary Formation—Constituents—Locality. 6. Latest Deposits. 7. Soils—Their Dependence on Geological Constituents—Primitive—Transition and Secondary Soils—Their Respective Properties. 8. Condition of Agriculture in the several parts of the State.

1. No general geological survey has yet been made of the state of New York: but the legislature has instituted measures for minute explorations and consequent development of the geological formation of the country and the mineral treasures, which it is known to possess. A resolution of the 18th April, 1835, directed the Secretary of state "to report to the legislature, at its next session, the most expedient method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the state, which shall furnish a scientific and perfect account of its rocks, soils, and minerals, and of their localities; a list of all its mineralogical, botanical, and zoological productions; and provide for procuring and preserving specimens of the same; together with an estimate of the expenses, which may attend the prosecution of the design and of the cost of publication of an edition of three thousand copies of the report, drawings, and geological map of its results."

The Secretary, invoking the aid of many scientific gentlemen in different parts of the country, prepared a valuable report, in which he took a cursory but highly interesting view of the prevailing rocks, and minerals, of their localities, of their usefulness in agriculture and the arts, with some remarks upon the zoology and botany of the state; and submitted a comprehensive and well digested plan for the contemplated survey, which was adopted by the legislature, March, 1836. Four competent persons are to be appointed to the service, for which \$26,000, per annum, is appropriated for four years.

To execute the plan of survey proposed by the legislature, several years will be requisite; and as some general geological recognizances have been made of the whole state, and more minute ones of several portions of it, we propose, from these materials, imperfect as they are, to give a concise, and general outline of its geological features. In this essay, avoiding all speculation, and seeking only a registry of facts, we shall adhere to the broad classification of geological formations into primitive, transition, secondary, and tertiary, which, in the present limited state of our knowledge, has the advantage of simplicity; disregarding the distinction between upper and lower secondary, as some geologists class the latter with the transition.

THE PRIMITIVE FORMATION.

2. The primitive formation, is so called because it consists of rocks in which no fossil remains of animals, or vegetables are found, and which are supposed to have been formed prior to the creation of organized beings. Such rocks, are generally very hard, in immense masses, and, constituting the lowest part of the known surface of the earth, are the basis of all others.

Of this formation, there are two large portions in the state; separated by a broad field of transition, and called, from their relative positions, the northern and southern districts.

The *northern primitive district*, begins at or near the head of Cumberland bay, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, and runs northwest over the county of Clinton, some four miles south, of the north line of the state; and deflecting, southwest, in a course parallel with the St. Lawrence river, spreads, over Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, into the town of Wilna of Jefferson county; thence, the line turns, southeast, along the Black river, to the mouth of Black creek, of Oneida county; thence easterly to the forks of West Canada creek, five miles above Trenton Falls; thence, by an irregular, but generally southeast course, to

pense, it is said, be rendered practicable at any state of the water. By the act chartering the Bank of the United States, passed by the State of Pennsylvania, February, 1836, the canal commissioners of that state, are required to put under contract not less than 20 nor more than 40 miles of the north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal during the year; commencing at the New York state line; so that, in a short period, it may be confidently expected that a safe and commodious navigation will be made, between the Chesapeake bay and the heart of New York; to complete which, the link between the state line and the termination of the Chenango canal, at Binghamton, must be made.

A more stupendous project, however, has been proposed, and seriously recommended to the people, and the councils of the nation—that of a sloop and steamboat communication, from the Chesapeake bay, by the Susquehanna and the Chemung rivers, the Chemung canal, the Seneca lake and outlet, and a cut from the Seneca river, to Great Sodus bay, of Lake Ontario, in Wayne county. The elevation to be surmounted exceeds 900 feet. The expense of this great work has been estimated at twenty millions of dollars. The inducements to the enterprise are, the diversion of the great commerce of the lakes, present and future, from the St. Lawrence river, and the power to compete, in war, with the facilities for martial operations, which the British have obtained by the construction of the Welland and Rideau canals.

A navigable communication has also been made upon the West branch of the Susquehanna, from Northumberland to Bald Eagle creek, a distance of 65 miles, partly by canal, and partly in the river, by dams and locks.

By the act of Pennsylvania above cited, her canal commissioners are required to survey the route of a canal and slack-water navigation, from the head of the West branch division to the Allegany river; and if a sufficient supply of water cannot be obtained for that purpose, then, to ascertain the most eligible route for a rail road, between the said points, or of a communication, partly by canal and partly by rail road, as the engineer may deem advisable.

A canal, also, ascends the valley of the Juniata river, and the Frankstown branch, from Duncan's island, on the Susquehanna, to Hollydaysburg, about 128 miles.

3. The Allegany river rises on the west of the *water shed*, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and is separated from the Sinnemahoning creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna, by a portage of 23 miles. Thence, by a north course, it passes into the State of New York, near the southeast corner of Cattaraugus county; whence, curving west, it runs nearly 45 miles in that county, quitting it and the state by the southwest corner of the county. It is boatable the whole distance, through Cattaraugus; from which it receives several tributaries. Re-entering Pennsylvania, and pursuing a southwest course, of about 180 miles, it, by union with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, forms the Ohio. The trade by the Allegany, with the lakes, is considerable. Several thousand barrels of salt have, annually, passed from the Onondago salt works, and the quantity of boards and timber floated down the stream is immense. A steamboat of peculiar construction, of an hundred tons burthen, and light draught of water, has ascended the river to Olean point, or Hamilton village in Cattaraugus county, near the head of the river, and 270 miles from its mouth. A point 600 feet above the level at Pittsburg; 1400 feet above the ocean, and 2500 miles distant from it, by the course of the rivers.

The Allegany, at Pittsburg, is 747 feet above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico; Lake Erie is 565, and Pittsburg 830 feet above tide water in the Atlantic bays of Chesapeake, Delaware, Hudson, and St. Lawrence; consequently Pittsburg is 265 feet above Lake Erie. The intermediate distance, in a direct line, is 105 miles. If, therefore, a channel could be opened from the level of the Ohio, at Pittsburg, as deep as the bottom of that river, and carried into Lake Erie, the waters of the Monongahela and Allegany would flow into Lake Erie, with the velocity of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile.

The Allegany receives from this state, a most important tributary, the Connewango flowing through Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties. In the rapid march of improvement, it will, at no distant period, be rendered navigable at all seasons of the year, by dams and locks, and afford to the western counties, a most commodious outlet for their trade to the Mississippi. Already large quantities of lumber, agricultural produce, and manufactures, pass with the spring freshets, from Chautauque county to the flourishing mart of Pittsburg.

tose, and is then the true gneiss; but where the feldspar predominates, the rock becoming massive, is recognized as genuine granite.

Massive granite is found throughout the whole extent of the Palmertown and Kayaderosseras mountains. It towers in the highest peaks of the former, and breaks forth at the base and on the declivities of both. There is a remarkable locality of this rock, at the southern termination of the Palmertown range, within a mile of Saratoga springs, traversing the course of the mountain, and said to be the last of the primitive rocks which appears north of the Highlands of the Hudson. In the town of Day, on the north side of the Sacandaga river, near the road leading from Hadley to Edinburg, there is an extensive range of beautiful flesh coloured feldspar, rising through the gneiss, and running a southwest course of some miles. It is termed *granite*; but the absence of the other constituents, mica and quartz, forbids us to class it with true granite. Its character is highly crystalline.

Granite abounds also in the Clinton and Chateaugua ranges, and in the intervening valleys and ridges. It is seen in the first, in the towns of Johnstown and Mayfield, Montgomery county, and at various places in Warren and Essex counties, more to the northeast. That found three miles west of the village of Johnstown, partakes of the *graphic* character. Granite underlays the gneiss at Little Falls, is abundant in the northern towns of Herkimer county, and may be found in definite form throughout the whole of the primitive district.

So far, however, as examination has yet extended, it would seem, that, it is of a coarse structure, not sufficiently compact to be used advantageously in architecture.

The gneiss displays all the varieties which belong to this rock, is sometimes slaty, abounding with mica; at others, the slaty character is indistinct, and, it approaches the massive form.

Hornblende rock, comprehending sienite, appears in various parts of the district, and in the granitic, slaty, and porphyritic forms. In Herkimer county, it is seen at the Little Falls and at Salisbury. In Montgomery, at Clip Hill, where it is sienitic; in Saratoga county, along the western declivity of the Palmertown mountain, and the southern termination of the Kayaderosseras, in the town of Providence.

Mica slate, of the compact and fissile characters, may be found in various places over the district. It occurs, in Saratoga county, along the southern termination of the primitive region, in the town of Greenfield. Near Fitch's mills, it forms a distinct stratification, and along the mountains to the north and northeast, rests on the gneiss and forms seams in several places in the granite. It appears extensively stratified on the Palmertown and Kayaderosseras mountains. A slaty stone, composed of fine particles of quartz and mica intimately blended, and a small portion of feldspar, is abundant in Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence, counties. It is beautifully stratified in the bed and banks of the Au Sable river, and forms the walls of the wonderful ravine, through which that river flows, three miles below Keeseville. It is frequently veined and spotted with oxide of iron, but often of a clear light gray colour, which preserves its freshness under any exposure, and forms a most beautiful building material, extensively used at Keeseville, Malone, Bangor, and Potsdam. It is the gangue or matrix of much of the iron ore of the northern region.

Granular limestone is seen in all parts of the district; near the foot of the Palmer town mountain in Moreau, Saratoga county, it is abundant—of a coarse structure, and in its general character and appearance strongly resembling the Bennington and Shaftsbury marbles. But crystals of feldspar are so diffused throughout the mass as to render it unfit for the chisel. Some beds of a more useful character are said to exist in Franklin county; others of a fine quality lie near Potsdam, in St. Lawrence, the stone from which is wrought for ornamental purposes.

Steatite, soapstone, or talcose slate appears on the Indian river, and also near Canton, and in other parts of St. Lawrence county—in the towns of Moreau, Corinth and Greenfield, in Saratoga county, and in other parts of the district. That at Canton is said to be very beautiful. That, in Saratoga county, is of the variety called pot stone. The bed in Moreau is extensive, and is covered by granular limestone.

The minerals imbedded in this district are tourmaline, garnets, beryl, sulphuret of molybdena, graphite, spodumene, iron, lead, chrysoberyl, prismatic and laminated mica, coccolite, crystals of quartz, diallage, &c.

This region, very little explored, is yet known to be remarkably rich in metals. Iron is abundant in Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis, counties; in all which it is manufactured into pigs, bars, bolts, or castings. The valley of the Au Sable river has about 80 forge fires constantly employed in smelting. The Peru mines of Clinton, annually furnish ore of surpassing quality to the value of near \$40,000. And the annual exports of manufactured iron from the valley exceed in amount \$300,000. The district, so far as it has been examined, is said to bear a striking analogy in its formation to that of the iron districts of Sweden.

Graphite, plumbago or black lead crops out in many places. The deposit at Ticonderoga is extensive; and the ore of excellent quality forms a valuable article of commerce.

Sulphuret of iron, or iron pyrites is common. In Moreau, of Saratoga county, it abounds; but the most extensive deposit yet discovered is in Canton, St. Lawrence county; from which, during the last three years, much copperas has been manufactured. The ore is imbedded in hard rock, and contains so large a portion of alumina that the proprietors have found it more profitable to make the alum of commerce, than the copperas, and in the year 1835, fifteen tons were sent to market.

Lead mines in St. Lawrence county have been long known to the Indians, who, down to a late period, drew from them abundant supplies, but carefully concealed their locality from the whites. In 1835, however, a large and, it is said, an inexhaustible bed was discovered in Rossie, near Indian river, in a gangue of quartz, yielding 80 per cent. of metal. Should this prove true, it will supersede that brought from Missouri, which lately found its way to the New York market by Chicago, the lakes, and the Erie canal.

The great central portion of this primitive district is broken and sterile, apparently forbidding every effort to settle and improve it; yet a geological survey may discover beneath its surface the greatest attractions for the commercial and manufacturing enterprise of the state.

The *Southern Primitive District* comprehends, the whole of Long Island, Staten Island, Manhattan Island, the greater part of the counties of Westchester and Putnam, a large part of Dutchess, a portion of Columbia, nearly the southern half of Orange, and the northern of Rockland, counties.

The northwest line of this formation enters the state from Massachusetts, near the S. W. angle of Columbia county, in the Taghcanic mountain, and includes that and the Matteawan mountain, crossing with the latter the Hudson river, and running southwest into New Jersey. The continuation of the formation, southward, on the east side of the Hudson river, is interrupted by a narrow strip of transition slate, which bounds the Highlands. South of this strip, upon the west side of the Hudson river, is a wide field of secondary sandstone, supporting basaltic rocks, of which the Palisades, the Closter mountain, and the ridge bordering Tappan Sea, form a conspicuous part. With these exceptions, the whole country, southeast of the line above designated, is of primitive formation.

The Highlands, the most conspicuous feature of this region, are chiefly composed of gneiss, sienite, gneissoid hornblende, and granite. The gneiss sometimes passing into mica slate, and the sienite into gneissoid hornblende. The granite proper, is said never to be found in place, here, except as beds and veins in the other rocks. That in beds, is frequently thirty feet thick; coarse grained, with a base of red feldspar, and often containing adularia. That in veins, has generally a finer texture, and rarely contains the red feldspar. The direction of the veins is irregular, but most of them, are said to intersect the strata at right angles. The dip of the strata is very variable. In many places, it is vertical, in others, scarce sinking from the horizontal line. In some places, the strata are so contorted, as in a short distance to assume every possible variety of dip. The general line of bearing is N. N. E.; that, of the mountain chain. Augite, serpentine, primitive limestone, magnetic oxide of iron, and various mixtures of these with each other and with other minerals, constitute almost innumerable beds, of small extent, scattered in every direction, without any regularity in their disposition. Nearly all the varieties of pyrogene are found in the augite rocks. Siliceous limestone has been observed in but one locality, in place, but is scattered in boulders and gravel in every direction.

Scapolite and sphene are associated with the augite rocks. Hornblende exists as a constituent of the sienitic rocks, and, not unfrequently, occurs in distinct beds.

Magnetic iron ore is found in numerous beds and veins, in gneiss, and sometimes in other rocks, accompanied by copper and iron pyrites, in small quantity, as well as augite, hornblende, and its varieties, and some other minerals. Four only of these ore beds are wrought to much extent.

In the red limestone, scapolite, hornblende, and phosphate of lime, are usually associated; and with the white ones, brucite, spinelle, or graphite, mica and hornblende; and where serpentine is in connection with the limestone, diallage, amianthus, diopside, and the coccolites, white, red, and green, are usually found.

With the augite rocks are fine glassy feldspar, and adularia with mica, sometimes in six-sided prisms, scapolite crystallized and massive, sphene and copper, and arsenical pyrites in small quantities. Blende and carbonate of zinc are occasionally seen in loose masses.

Sulphuret of molybdenum is found in small quantities, usually in a matrix of milky quartz, forming beds of small extent between the strata of gneiss. Sulphurets of lead and silver are said to have been discovered.*

On the mountain, south of West Point, there is a bed of well defined granite, from which large blocks have been taken. But we may presume, that its quality for architectural purposes has not been approved, since the bed is not extensively wrought, notwithstanding the great demand for this valuable material in the city of New York, and the other cities and villages upon the river.

We abstract a further description of the geology of the Highlands from a survey made by Mr. Eaton, in company with several scientific gentlemen of the West Point Academy.

The middle portion, for 10 miles in extent, taking Buttermilk Falls as the centre, consists, almost wholly, of well characterized gneiss, with alternating layers of granite and hornblende. It is bounded south and north, by a belt of hornblende rocks two miles broad, alternating with rock resembling gneiss, in which very dark coloured lamellar hornblende seems substituted for mica. Such rocks constitute Butterhill and the Dunderberg.

At the termination of the hornblende, on either side of the mountains, transition argillite commences, alternating with transition limestone and graywacke; the latter containing terebratulites and orthocerites.

All the rocks, in the range, primitive and transition, *incline, from a vertical position, to the northwest.*†

The granitic layers, embraced by the gneiss, consist of semi-transparent quartz, of a hyaline appearance, a very little silver coloured mica, and a large proportion of grayish white feldspar, of a pearly lustre. In a few limited localities, the feldspar is flesh-coloured. Sometimes the quartz is very dark; and in some rocks, the feldspar is of sky blue.

The mica of the gneiss is almost invariably black, and the feldspar white. Extensive beds in the gneiss rock near Fort Putnam, consist chiefly of hornblende. Here are found imperfect crystals of green augite, of large size, and considerable quantities of the green coccolite variety.

Where the gneiss meets the hornblende strata in the belts, many interesting minerals are disseminated. Beautiful specimens of serpentine in calc spar are found at this junction, three miles north of the Military Academy; appearing like grass green gems, set in pearl.

Vast quantities of very dark lamellar hornblende form veins in the hornblende rock; and the same variety of hornblende is disseminated in the granitic layers of the gneiss rock, which is often, on a slight view, taken for schorl, and sometimes gives the granite a graphic appearance. Here, also, may be found the primitive trap, primitive green stone, sienite, green stone porphyry, and perhaps every variety of the hornblende rock known in any country.

Mr. Eaton observes, that in this survey he found no well characterized mica slate. The gneiss becomes more slaty near and north of Fort Montgomery, and in some spots of little extent near the Academy, and might, by some geologists, be

* The above notice of the rocks and minerals of the Highlands is extracted from the Memoir of Lieut. Mather, of West Point, who had ability and opportunity to explore them.

† On the inclination of the Rocks Mr. Mather and Mr. Eaton do not seem to agree.

called mica slate; but it always has a large portion of feldspar. It contains much soft granulated sulphate of iron, and disintegrates rapidly.

An anomalous formation was discovered in a vertical layer of slaty rock, similar to graywacke slate, firmly set in the gneiss at the base of the Dunderberg Hill, on the east side of the river.

The transition rocks bounding the Highlands north and south, bear a strong resemblance to the range of similar formation along the western foot of the Green mountains of Vermont and Massachusetts.

Gneiss is also the prevailing rock upon the easterly part of Dutchess, and Putnam counties, and over Westchester county and Manhattan Island. But it alternates with broad veins or beds of granular limestone, which extend from Sunderland in Vermont, through Dover valley, in Dutchess county, across Putnam and Westchester counties, to the North river at Sing Sing and Kingsbridge, in which very valuable marble quarries are opened, and extensively wrought.

The stone from several of these quarries in the Dover valley, gives employment to seven or eight mills erected there for cutting it into slabs. The quarries at Sing Sing produce one of the most beautiful materials for ornamental architecture in the United States, extensively used in the cities of New York, Albany, and Troy. Unfortunately, at New York it does not long retain its primitive purity of surface, being soon discoloured by the action of the salt air. One of the objects in establishing the State Prison at Sing Sing, was to employ the convicts in the quarries; on them depends the permanence of a branch of business in which about 200 of the prisoners are constantly engaged.

Other quarries, of like quality, have been opened by individuals in Westchester county. Two of them are now worked for the custom house at New York; and the price, owing to the abundance of the stone and facility of transportation, is less than that of some of the granites, from New England.

The marble at Kingsbridge is mixed with iron pyrites, which, by exposure to the weather, stain it, and hasten its decomposition. Further examinations, there, may give a purer stone.

The notable minerals, in the southern portion of this district, are glimmer, sometimes brown, at others colourless; tourmalines, black and green, rough and crystallized, often large and highly beautiful; red garnets of a friable texture; beryl, chalcidony; steatite; stellated asbestos, embedding actinolite in beautiful green crystals, from one to two inches long, sometimes running into serpentine of the noble sort, which may be cut into slabs, greenish and variegated. Some specimens are beautifully coloured; others present the appearance of vegetable forms, in painting. Here, also, is amianthus, with fibres ten or twelve inches long, by their whiteness, parallelism, and flexibility, resembling flax.

We have included the whole of Long Island in the primitive district, notwithstanding the larger portion of the southern side is alluvial; upon the principle, that, the country should be considered of the nature of the first rock, in place, even though it be buried many feet beneath the surface. The ridge known as the spine of the island is granitic, and the rocks at Hellgate, on the East river, and many places on the Sound, are of the same character, and have induced the conjecture, that the island has been, by some convulsion, separated from the main. We have spoken more fully of this island in another part of the work.

If the supposition be entertained, that Long Island was joined to the continent, we may without difficulty believe that, Staten Island formed part of Long Island, before the passage was forced by the northern floods through the narrows which separates them; since the one has the same geological character as the other. See "Richmond county."

TRANSITION FORMATION.

3. The *Transition proper*, in this state, has the smallest area of all the formations. It commences with the northern boundary, follows the eastern margin of Lake Champlain, and runs southwest over the greater part, perhaps, the whole of Washington and Rensselaer counties, the far greater part of Columbia, the northwesterly portions of Dutchess, the northern and western parts of Orange, and the easterly portion of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schenectady, and Saratoga counties. But, if we include in this class the lower secondary, it will

comprehend some central portions of Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, and Franklin counties; and a waving belt extending northwest, from Ulster county, over Greene, Albany, Schoenectady, and Schoharie; the southern parts of Montgomery and Herkimer, and the northern of Otsego; the whole of Oneida, the western part of Lewis, all of Oswego, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, the northern and greater parts of Madison, Onondaga, Yates, and Ontario, Livingston, Genesee, and Erie; striking lakes Ontario and Erie, and extending westward over the boundary of the state.*

The basis of this formation, is carboniferous slate, upon which rests graywacke and limestone; the latter including the varieties of sparry, siliceous, metalliferous, geodiferous, and corniferous, rock. The distinction between the transition proper, and the lower secondary, not always easily to be made, depends upon the inclination of the rocks, and chiefly, perhaps, on the character of their organic contents.

Of the constituents of the transition and lower secondary, we may remark, that the argillite base of the former is more inclined than that of the latter; that in both it is divided into—*clay slate*, when nearly destitute of grittiness, and contains no mica or talc; *wacke slate*, when somewhat gritty, and having mica scales; *roof slate*, when divisible into thin plates; *glazed slate*, when the natural cleavages are lined with black glazing; *jasper slate*, when combined with green flint; *siliceous slate*, when much indurated by silex; and *aluminous slate*, when highly charged with alum salt. The glazed variety contains anthracite coal, ferns, and a few animal remains. Of the transition formation, *clay slate* is found in the Williamstown mountain range, and in the bed and banks of the Hudson river. *Wacke slate* overlays the clay slate, most of the way from Massachusetts line to three miles west of Cahoes Falls, and is intimately united with the former. *Roofing slate* abounds in Hoosic, Rensselaer county, Chatham, Columbia county, and in Clinton, of Dutchess county; *glazed slate* in the beds and banks of the Hudson, from Fort Miller to Newburg.

Transition graywacke, consisting of angular quartzose sand, united by an argillaceous cement, spangled with glimmering scales, is never found above the calciferous sand rock, or metalliferous lime rock. It is termed *graywacke slate*, when the grains are so fine as to give it a homogeneous appearance, and is divisible by natural cleavages into tables; *millstone grit* and *gray rubble*, when the grains are coarse and conglomerated. Both subdivisions are often coloured green, by chlorite. The *slate* is nearly horizontal, and lies immediately on the inclined edges of the argillite, from Canada to Georgia. The *millstone grit* occupies the whole of the Shawangunk mountain, and the gray rubble, the highest ridges between the Massachusetts line and the Hudson. The *wacke* contains milky quartz, calcareous spar, and disseminated anthracite. It is a valuable building stone, in many localities; but is frequently brittle and irregular; often red and sandy.

The *second* gray wacke is distinguished from the first, by having its grains less angular, and generally some fine grains of limestone. It is always *above* the calciferous sand, and metalliferous lime, rock. The *slate* of this class, sometimes gritty, contains a few glimmering scales, and anasphaltic coal; is often soft and of a dark brown colour. The city of Utica stands on this rock, and it extends unbroken, from Salmon river on Lake Ontario, to Little Falls, and by the south side of the Falls, into Albany county. The *second* millstone grit and rubble, differ little from the first. The millstone grit may be traced from Lake Ontario to Utica, overlaying the slate. The secondary gray wacke, according to some geologists, comprehends the red saliferous sand rock.

The sparry transition lime rock, consists of carbonate of lime, intermediate in texture, between granular and compact, traversed by veins of calcareous spar, containing chlorite and calc spar—often cut into small irregular blocks by the spar, and thence termed *chequered*. The *compact* is found about New Lebanon springs; the *slaty*, three miles south of the springs, on the Hudson turnpike; the *chequered*, near the springs, and on the Little Hoosic. The *calciferous sand rock* consists of fine grains of quartzose sand, and carbonate of lime united without cement, or with small portions; the *compact*, uniform without cavities, is seen in Flint hill; the *geodiferous*, having numerous curvilinear cavities, empty, or filled with calc spar, quartz crystals, barytes, anthracite, or other minerals different from the rock, may

* On the eastern border of Washington, Rensselaer, and Columbia counties, is a strip of argillite, whose place is undetermined. Geologists hesitate, whether to call it primitive or transition. Before its character be settled, a primitive clay must be admitted.

be obtained at Flat creek, west of the Noses; the *oolitic*, consisting in part of *oolite*, of a dark colour, near Saratoga springs. Varieties may be found at the above places, and at West Canada creek, and at Little Falls. Coarse agate, in large, and fine fortification agate, in small quantities, are found at Flint hill, and in the North hill opposite Spraker's basin, on the Mohawk; and numerous quartz crystals, with pyramids at each end, some containing anthracite, in the same locality, and near Troy. In some specimens, the anthracite floats in a limpid liquid.

The *metalliferous lime rock*, composed of carbonate of lime in a homogeneous state, or in petrifications, is *compact*, when containing few of the latter, and susceptible of polish; *shelly*, when formed of the latter chiefly. The variety called *bird's eye marble*, has the mass pierced transversely by cylindric petrifications, giving the bird's eye appearance when polished. These varieties often pass into each other, and are considered as simultaneous deposits. The lower side of the last is mostly compact; differing from the upper, containing the *enerinus transversus*, *lithodendron*, *dichotomen*, and *plicatum*; whilst the upper is shelly, and contains *fungia discoida* and *polymorpha*. The *compact* is found on Otsquago creek, and west of Little Falls, and marked with bird's eye, abundantly, near Syracuse, Onondaga county; the *shelly*, at Trenton, north of Utica, and Glenn's Falls.

The *geodiferous lime rock* of the lower secondary formation, consists of carbonate of lime, combined with a small portion of argillite or quartz, in a compact state, and is generally fetid. It is termed *swinestone*, and *stinkstone*, when containing little or no sand, is irregular in its structure, fetid, and abounding in geodes; *sandy*, when of quartzose sand, stratified, slightly fetid, with few geodes. The *swinestone* is found in the bed and banks of the Erie canal, extending one mile east of Genesee river. The canal at Lockport, is cut through it to the depth of nearly 30 feet, for two miles. It forms the upper part of Niagara Falls, to the depth of 70 feet; and has many other localities in the district. The *sandy* species overlays the *swinestone*. It is well exhibited at Black Rock, immediately under the corniferous lime rock, and is in part constituted of malachite and magnesia. Specimens of this rock, after lying a year in a damp cellar, have shot forth numerous crystals of Epsom salt. The geodes contain *sulphate of strontian*, *granular gypsum*, *laminated selenite*, *anhydrous gypsum*, *fluor spar* in limpid cubes, *arragonite*, *dogtooth spar*, *brown spar*, and *waxy blende*. *Galena* has been found in small masses, imbedded in this rock; and *bitumen* in exudations upon its surface, and in geodes.

The *corniferous lime rock* of the same formation, is composed of carbonate of lime, imbedding hornstone, and numerous species of petrifications, called stone-horns. It is *compact*, when close grained, and containing hornstone in layers—*shelly*, when consisting of shells, with hornstone in nodules, or irregular masses. The former is abundant at Black Rock, and the latter at Auburn. The stratum has been traced from Lake Erie to the Helderbergs, in Albany county—up the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, and from the head of the latter to Catherine creek.

The separation of the transition and lower secondary, is not so regularly and distinctly traced, as that of the transition and primitive. Many valleys are formed of the horizontal secondary limestone, filled with shells, whilst the bounding ridges are of transition rock. The two formations interlock, and are mixed in many places, so as to require much time and attention to reduce them to the regular and proper limits, if such limits be determined.

In the transition region, the limestone, gray wacke, and wacke slate, generally occupy the valleys, and the quartzose aggregates, including the millstone grit and rubble, the ridges. The large limestone caverns are commonly found in this formation. The vast deposits of anthracite coal upon the Susquehanna, the Lehigh, and Schuylkill rivers, are given to it by Maclure; but are averred to be in the lower secondary, by Eaton and other geologists. But in his latest views, Mr. Eaton has placed them in the upper secondary. Iron and lead are the principal metals in this formation; and there are localities of both, in Columbia county.

Our notice of the transition and lower secondary limestones, shows their positions amid the formations, but gives a very inadequate idea of their extent. Their importance is such, both as to area and economical uses, as to require further description.

Upon the east side of the Hudson, a narrow strip of this formation extends from the southern shore of Lake Champlain, over Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan counties, having in some places, for miles, one un-

broken line; and at others, alternating with the slate. Its breadth is various, and it not unfrequently appears in fields or patches.

Connected with this strip, and proceeding from it, as branches from a stem, and from the central part of Ulster county, are two ramifications curving northwesterly, terminating in this state; the one, upon the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario, and, the other, upon the Niagara river and Lake Erie. They enclose a cuneiform and irregular area of carboniferous slate, gray wacke, and the saliferous sandstone, hereinafter described.

The southern branch, perhaps, from two to three miles broad, in Ulster and Greene counties, expands, as it passes over Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, and the counties westward to the lakes. Between the counties of Herkimer and Otsego, it has a breadth of about five; in Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Wayne, of nine or ten; at Genesee river, sixteen; and at Niagara and lake Erie, about 25, miles. Its length is not under 275 miles; and giving it a mean width of nine miles, it comprehends an area of 2475 square miles, or 1,584,000 acres.

Crossing the state, on the greater portion of its breadth, from east to west, it surmounts almost every elevation of surface. In the county of Albany, its summit is from 500 to 700 feet above tide, in Otsego and Herkimer, from 1200 to 1400 feet; in Oneida, Madison, and Onondaga, from 850 to 1150; at Cayuga lake, 370; at, and along, the Genesee, 500; and at Niagara river, 550, feet. Rising, from its commencement, to the sources of the Susquehanna; thence, preserving nearly a uniform elevation, to the confines of Cayuga county; thence, descending to Cayuga lake; thence, ascending gradually to Genesee river; and extending, thence, upon a nearly level plain to and over the western limit of the state. Its highest summits are frequently overlaid by third graywacke. With this diversity of altitude, it affords almost every variety of scenery. From the town of Carlisle, the great western turnpike passes over almost its whole length, and affords many opportunities for inspecting the formation.

It includes many caverns in the Helderbergs, and in Schoharie county, and probably in other places not yet explored. It forms valuable marble in Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, Herkimer, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Niagara, and Erie counties, and perhaps, in every county over which it passes. It is extensively used for building and flagging, in Auburn and Buffalo, where it is cut for architectural purposes, by the saw; and for flagging in Albany and Utica. Through the western counties, it is abundantly converted into quick lime, and its varieties are popularly known as the blue and gray. The *blue*, shelly, or corniferous, brilliant in colour, compact, and durable, and the purer carbonate yields the largest quantity of lime; the *gray*, shelly, also firm in texture, and not less durable, contains a larger proportion of siliceous matter, which, when burned, becomes a sharp sand, and diminishes the quantity of that material requisite to make it into mortar. The abundance of fuel in this district, enables the manufacturer to bring his lime profitably into market, at 12½ cents the bushel; and when this is considered, together with the excellence of the stone for building, we cannot but be surprised that it is not, as in many of the counties of Pennsylvania, the chief material for dwellings, and other structures.

Throughout its extent, the lime formation abounds with sinks and subterranean streams; the one, frequently swallowing large currents; and the other, bursting forth, in torrents adequate for valuable hydraulic purposes. The waters percolating the rock, produce in many places, much and curious calcareous tuffa; as at Chittenango, in the county of Madison; at Nine-mile creek, in Onondaga; and at the sources of the Osquaque, in Herkimer. Resting upon this formation, are numerous patches of sandstone, water lime, gypsum, clay, and marl.

The imbedded minerals are sulphate of zinc, barytes, strontian, fluuate of lime, selenite, snowy gypsum, quartz crystals, &c. &c. &c.

The northern branch of this lime formation, runs in an irregular curve from Ulster, over Greene, Albany, and Schenectady counties, into the valley of the Mohawk, east of Anthony's Nose, and pursues that valley to the west side of Fall hill; passes over the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson, to Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence river; and follows the river along its course to the boundary of the state, in 45° north latitude. Like the southern branch, it is narrow in the south, frequently under, and rarely exceeding, three miles in breadth, east of Fall hill; over Herkimer, it expands, in some places, to five miles; and in Oneida still more. Between Black river, in Lewis county, and Lake Ontario, it is 25 miles wide; along the lake to its outlet, yet wider; and upon the river, covers

the flat margin, or lower terrace. Its length may be about 175 miles, and its area, from 1200 to 1400 square miles.

Two minor branches of this ramification, stretch northward from the Mohawk valley, through Montgomery, Hamilton, and Franklin; a third through Saratoga, Warren, Essex, and Clinton, counties; and a fourth, an offset from the third, may be traced along Wood creek to, and down Lake Champlain.

This district contains the various species which characterise the southern, and like it, is chequered with fields and patches of calcareous sandstone, porous sandstone, and gray wacke, and has similar imbedded minerals.

Mr. Eaton has classed the *saliferous*, the *ferriferous*, and the lower *lias* rocks, as subordinate series of the lower secondary formation.

There are two extensive localities of the variegated or saliferous sandstone, the northern and the southern. The former commences in the southeast part of the town of German Flats, Herkimer county, and extends nearly in a western direction into Upper Canada. It comprehends the southern portion of Oneida and Madison, the northeasterly of Onondaga, the westerly, and greater part of Oswego, and the northerly parts of Wayne, Monroe, and Niagara, counties. Its length is about 210 miles. It is 7 miles broad upon the Niagara river; 24 at Little Sodus bay; 27 between the mouth of Oswego river, and the Erie canal, in Camillus; 19 between the southeast part of the county of Oswego, and the Canaseraga creek, in Madison county; 9 at Oriskany, in Oneida county; and it terminates in a point in Herkimer county.

This sandstone, is sometimes red, at others gray. Generally, the red prevails west of Oneida county; but in that county, and in the country to the eastward, the gray predominates. It is known to rest, in many places, upon the gray wacke, and that rock is supposed to be every where its base. Its stratification may be well observed at the ravine of the Genesee river, below Rochester, at Oak Orchard, and Eighteen Mile creeks, and upon other streams. It is frequently used as a building stone; but portions are subject to rapid disintegration, as may be observed in the Rochester aqueduct. In the Oneida and Seneca vale, and in the valley of the Canandaigua, it is deeply covered by alluvion; and at Salina, and Montezuma, is discoverable only by boring or digging. The strata vary greatly in thickness.

The cement is argillaceous, and the rock contains animal remains. In the town of German Flats, it has a prodigious number of bivalve shells. This rock is called *marl slate*, when soft and slaty, and containing minute grains of carbonate of lime; *sandy*, when in blocks and layers, composed principally of quartzose sand. Its varieties are *greyband*, the uppermost layers of bluish grey; and *conglomerate*, consisting of rounded pebbles of red, gray, or rust colour.

The lands within this district are fertile, and may be classed among the best in the state.

The *ferriferous rock* is sometimes soft, slaty, and argillaceous; at others, hard and siliceous. It contains a red argillaceous iron ore. It is subdivided into the *slaty*, of a green, or bluish green, smooth, soft slate, generally under the layer of ore; and the *sandy*, composed of gray, or rusty, gray aggregates of quartzose sand, in compact blocks or layers, overlaying the ore. The *conglomerate*, is a variety similar to that of the saliferous rock.

The metalliferous rock reposes upon the saliferous, every where west of the Little Falls. A layer of red argillaceous iron ore, about a foot and a half thick, lies between the sandy and slaty divisions, or alternates with one or both. The softest variety of the ore, is termed *reddle*, and is used as paint. *This stratum of iron extends east and west about 200 miles.* The ore is easily reduced, and the iron makes excellent castings. In Herkimer, it is too meagre to be profitably worked; but in Oneida, and westwardly, it is generally rich, yielding from 15 to 30 per cent. The best is soft and unctuous, and may be rubbed to pieces between the fingers. Marine and fresh water petrifications have been found in the oxide.

The *lias rock* or *liasoid*, is an argillaceous limestone, with an admixture of magnesia, iron, and finely pulverized quartz, forming a compound of homogeneous aspect. It is termed *argillaceous*, when the clay prevails; and *calcareous*, when lime predominates. This rock furnishes the invaluable cement, which hardens alike in air and water, and becomes an artificial stone, scarcely less durable than granite. Its use was discovered by Mr. Canvass White, whilst employed on the Erie canal; and it is, now, applied to most architectural works in which great firmness and du-

rability are required. It is most advantageously used for cisterns and conduits; and being more plastic than clay, may be formed into ornaments, for buildings of every variety. It extends along the stage road, from 30 miles west of Utica, to Genesee river; is abundant in Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, and the western counties, in Albany, and in Ulster county, upon the Rondout creek. In the last locality the cement is very extensively manufactured.

But the great wealth of this subordinate series of rocks, is in the salt and gypsum it contains.

Salt springs are found in that portion of the formation, extending more than 180 miles from the town of Vernon, Oneida county, westward to the Niagara river. Those now known, rise, respectively, in the counties of Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara. Those in Onondaga and Cayuga only, are at present used for the manufacture of salt. The brine of the others being weak, and consequently requiring an expense of labour and fuel which denies a profitable product. The works at Montezuma have declined for some years, but are not yet wholly abandoned. Those at Salina, Liverpool, Geddes, and Syracuse, yield the large quantities of salt, so useful to the citizens, and productive to the state treasury.

The salt springs around the Onondaga lake, were known to the aboriginal inhabitants, who communicated their knowledge to the white settlers. One of the latter, about 45 years since, with an Indian guide in a canoe, descended the Onondaga creek, and by the lake approached the spring on Mud creek. Salt water was obtained by lowering to the bottom, then four or five feet below the surface of the fresh water of the lake, an iron vessel, which filling instantly with the heavier fluid, was drawn up. In this way, by boiling the brine, a small quantity of brownish coloured, and very impure salt, was obtained. With the settlement of the country, the vicinage was explored, and many other sources of brine discovered. Many wells were sunk, generally to the depth of 18 feet. There was a great difference in the strength of the water which they afforded; varying with the seasons, and diminishing in drought nearly one-third. With the introduction of hydraulic machinery for pumping, in 1822, a more rapid influx of brine has been produced, with an increase of strength, from 20 to 25 per cent.; standing at 13° on the hydrometer of Beaumé, of which the point of saturation is 22°. That degree has, with little change, been since maintained.

The springs are in the marsh extending round the head of the lake. This marsh was formerly two miles long, and half a mile broad, but has been diminished by an artificial reduction of the lake. The plain, on which are the lake, and the villages of Salina and Syracuse, is bounded on the south by hills of gentle ascent and moderate elevation. The soil of the plain consists of vegetable earths, imperfectly decomposed, marls, clays, loams, sand, and gravel.

The principal springs are at Salina and Geddes. From the former the water is obtained for the works at Salina, Liverpool, and Syracuse. The well has been excavated to the depth of 22 feet, by 10 in diameter.

A difference of opinion prevails relative to the source of the brine. From the fact that the circumjacent rocks, when exposed to the humidity of a cellar, gave forth crystals of salt, Mr. Eaton inferred, that, the brine was produced by their elementary materials. This opinion he supposed to be supported by the absence of gypsum in the saliferous rock here. But he appears to have erred in this, since we are assured by Mr. Forman, that "it is a matter of general notoriety, that lumps of gypsum are thrown up in digging salt springs and wells in the village; and in sinking a salt well at Montezuma, 116 feet deep, beautiful specimens of gypsum were found, nearly transparent." Dr. Lewis C. Beck, and others, also dissent from this opinion; and it would seem, from later publications, that Mr. Eaton has not full confidence in his hypothesis. The general opinion is, that *beds* of rock salt, exist here, as at other salt springs; and it is sustained by the fact, that the geological character of the strata, through which the brine passes, resembles that of the strata overlaying the beds of rock salt, near Norwich, in Cheshire, England; and that of the strata in the vicinity of the salt mines at Cardona, in Spain; and in other localities in Europe. Whether such deposits of rock salt have an oceanic or volcanic origin will, perhaps, ever remain a vexed question.

If such beds be here, they lie at great depth. Borings have been made at Onondaga, at several points; in one instance, to the depth of 250 feet, without finding

fossil salt, and without passing through the saliferous rock; much of the distance being in cemented gravel. But the very important fact was elicited, that the strength of the brine increased with the depth of the well.

The salt beds in Cheshire, were discovered about 160 years ago, in boring for coal, at about 125 feet below the surface; and have been since penetrated to nearly twice that depth. But the salt mines of Wilielska, near Cracovia, in Poland, are worked at the depth of 750 feet; and those of Eperies, at 990 feet. The failure, therefore, to discover beds of fossil salt here, should not discourage further efforts.

The strength of the brine, at Salina, is very remarkable. Three hundred and sixty gallons of sea water, on our coast, yield 75 lbs. of salt; while 55 gallons from the Onondaga springs, give the same quantity. The analysis of the brine from the Salina spring, made by Dr. Lewis C. Beck, gives

Carbonate of lime, - - -	1.79
Sulphate of do. - - -	4.20
Muriate of do. - - -	3.48
Muriate of Magnesia, - -	2.57
Muriate of Soda, (pure salt) -	143.50

155.54

The manufacture of salt, at Salina, has increased rapidly, producing, from the duty paid to the state, a very large revenue. In 1824, the product was 800,000 bushels. With the facilities for transportation, it has steadily augmented. It was, in

<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Duty.</i>
1831—1,441,559	giving	\$ 122,769 86
1832—1,652,986	- - -	179,096 46
1833—1,838,646	- - -	227,860 05
1834—1,943,252	- - -	160,782 98
1835—2,222,694	- - -	118,364 92

Should beds of rock salt be discovered, and rendered accessible, this source of public wealth must be greatly enlarged. The salt beds near Norwich, England, produce more than 150,000 tons annually—nearly three times as much as the annual product of the Onondaga springs.

The duty, previous to the year 1834, was 12½ cents the bushel. It was reduced to six cents, in that year, by an alteration in the Constitution, in consequence of the reduction of the impost on foreign salt. This change accounts for the diminished revenue in 1834 and 1835, upon the increased product.

The market for this salt is now very extensive. Large quantities are sent to Canada; and by the lakes and portage at Chicago, into the western states. It is possible that the latter section of country may hereafter derive much of its supply from Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the increased facilities for transportation in that quarter. But the advantages, constantly increasing in that regard, possessed by New York, and the vast growth of the population of the west, assure her the means of successful competition.

The *gypsum* of this district is scarcely less interesting than the salt. Their association is so common, that it has been regarded as almost invariable. Gypsum lies in beds, through an extent of country of more than 200 miles in length, by about 12 in breadth. It is said not to be in immediate contact, with the strata through which the brine is drawn, at Salina. It abounds, however, in the vicinity, but is not met with in the wells at greater elevation than the salt marshes. Mr. Eaton asserts, that all the gypsum of the salt district, exists in limited beds in the contiguous strata of calc slate; and that there are three distinct strata between those which contain the gypsum, and those which contain the salt. Dr. L. C. Beck concurs in the opinion, that it is not associated with the salt formation here. Others, however, aver, that gypsum and salt, are associated in this district, as in Europe. We have seen, that, the former has been found in lumps, in wells, in Onondaga; and in boring for salt water at Montezuma, several layers of gypsum were penetrated, before reaching the brine, and in immediate contact with the strata containing the latter. Should the supposition of Messrs. Eaton and Beck prove correct, the case will be anomalous. It was for a time supposed, that gypsum was wanting in the immediate vicinity of the salt mines of Cardona; but subsequent

examination, showed gypsum to enter largely into the formation of the mountain of salt.

Gypsum, associated with rock salt, is believed to be almost universally anhydrous, though sometimes mixed with common gypsum. That of our district, seems to be the common, containing, in 100 parts, 21 of water, 32 of lime, and 47 of sulphuric acid. But no inference should hence be drawn, that, beds of rock salt are not in the vicinage; since, anhydrous gypsum, exposed to the atmosphere and the action of water, is converted into common gypsum.

Gypsum is found in the counties of Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Orleans, and Niagara. It abounds also in Upper Canada. The formation comprehends the varieties of selenite, coxcomb, and snowy. It is extensively quarried in Lennox and Sullivan, Madison county, near the Erie canal; in Manlius, and other parts of Onondaga; on the east side of Cayuga lake; at Galen and Lyons, in Wayne; in the county of Ontario, along the Canandaigua outlet; and in East and West Bloomfield; at Caledonia, and other places, in Livingston county, &c. &c. It is sent in large quantities to distant markets, by the Erie canal, and by the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, the Chemung canal, and the Ithaca and Owego rail road, and the Susquehanna river; reaching, by this latter route, the rich counties of Pennsylvania. Its value, as a fertilizer of the soil, especially, for the product of grass, cannot be too highly appreciated, wherever its effects are not neutralized by the salt atmosphere of the ocean.

The beds commonly lie about ten feet below the surface, and rarely exceed 30 feet in thickness. They are often denuded by the streams.

The southern sandstone district, covers that portion of Rockland county, (about one half its area,) which is on the south of the line of the narrow strip of transition; and extends southwest over the state of New Jersey. No salt or gypsum has been discovered, we believe, in this district, but it is remarkable for the basaltic ridges which it sustains, and more especially for that ridge which borders the Hudson river, from the northwest corner of Haverstraw bay, to Bergen point, on the Kill van Kuhl.

The sandstone, does not very essentially differ from that of the district already described. It is generally hard and firm; and forms, at Nyack and other places along the river, a very valuable building stone, which is quarried in large quantities. A species of this sandstone is highly valuable from its capacity to withstand the fire. In some places, however, the rock assumes a shaly slaty form, has much clay, and disintegrates rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere, forming a tolerably fertile soil. Small portions of copper pyrites and green carbonate of copper are found in it.

The basaltic ridge, is bounded on the south of Hoboken, by a narrow plain gently inclining towards the river. It rises gradually from Bergen point, and attains a height near Verdrietje's hook, of 668 feet; and further to the northwest, some of its summits rise to 1000 feet. It curves around the Tappan sea, leaving in the cove an agreeable, but limited, champaign country. The average width of the ridge may be about two miles, with a summit of table land. From its western brow there is a gradual descent into the valley of the Hackensac. Its eastern side is generally precipitous. From a point, a short distance above Hoboken, to near Slote creek, it presents a perpendicular wall, increasing in its northern progress from 200 to 517 feet in height, in which are numerous vertical fissures, crossing each other in every direction, forming basaltic columns from which the name "*Palisades*" is derived. The face of the ledge is bare, but vegetation is occasionally seen in the crevices. From the apparent base of the precipice to the river's edge, there is a steep declivity covered with angular blocks, the debris of the mountain, occasionally shaded with trees. From Weehawk to Fort Lee, a distance of 7 miles, precipitous ledges and steep declivities alternate with intervals which admit of cultivation.

This basalt rock, comprehends, perhaps, every variety of the formation. Here are the *Amygdaloid*, amorphous and containing cellulæ, empty or filled, and sometimes having the warty appearance and resembling slag, and thence called *toadstone*—the basaltic *Brescia* or *trap tuff*, consisting of pebbles, and angular grains cemented:—the *columnar basalt* in prismatic polygons more or less regular, sometimes articulated consisting of hornblende, feldspar, and epidote, with which *prehnite* compact and radiated is sometimes blended. At the base of the moun-

tain bordering the river, in many places, secondary argillaceous schist, conglomerate, red, white, yellow, and purple sandstone, and indurated clay alternate, in strata nearly horizontal, the inclination being from 8 to 10 degrees. In this may be observed, in some few places, a compact white stone resembling the Portland stone of England. A very fine view is obtained of this formation from the river.

Beneath the Nyack Hills, Dr. Mitchell informs us, the bones of land animals were found in a stratum of loam underlying a mass of sandstone 8 feet thick upon which was arable soil 4 feet deep. Patches of the red sandstone and lias lime are seen in the Kaatsbergs in Ulster and Greene counties.

UPPER SECONDARY FORMATION.

4. That part of the state, which lies south and west of the great district last described, consists of the Upper Secondary Formation, more broadly distinguished from the transition formation than the lower secondary by the horizontal position and the constituents of the strata. The third graywacke, which is the lowest of the series, is an aggregate of quartzose sand and pebbles, less angular than those of the second, and generally containing fine grains of limestone, with *iron pyrites*, at greater or less intervals, and thence termed *pyritiferous slate* and *grit*. It rests upon the cherty or corniferous, called the carboniferous, lime rock by foreign geologists. This graywacke is also called carboniferous slate, as it embraces the great coal measures.

It contains a quartzose formation, common but not universal, resting on the graywacke, composed of millstone grit and rubble, distinguishable from those of previous formation, more by the position of the stratum, than by other qualities. This stratum is uppermost in the higher ridges of the Allegany and Catskill mountains. It is often wanting in the lower, leaving the next calcareous deposit immediately on the third graywacke, as upon the Helderbergs.

The calcareous stratum usually resting on the last is *oolitic* containing more or less carbonate of lime of an earthy texture; in minute spheres combined with fine grains of quartz, or made up, chiefly, of fragments of corallines. The *siliceous* variety is found, in place, in fields, or in large boulders, every where upon the ridges of the Allegany and over the great western valley. It is generally dark brown or black, and the lime disintegrating on the surface, leaves the quartz blackened, apparently by the dissolution of the pyrites. The *coral rag* appears in the coral cave on the Helderbergs.

This formation embraces, as is said, the whole of the coal formation of Pennsylvania and of the West. The coal resting upon a floor of the corniferous lime, and having a roof of third graywacke. In this state, it comprehends the western portions of Orange, Ulster, and Greene, the whole of Sullivan, Delaware, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque; the southern part of Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison, Otsego, and Schoharie, counties.

Throughout the whole of this region, bituminous shale is found; frequently containing so much bitumen, as to be inflammable; as on lake Erie, south of Eighteen mile creek, and at the Honeoye and Conesus lakes. Springs of petroleum rise in it, at the head of Oil creek, in Cattaraugus county, and upon Cattaraugus creek, near lake Erie; and springs of carburetted hydrogen gas, are abundantly dispersed over it: for the localities of which, reference may be had to our index. Large fields of quartzose or sandrock, spread over the district—in the southeast part of Chautauque, the southern of Cattaraugus, the southwestern and central of Allegany—the eastern of Steuben—the northwest and the eastern of Tioga—the southeast of Cortland—and the southwest of Chenango—the greater part of Delaware—the western part of Sullivan, and Ulster, and the southwest section of Greene, counties. This sandstone, frequently hard and compact, affords in many localities, a valuable building material.

COAL.

The identity of this upper secondary formation, with that of the coal measures of Pennsylvania, the bituminous shale, the abundance of carburetted hydrogen, or inflammable gas, the issue of petroleum, the discovery of thin beds of bituminous coal—and the striking similarity which exists between the saliferous sand-

stone regions of the state, and the coal district of Newcastle, in England, have caused lively hopes, of discovering fossil coal, in sufficient quantity to make the working of the beds profitable.

The limited and imperfect explorations of the country, have, as yet, yielded little to gratify these hopes, unless the bed of bituminous coal, discovered near the petroleum spring, in Cattaraugus, prove, as it is said to be, an exception. Veins of anthracite, have been denuded in the Kaatsbergs, and inconsiderable seams have been found elsewhere, in the red sandstone. After weighing probabilities, and comparing the results of his numerous observations, Mr. Eaton has arrived at the conclusion, that, all hopes of discovering valuable coal beds in the state of New York, are necessarily limited to the second coal formation, in which the anthracite coal beds of Pennsylvania, are embraced; which formation, he considers identical with that, stretching along the foot of the Kaatsbergs and Helderbergs, by the way of Utica, to big Salmon river, on lake Ontario. And he further observes, that if coal be found, in this district, it will probably be, at the depth of 600 feet below the surface, and of the bituminous kind. His views are given at length, in an article read before the Albany Institute, in 1830; part of which has been published in Silliman's Journal, vol. 19, p. 21.

His opinions, so far as they relate to the non existence of coal, in the upper secondary region, have been controverted, by Mr. David Thomas, in a short memoir, published in the same volume, p. 326. But, if coal is to be procured from the saliferous sandstone formation, only at the depth of 600 feet, it would seem, that New York may be more certainly and cheaply supplied, with this desirable fuel, by extending and perfecting her natural and artificial communications with the great coal districts, of her sister states, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

PEAT.

Whilst speaking of fuel, we are naturally led to advert to the deposits of *peat*, which are found in the state. Extensive beds of this vegetable aggregate lie—in the town of Canaan, in Columbia county, sufficient, as is supposed, to supply the inhabitants with fuel for a thousand years—in Clinton, northeast, and Rhinebeck, of Dutchess county—in the Drowned Lands, of the Wallkill, in Orange county—in the Montezuma marshes—Sacandaga, Fly, and some of the Cedar swamps of the Oneida and Seneca vales, and in other basins of the state. That, in the counties along the Hudson, especially in Columbia and Orange counties, is said to be of an excellent quality, and, lying in sections of country in which fuel is rapidly becoming scarce, may, at no distant period, form a valuable article in domestic economy, at a distance from the navigable waters, by which supplies of anthracite coal are obtained.

TERTIARY FORMATION.

5. The tertiary formation, the latest of the classified series, spreading over the surface of the globe, consists—in the lower stratum, of *plastic* or *potter's* clay, which when white is called *pipe clay*; and will not effervesce with acids—In the second stratum, of marly clay, which will effervesce with strong acids, and which frequently encloses, near its lower surface, lignite or wood coal, iron stone, bog ore, iron pyrites, &c.; and, in some localities, green sand, or chlorite chalk, having numerous animal remains vertebrated and invertebrated. This stratum is almost universal, in situations, where it is not subject to be washed away; and containing muriate of lime, renders the water in it, hard—In the third stratum, of a quartzose formation of marine sand, and crag—the *sand*, consisting of fine loose grains of quartz, which may mostly be poured; the *crag* formed of pebbles, clay, and loam, cemented by clay or iron, as *pudding stone* and *hard pan*; or not cemented, as *stratified gravel*; or united by adhesion, as the arenaceous concretions, on Green Island, near Troy:—And in the fourth stratum, of *shell marl*.

Potter's clay appears near the water's edge of Lake Champlain, and in many other localities over the state; *marine sand* occupies a broad belt on the west side of the Hudson, from Lake Champlain, to Greene county, comprehending large portions of Saratoga, and Albany counties;—*shell marl*, in insulated or continued layers, fields or patches, generally reposing on marine sand, or crag, in bottom grounds, in every part of the Catskill, and Allegany ranges and in the

western valley of the state. This marl consists chiefly of broken, pulverized and entire shells of the genus *helix* (snails), and often imbeds calcareous tuffa. In many places, it is formed into brick-like blocks, and burned into good quick lime.

It is remarkable that the tertiary deposits, contain the bones of mammiferous quadrupeds, frequently as perfect in their organization, as any of the existing species of land quadrupeds, but belonging mostly to extinct genera or species, and that, the strata have frequent alternation of beds; some containing the bones of marine and others the bones of land, animals. In these strata, lie the bones of the Mastodon discovered in this state, in other parts of the United States, in South America, and in Europe.

LATEST DEPOSITS.

6. The latest unstratified anomalous deposits, are classed as—*Diluvion*, supposed to have been made by the deluge, and composed of vegetable mould gravel, sand and loam, localities, of which are found along the canal from Little Falls to Genesee river, and under the city of Troy, and beneath all the ancient elevated forests—*Postdiluvion*, consisting of pebbles, gravel, and fine sediment, found in the bed of the Hudson, 40 feet thick, between Troy and Albany, and in the valleys of most large streams.—*Analluvion* formed by the disintegration of the exposed surface of all rocks; called *argillaceous*, when the detritus is fine and adhesive, and *granulated*, when in coarse grains or friable.

Among these latest deposits, *basalt* is ranked.

OF SOILS.

7. One of the most important advantages derived from the science of geology is the knowledge of the formation of soils, and of their relative fertility. Except in case of *diluvion*, or postdiluvion, it must be obvious that all soils partake of the character of the underlying rocks, from which they are formed, by disintegration; and that their *natural* capacity for vegetable production depends upon the constituents of the debris, as does, in a great measure, *their improvable quality*. For, if the soil do not contain the proper food for plants, or will not retain it when supplied, nor permit the proper absorption of heat and moisture, we must seek in vain, for fertility. These qualities exist in different degrees in the soils formed, respectively, from the several classes of rocks.

In considering the natural fertility of the soil, we must put out of view, all animal or vegetable manures, whether afforded by decayed vegetation, or supplied by human industry, except inasmuch as the properties of the original soil may conduce to the retention and preservation of the adventitious cause of fertility. Lands usually cleared in the United States for cultivation, have a stratum of black vegetable mould, deep in proportion, to the original properties of the soil, the time of accumulation, and the level which preserves it from transportation by currents.

While this mould remains, the cultivator is rewarded by abundant crops; enjoying, for the few years before he exhausts it, not only the natural supply of manure of that period, but the supply furnished for many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. Such was, probably, the cause of the exuberant fertility of the lands in Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties, many years ago; and the negligence of preserving this manure or supplying its expenditure by proper culture, the reason of the discontent which had subsequently prevailed in relation to the yet truly valuable lands of these counties.

It is only when this mould is exhausted that the difference between a granite, and a limestone soil appears; that it becomes obvious, that, the granite affords only sand, mixed with a small proportion of clay, and that the clay is subject to filter through the aggregate of the gravel—that the limestone, facile of decomposition and solution, furnishes with every rain, food for vegetation, and the medium through which it may receive the other necessary fluids for its growth.

With these prefatory remarks, we proceed to state concisely, the nature of the several formations of rocks, as adapted by their analluvion to promote vegetation.

In this view, rocks are divisible, into two classes, crystalline and deposition.

The former are difficult and slow of disintegration; and decomposing by a disunion of their crystals, fall into angular gravel, through which fluids pass more or

less rapidly, in proportion to the size of the crystals, and in the further process of decomposition form beds of granular sand.

Rocks of deposition, composed of particles of other rocks, when decomposed, fall into earth, pervious to fluids according to the nature of the particles; which, having been once already decomposed, form a mass sufficiently compact to prevent the fluids from bearing with them the finer particles. Such soils are, perhaps, on this account, more easily carried off by water from the steep sides of hills; but they are better adapted than the former to retain whatever manures may be given to them.

The primitive rocks are crystalline—generally situated on the higher elevations—have no remains, vegetable or animal—absorb little moisture, or heat, have little or no soluble constituent, and are destitute of coal. Granite is the hardest, and least convertible into soil. Gneiss is more easily decomposed and yields some clay. Mica slate, still more readily decomposed, gives also more argil. Clay slate, forms a tough and strong soil, retentive of the little nutriment it receives.

The accidental beds of limestone, hornblende, and serpentine, forming part of the primitive, are generally too inconsiderable to affect much the nature of the soil, and are subject, though in a less degree, to the objections applicable to the granitic rocks. But their almost perpendicular position bringing their edges to the surface, renders a mixture of their components an almost certain consequence of their decomposition, and probably forms a better soil, than either, alone, would make. The debris of the limestone, from its calcareous matter, forms, perhaps, the best of the primitive soils, and that of the hornblende, the next, on account of the pyrites it contains. Serpentine, though decomposing easily into stiff clay, is too adhesive for the vegetable roots to penetrate.

It follows from these observations that the soils of primitive formation, are always less productive than those of later formations, and that when the usual coat of vegetable mould is exhausted, can be rendered fruitful only at much cost and by judicious culture.

The transition rocks, consisting of particles from the decomposition of other rocks, are more easily converted into fertile soil. They contain some vegetable and animal remains—have more or less calcareous matter—from the roundness of their particles, absorb heat and moisture—imbed portions of anthracite and carbonaceous substance—but have a portion of the disadvantages of the primitive from the altitude of their position; occupying commonly high and broken countries.

The sandstone of the transition, decomposes slowly into a light gravelly soil; the graywacke forms also a sand and gravel, but the lime and clay which it contains, make it tolerably fertile. The graywacke slate, consisting of small rounded particles with much clay mixed with lime, and alternating with beds of limestone, decomposes into fine loam, favorable to vegetation. The limestone, in large fields, gives a highly fertile soil, but sometimes sparsely supplied with water, by reason of the drainage in subterranean ducts. This is often prevented by the alternation of graywacke slate, which stopping the drain, throws the water to the surface. The alternation of strata, in the transition districts, gives the great advantage of commixture of soils.

The secondary class of rocks is most favourable to vegetable production. It forms extended level plains, dropping by steps, rarely precipitous; its aggregations are soft, and easily reducible to mould. It contains, abundantly, vegetable and animal remains; much limestone and rocks highly charged with lime; has many beds of gypsum and salt, and in most districts, of coal—and it readily absorbs and tenaciously preserves heat and moisture.

The oldest red sandstone, one of the principal members of this class, partakes of the properties of the transition, in having a large portion of cement of fine clay mixed with oxide of iron, and forms a good soil; while other sandstones, united by the infiltration of water with a smaller proportion of cement, decompose into dry and barren sand.

The limestone, alternating with a slaty clay, forms an excellent loam, and limestone alone, equally good soil when not desiccated by subterranean drains.

The slate every where charged with animal relics, with bitumen, sulphur, and carbon, forms a menstruum, which, if not the most favourable for wheat, is admirably adapted to grasses and summer crops.

This analytical view of the constituents for soils of the several geological for-

mations, taken in connection with the topographical notice of those formations, makes a description *raisonnée* of the agricultural capacity of the several sections of the state. It accounts for the *natural* barrenness of the counties of Warren, Essex, and Clinton; of the northern portions of Washington, Montgomery, and Herkimer; of the eastern parts of Lewis, and the southeastern of St. Lawrence, and the south of Franklin; of the eastern of Columbia, the southern of Dutchess, and Orange; of the northern of Rockland and of the greater part of Putnam, Westchester, New York, Long Island, and Staten Island; exhibiting the source of sterility in the unrelenting hardness of the underlaying rock.

We say the *natural* barrenness, for many of these portions have been rendered productive by careful cultivation. When this primitive country was covered with a stratum of vegetable mould, it doubtless gave a fair return for cultivation; and, as the mould became exhausted, the stimulus of a near and ready market, for the country on the North River and the sea board, excited the inhabitants to the labour and skill necessary to produce profitable crops, under which they continued to raise grain for home consumption, with a surplus for exportation. But when the facility of transportation by the Erie canal brought the products of the more fertile, secondary formation of the central and western counties into competition, we learn at once why all the endeavours of capital and skill have failed, not only in the primitive, but in the transition, districts of the East, to maintain the rivalry; and why the cultivation of grain has, in a great measure, given place to that of grass, and the rearing of cattle and sheep, and small meats for the supply of the great cities and villages, and the numerous manufactories which have grown up, and are rapidly increasing therein.

In a survey of the primitive and transition districts, upon the Hudson, we observed with surprise the almost total disuse of lime as a manure, where it can be procured at a very reasonable price, by reason of the abundance of the stone and the supply of anthracite coal from the Delaware and Hudson canal. In a country of similar formation, extending over the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania, the most extensive use is made of this invaluable fertilizer. From 40 to 140 bushels an acre, are applied in a ratio to the strength of the soil; and farms of 100 acres have had bestowed upon them, in ten years, from 3,000 to 6,000 bushels. Within a short period, lime has also been applied, with highly beneficial results, to the arenaceous and argillaceous soils of New Jersey. The slate soils on the north side of the Kittatinny valley, warmed by lime, are so productive in wheat, that the proprietors claim for them a preference over the limestone soils, as they become equally fertile, are more easily tilled, and are less subject to suffer from frost. Can any good reason be given, why the like effects should not be produced upon the loams of Westchester, and Putnam, the red sand of Rockland, and the clays of all the slate districts, the marine sands of Albany and Saratoga, along the Hudson?

In this view of the geological composition of soils, we see the causes of the renewed fertility of many farms in Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Oswego, counties, on which improved husbandry has given to the surface, by deep ploughing, the calcareous manures, which lay beneath the exhausted vegetable mould, and find the secret, why every effectual ploughing, is the source of renovated vegetation. In this view, too, we discover the source of the *perpetual* fertility of the soils of the great wheat counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Livingston, and Genesee, in the lime gravel, which overspreads them, rapidly disintegrating as it is stirred by the plough, incessantly imparting the nutriment expended on vegetation. In the greater abundance of organic remains, and of calcareous deposits, spread over the southwestern counties, we behold the cause of the superior productiveness, in wheat, of the uplands over the valleys; where such uplands are not rendered too moist, by the hard pan retentive of water; and in the hard pan itself we find, by that retentiveness, its value in the production of grass.

In the description of the several counties, the reader will find notices of their general geological characters, and of the minerals they contain.

8. From the constituents of soils, to the condition of their culture, the transition is obvious. In the older counties and less fertile soils, much care has of late years been given, to ascertain and improve their qualities, and the art of agriculture has been much improved, with the subdivision of the large tracts, into which the country was originally apportioned. The manures adapted to the character of the soil, are carefully studied and sought for, and the advantages derivable from the

proper rotation of crops, are more universally appreciated. But one of the most useful improvements, growing, partly from experience, and partly from the necessity imposed by the opening of the eastern markets to the western region, is the appropriation of soils, exclusively, to the products for which they are adapted; and the consequent abandonment of the practice of endeavouring to compel every species, to yield crops, to which it is not congenial. Under this improved system, much of the country upon the North river has ceased to be a *grain* district. Large portions of it are devoted to horticulture, for supplying culinary vegetables to the greatly increasing population of the cities, and numerous villages; and those portions of the district, most remote from market, are rapidly being converted into pasturage.

Thus, the comparatively sterile soil of Long Island, and Westchester, is profitably devoted to the production of garden and field esculents, fruit, hay, oats, small meats, for the great market of the city; in the proximity of which, the cultivator finds ample compensation for the inferiority of soil, and the consequent greater cost of production; his lands being rendered, by this circumstance, with the facility of obtaining manures, more valuable than the rich fields of the west. The vicinity of the city, too, makes this section, the favourite of many persons engaged in commerce, who seek amusement and relaxation, and sometimes increase of wealth, from country seats and farms; and who, less regardless of cost than the mere agriculturist, compel the soil to yield, to the utmost of its capacity, and frequently introduce valuable improvements in culture, which the farmer adopts without the risk of the experiment. From these causes, this portion of the state is adorned with many very comfortable, and some splendid mansions.

Thus, too, the high and hilly grounds of Putnam county, with the free use of gypsum, have been made very productive pastures, in which the plough is comparatively little used; and which maintain large droves of cattle and sheep, but chiefly the former.

The counties of Dutchess, Columbia, and Washington, especially the first two, comprising considerable portions of limestone soil, alternating with slate, yet produce profitable crops of wheat. But, the eastern and northern portions of Dutchess, and the hilly sections of Columbia, are chiefly employed as sheep farms; and in Washington, the raising of sheep is rapidly becoming the staple business.

The transition soils of Orange county, much diversified in surface and character, are, as the lime or slate prevails, adapted to winter grains, or grass and summer crops. But, the greatest products, are of the dairy: and the butter of this county has long maintained the highest estimation. The culture of sheep, too, extends here rapidly.

Ulster and Greene counties, partaking of the geological character of Orange, but more mountainous and broken, and under inferior cultivation, generally, also produce large quantities of cattle, and sheep, and of late years, of butter and hay for export.

The portions of Albany and Saratoga counties, not covered with sand, and the portion of the latter not included in the primitive mountains, are under good cultivation. Much care is given to manuring, and the summer crops are abundant. Wheat is not unprofitable, and Albany exports large quantities. Still the best returns are obtained from cattle and sheep.

The northern counties, Warren, Essex, and Clinton, can boast little of their agriculture; yet the primitive virgin mould is scarce any where exhausted, and the forest trees grow thickly, and to a large size. The abundance of timber, and the facility of getting it to market, and the rich mineral deposits, have hitherto engaged the chief attention of the inhabitants.

The northern portions of Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, very partially cleared, level, or gently undulating, are well adapted for cultivation. Some districts produce fine crops of wheat, barley, oats, and peas; esculent roots are certain and profitable crops, and Indian corn is generally productive. No parts of the state yield more, or better, grass, and the raising of cattle and sheep is found to be the most profitable employment of the soil.

Jefferson county, almost every where overspread with limestone, is emphatically a wheat country. The system of agriculture here has, within a few years, been much improved. With the exhaustion of the vegetable mould, the discovery has been made of the riches of the sub-soil, under proper treatment.

Grain, grass, and fruit may be produced here, in equal abundance, at the will of the cultivator.

The eastern portion of Lewis, broken and stony in the hills, and but little cleared, may one day make fine sheep pasture; the lime soils on the west of the Black river, give valuable crops of wheat, and the sandy stratum of the southwestern portion, is favourable to grass.

Oswego county contains some land favourable to wheat; but the greater portion of the soil, sandy, and mixed with calcareous matter, is adapted to grass, and the county is becoming famed for dairy products. Such, too, may be deemed the predominant character of the level country along lake Ontario. In which, however, abundant crops of wheat are grown, especially in the gravelly districts, where lime forms a chief constituent of the extraordinary mounds.

The great wheat district of the state, commences in the valley of the Mohawk, above the primitive spur at Little Falls, in the fertile soil of calcareous alluvion, which overspreads the valley at German Flats. This district, comprehending the central portions of Oneida county, extends westward to the lakes; and is bounded, northward, by the north ridge of the valley, by Lake Ontario, and, southward, by a line verging southwest, from Utica to the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, at Lake Erie. This is the garden of the state—including the rich Seneca vale, and the far famed "Genesee Country." Portions of this district are sandy, and in others, the rock rises too near the surface; whilst others, are not abundantly watered. But, taken as a whole, it is not surpassed by any district of equal extent, in the United States.

Here, artificial manures are rarely used, and indeed, rarely needed. In the newly cleared lands, the richness of the mould, and of the sub-soil, is all that the farmer requires; happy if he can, by clearing away the forest, bring it forth. Amid the stumps of his trees, he ploughs as he can, not as his judgment might dictate. In tracts long cleared, deep ploughing, blending the mould and the soil, preserves the former, and turns up the latter, to disintegrate, and thus to yield its calcareous matter. Upon such farms, some attention is given to rotation in crops, with a view to the preservation of fertility. But it is not uncommon to find the same field, sown in wheat for a series of years, without the intervention of other crops. We have seen every where, large accumulations of straw, stable manure, and spent ashes, which, in less happy regions, would be deemed treasures, regarded only as incumbrances. And the story of the farmer, who reared his stables on a high foundation, that he might not be speedily compelled, by the accumulation of manure, to remove them, is scarcely an exaggeration.

The apple, the pear, the cherry, the quince, all thrive admirably; and the peach, in size and flavour, is scarcely inferior to that of the Atlantic coast. Grapes, too, foreign and indigenous, richly repay careful cultivation.

Taking the whole district together, the average product of wheat may be from 25 to 30 bushels the acre; from 40 to 50 are frequently obtained. Instances have been known, of more than 80 bushels to the acre, and of Indian corn, 125.

The traveller in this district will not fail to remark, how little the appearance of the dwellings comports with the obvious wealth of the country. The original log cabins still remain upon farms well cleared, well fenced, and under high cultivation. But, they are gradually giving way to more commodious frame buildings, and in some cases, to large and beautiful mansions. In the grazing counties, the buildings are generally of a better character, than in the grain growing districts.

The region south of this line, and north of the southern boundary of the state, and between Lake Erie and that portion of the Kaatsbergs which runs parallel with the Hudson, may be characterised as a grazing country. Upon its northern border, the limestone, more abundant than in other parts, renders the soil, more or less, productive in wheat. And this section, producing grain and grass abundantly, is by many, preferred to that which is most fertile in wheat. Where grazing is the chief business of the farmer, his labour is less, and more profitable, than that expended in the production of wheat.

Far the larger portion of this southwestern district, is yet covered with forests. And in most places upon its southern borders, the chief business of its inhabitants is the *getting* and vending lumber, and consequently its agricultural products are inconsiderable, compared with its population. There are, however, some well cul-

tivated tracts in all the border counties, and in Chautauque, upon and near the shores of Lake Erie.

Perhaps there is as much science in the agriculture of New York, as is to be found in any part of the Union, upon lands as recently settled. But, that much improvement may be made, is obvious to every traveller, and not less so to the inhabitants. Legislative efforts have not been wanting to promote this desirable end. By an act passed 7th April, 1819, on the recommendation of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, entitled, "*An act to improve the agriculture of this state*," the sum of \$10,000 was annually appropriated, for four years, for the promotion of agriculture, and family domestic manufactures, to be divided among such counties, as should form agricultural societies, raising, by voluntary contribution, any sum of money—and in proportion to the amount so raised, not exceeding the sum specially appropriated for each. The largest sum allotted by the act, was \$650, to the county of New York, and the smallest \$50, to the county of Chautauque. Under the act, the presidents of the county societies, or a delegate from each, formed a board of agriculture; of which any five members made a quorum; meeting in the capitol at Albany, on the first Monday after the annual meeting of the legislature. The board was required to publish annually, a volume of agricultural transactions, and to distribute 1500 copies thereof, gratuitously. One thousand dollars were, annually, granted to defray the expense of publication, and to enable the board to purchase and distribute, among the several societies, such useful seeds as they might deem proper.

The act was, in 1820, extended to a further period of four years. Societies were formed in most of the counties; and the board published in 1821, a volume of memoirs; in 1822, a second, and in 1826, a third—edited by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. A spirit of emulation, for a season, pervaded the state. Many useful communications were made, relative to husbandry and domestic economy, and fairs, annual, or semi-annual, were held in several counties, for the exhibition and sale of products, for competitions in ploughing, &c., and for social communication. But this spirit could not be sustained. The county societies grew languid, and generally expired with the term fixed in the last recited act. No farther legislative provision was made. And of all the societies that were constituted, that of Oneida county, we believe, alone remains.

In 1832, April 26, "The New York Agricultural Society," was incorporated. It meets at Albany. Its object being to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the household arts, it is allowed for those purposes only, to hold real and personal estate, the former to the amount of \$25,000, and is endowed with the usual corporate powers. This society established a weekly paper, called the *Cultivator*, conducted by the president, (Mr. Jesse Buel,) into whose hands it has since passed, with success and great public utility.

Horticultural societies have been formed at Albany, New York, and Geneva; the last, called The Horticultural Society of the Western part of New York; whose influence, aided by the practical labours of their members, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The line of extraordinary works, supposed to have been of a military character, which may be traced from the shores of Lake Ontario, into the valley of the Mississippi, and thence southward to an indefinite extent, may not be omitted in a survey of the surface of this state.

These works consist of earthen parapets, whose sites for defence, appear to have been selected with much judgment, and upon which, skill, greater than any displayed by the Indian races known to us, was exhibited. The construction of these fortifications has been ascribed to the European nations, Spanish and French, who in early periods after the discovery, visited our continent, and also, to a race of inhabitants, supposed to have preceded that found here by European visitants. The claim of European origin is satisfactorily rebutted, by the number and great extent of the remains; by their antiquity, having, from every appearance, been erected long before the discovery of America, and by their form, which is totally different from European fortification, ancient or modern. If full confidence could be placed in the traditions of the Lenape, relative to the irruption of their ancestors, and those of the Mengwe, into the country, and to the state of its population at that remote,

and undetermined period, we might assign these structures to the Alligewi, and suppose them to have been raised for protection against the invaders.

The works themselves, afford no means of tracing their origin. The imagination is unrestrained by facts, and the ingenious speculator is at liberty to ascribe them to the Alligewi, the Toltecs, the Aztecs, or any other of the races, which found their way to Mexico, over the northern parts of the continent. One fact, however, seems probable, from the fragments of rude pottery, and the absence of finished works of art, in wood or metals, that the architects were not greatly advanced in civilization. We have not room, nor is it germane to our object, to enter into this inquiry, nor to describe the fortifications, found in other portions of the west; but must content ourselves with giving, here, a general and concise notice of such as exist in this state—leaving a particular description, even of them, for our accounts of the several counties in which they lie.

The forms of these remains are various—circular, elliptical, triangular, and square; and they are generally placed in situations which command the adjacent country. Near many of the forts, are mounds of earth raised for cemeteries, in which human bones, in various stages of decay, are common. These may have been the burial places, in some instances, of the more recent Indian tribes.

The number of forts and mounds in the western part of this state, much exceeds an hundred. The enclosed areas of the fortifications vary, from 6 acres, to 100 feet, in diameter, and the earthen walls which enclose them, in their present abraded condition, from 10, to 2 feet, in height, and from 6, to 8, in breadth. Some of these breastworks bear, or have borne, trees, whose age has been estimated at more than 275 years; and which may have been preceded by others, in long series.

The most remarkable of these remains, are in the counties of Jefferson, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Orleans, Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Tioga. And to the articles, respectively, on these counties, we refer the reader for descriptions.



CHAPTER V.

CLIMATE.

1. Great Variability. 2. Principles which govern Climate—Latitude—Elevation of Surface—Currents of Air—Forests. 3. Consideration of the effect upon Climate, by Clearing and Cultivating the Soil. 4. Winter Season—Duration in several parts of the State—Comforts of the Winter. 5. Summer Heats—Variations of the Thermometer at different Seasons. 6. Autumn—Changes in the Season—Indian Summer. 7. Alternations of Frost and Thaw. 8. Winds—General—Peculiar—North-west Wind—Northeast—East—Southeast—South—Southwest, and West. 9. Thunder Storms—System of Meteorological Observations, established by the Regents of the University.

1. Understanding by climate, the degree of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, to which any region is subject, we may remark of New York, as of the other middle states, that the temperature is so variable, at all seasons, that no rule, for any month, can be established.

2. The first great element of temperature is solar influence, shed upon the circles of the earth in proportion to their proximity to the equator. Were this element unmodified by circumstances, New York, in the same latitude as Spain, the south of France, Italy and Turkey, would be the land of the Olive, the Vine, the Orange and the Fig. But, affected by causes which diminish, in the western hemisphere, the heat of the eastern, in parallel latitudes, this state is denied these luxuries; yet the denial is tempered with blessings more desirable—the imposition and reward of energetic labour.

The circumstances which modify the results of latitude, are elevation of surface, exposure to certain currents of air, and the existence of dense forests.

It has been ascertained, that, an elevation of surface of 338 feet, produces, in Europe, a diminution of heat, equal to a degree of latitude removed from the equator, and that a like result is caused, here, by an altitude of 400 feet. We have seen, that, in almost every part of the state, the surface rises from 1000 to

1600 feet, and in the higher summits of the Kaatsbergs, from 2600 to 3800 feet. This elevation must, therefore, induce a diminution in the temperature of the mountains, of from 3° to 13° greater than would result from the mere difference of latitude. Such diminution must necessarily have much, though varying, effect upon the contiguous valleys and plains, and prove one cause of the great variability of the seasons.

Another cause, more obvious and more uniform, is exposure to currents of air, passing over land, with striking but different effects, and over water with differences less perceptible. The northwest wind, rushing from the lofty and icy mountains of an illimitable region, comes to us dry and keen, absorbing the moisture of the soil, and producing, in winter, almost insufferable cold, and in summer, sudden and violent changes of temperature. The southwest wind, blowing over a milder region, and charged with caloric, unchains, in winter, the streams, and in summer, by long duration, frequently, adds to the intensity of the heat; though often bearing on its wings delightful and exhilarating freshness. The south wind, from low and heated levels, becomes, by long prevalence, almost as suffocating as the Sirocco. The northeast, from the icy ocean, gathers from the broad Atlantic, masses of vapour, which, in winter, condense into snow and sleet, and in summer, fall in copious, cold and enduring rain. The southeast, originating in warmer latitudes, brings also, from the sea, much moisture, and frequent showers, which, sometimes, continue, with intervals, for days. The east winds, also, moist and comparatively warm, likewise, endure for days, often with rain; but, in the months of August and September, losing their stormy character, rise with the sun and follow him to the west.

That dense forests exclude the rays of the sun, from the earth, prevent the absorption and emission of heat, preserve moisture, and engender deleterious miasma, cannot admit of rational doubt; nor, is it less obvious, that their removal, ameliorates the climate, by giving unimpeded action to the sun and wind, and thereby drying the pestilent swamps and marshes. Consequent upon this, must be the diminution of the water upon the surface of the country, and of the vapour, which forms rain and snow; and every land must, therefore, as it becomes cleared, be desiccated, and the volume of its streams diminished. Such has been the case every where in our country.

3. But another consequence has been contended for, which admits of great doubt. It is said, that not only is the quantity of rain and snow thus diminished, but, the average quantity of caloric is increased, and the winters made shorter and less severe.

The advocates of this opinion assert, that, 2000 years ago, almost unintermitting winter prevailed over France, Germany, Poland and European Scythia—that, the prostration of the forest, and cultivation of the soil, have drained the lakes and dried the marshes; causing mild skies and genial suns to nourish cereal gramina and delicious fruits, where once the dark and damp forest shed its chilling and baleful vapours—that upon our continent like causes, are producing like effects—that cultivation, breaking and softening the surface of the earth, increases its capacity to imbibe the solar rays of summer and to emit its internal heat in winter:—and that, with the progress of time, and cultivation, the amelioration of climate here, will be similar, to that, which they assert to have been, produced in Europe.

It is true, and universally admitted, that extended cultivation, has removed, from the European countries, referred to, many of their lakes and fens, and rendered them less subject to snow; but it is denied that there has been any important diminution of cold. This position, is strongly corroborated by a series of memoranda on the weather, from the year 400, to the year 1819; which shows that, although there have been intervals of remarkable moderation, yet during the period of 1400 years, the climate has varied, little. A thermometrical register at Paris, shows corresponding results, from the year 1700, to 1823. And cases are registered, where the removal of the forest, has been destructive to large vine districts, by the admission of the cold winds.

Admitting the forest to be the source of a portion of the moisture of the atmosphere, it is but a small portion, and, its effect, whatever it may be, has not been, greatly diminished by reduction of the mass; not more than one-third of the surface of the state having been changed by cultivation. The sources of the rigours

of our climate are wider, and out of the limits of the state—in the frozen regions of the north and northwest, and in the ocean in vapours from the northeast and east. While these endure, no permanent or extensive change can be hoped for, in the climate. The quantity of snow, may be somewhat less; it may commence later and dissolve earlier in some localities; but the general effect of the reduction of the forest, must expose the earth to the sweep of winds, which exhaust rapidly its latent heat, and bring early and intense frosts. The contest too, between such winds, and the power of the vernal sun, producing alternate thaw and frost, is alike ungrateful to animal, and destructive of vegetable, life.

All evidence, entitled to consideration, demonstrates, that there has been no change. We put aside the testimony of our feelings and recollections, the one, depending on a thousand uncertain and varying circumstances, and the other, proverbially, frail. We have before us, memoranda of the weather at Philadelphia, during the winter months, from the year 1681, to 1834, and in that period we find little difference in any series we may take. From 1681, to 1807,—126 years, our thermometer is the Delaware river.

On December 11th, 1681, the river froze over in the night; but, in February, 1714, flowers were gathered in the woods; whilst, on Nov. the 11th, 1720; a merchant writes to his correspondent, "my ink freezes, which obliges me to conclude." In 1723 and 1724, the navigation seems to have been unimpeded by ice—so in 1734 and 1735, 1738, 1739, 1742, 1745, 1757. The ten years that followed 1757, gave severe winters, in every one of which, ice was abundant in the river; but the navigation was frequently open during the months of January and February. In 1775, the river was navigable during the year. In 1780, the memorable cold winter, it was frozen during three months, the ice being from 16 to 19 inches thick, and the ground was frozen from 4 to 5 feet in depth. But the winter of 1781, was remarkably mild, and garlic was tasted in butter made in January. On the 5th Feb. 1788, the thermometer fell to 6° below 0° having fallen in 17 hours 42°. But in January, 1790, it is remarked, "such an open winter as the present, has not been known in this city, since it was founded. Boys bathing in the river, as if it were summer." These memoranda show that mild winters, alternated with severe ones, from the period of the first settlements.

Let us now observe, what has been the state of many winters, from 1790 to 1836. In 1794—95—96, the river was closed in January and February. On November 30th, 1796, snow fell and the river was closed on the 23d, December. In January, '97, the weather was said to be as cold as was remembered for 50 years, and severe frosts were felt on the 13th May. On the 1st December, 1797, the Schuylkill was frozen over, and the Delaware full of ice and closed on the 23d. On the 31st October, 1798, snow. The winters of 1799, 1801, 1802, were severe. In 1806—frost on the 17th October, deep snow from 4th to 12th December, and snow on 3d April, 1807. In 1809, snow one foot deep on the 24th November. In 1810, snow in April and November. In 1815, winter hard, and heavy frosts in all the summer months of 1816. On October 19th and 25th, the mountains at Gettysburg and Chambersburg were covered with snow.

From 1807, to 1828, we have a thermometrical register of the weather, in the month of January, which gives the mean temperature of the month, in the first year, at 42°; by three degrees, the highest of the whole series. In 1828, the mean was 38°. In 1821, it was 27°; and the average mean of the series of 20 years, is 34°—showing little variation.

In a table of the average mean temperature of each year, for 9 years, from 1826, to 1834, reported by the regents of the University, in 1835, there appears no variation worthy of remark, in any part of the state. And a similar table, for rain and snow, shows that the mean quantity, though variable, has not been diminished in the later years. The difference in the mean temperature between any two years of the series, at any of the many places at which it was observed, does not exceed three degrees; and the mean of the year is frequently lower in the later, than in the earlier parts of the series. The quantity of rain and snow which fell, is very variable; but no reason appears for supposing, that, it was greater or less—in the last, than in the first half of the series. In 1831, the Delaware was frozen fast on the 7th September. The passing winter, 1835—6, has not been exceeded for very many years, by intensity and duration of the cold, or the quantity of snow. Throughout the state of New York, the snow, during the month of February, was

nearly 5 feet upon the level, and the range of the thermometer was, from Zero, to 26° below it.

These facts, with many others, which may be adduced, more conclusive than volumes of hypothetical reasoning, founded on historical records, carelessly, and rhetorically written, show, that, no change has taken place in the character of our climate, during the last 150 years; and forbid us to expect, that the limited efforts of man, can materially affect the great operations of nature, in forming our seasons.

4. From the causes, we have stated, our winters have been and must be, generally, severe and variable. The thermometer ranging from 70° above, to 26° below zero. The mercury, however, rarely falls below 0°; and the greatest depression does not, commonly, exceed 12°, or 14° below it. The ordinary range between December and March, is, from 2°, to 58° above it. Severe cold and snow, commence, sometimes, in the middle of November. Snow falls, in the open country, during the winter, from 10 to 30 inches in depth, and in the forests, from 3 to 5 feet. But the quantity is very variable. The navigation of the canals, is generally closed and that of the rivers, obstructed, by ice, in the middle of December; and, is opened in March. Snow lies in the forests, between the Mohawk and St. Lawrence rivers, until the last of April, or first of May; and ordinarily, some weeks longer than on or near the shores of the rivers.

Along the shores of lakes Ontario and Erie, and of the Niagara river, the winter is, usually, three weeks shorter than on the St. Lawrence and in the interior counties; and is generally milder—an effect, as well of the difference of latitude, as it regards the St. Lawrence, as of the great bodies of water. Upon the high table lands of the southwestern counties, the severe cold commences a month sooner than upon the coast of lake Erie, and continues a month later. There is a striking difference in the temperature of that portion of the western country which lies between the Oneida creek and Niagara river, and lake Erie, and between lake Ontario and the Chautauque and Allegany hills; arising from difference of altitude, the vicinage of the lakes, the nature of the soil, and the prevalence of the southwest wind. The peach attains here a perfection greater than on the sea coast, two degrees more south. The black walnut grows, spontaneously, and the sassafras, little more than a shrub, in most other parts of the state, attains the magnitude of a tree; whilst the oak, the elm, the chestnut, the poplar, and the buttonwood, are greatly increased in size.

The difference of vegetation, between the eastern and western parts of the state, is from 10 to 15 days in favour of the latter. The harvests are gathered earlier, and verdure continues longer. The peach tree, in the same parallels along the Hudson, is sickly, and in the Mohawk country, rarely bears fruit. In the northern portions of the state, and in the Highlands, the forests are destitute of verdure for nearly seven months of the year. In the eastern parts of Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, and Washington counties, vegetation is from 8 to 10 days latter than along the Hudson river; and such is also the difference between the country from 8 to 10 miles north and south of the Mohawk valley, and that near to the stream. South of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, the like difference in the time of harvest prevails; and in the mountainous region extending thence to the Shawangunk, the difference is increased to two weeks. On the highlands in the county of Oneida, it is full two weeks later than at Whitestown, on the Mohawk; and between Sandy hill, of Washington county, and the Matteawan mountains on the borders of the Hudson, the harvest is earlier by a week, than on the Mohawk, between the eastern limits of Montgomery, and the western of Herkimer, in the valley. South of the Matteawan mountains, approaching the sea coast, the climate is milder, and the vegetation earlier, and of longer continuance, than in the north and west; the harvests are gathered commonly by the middle of July, whilst in the west, they are postponed to the first, and in the north, sometimes to the middle, of August.

The winter season, however, when steady and accompanied with abundant snows, has not that discomfort, which might be supposed. The temperature of the dwellings is maintained at summer heat, by metal stoves, for the supply of which, every householder carefully provides requisite fuel in his wood-house, the necessary and conspicuous appurtenance to every farm house. It is the season allotted by the agriculturist, for business and pleasure. He visits his friends and

neighbours, and makes long journeys in his sleigh, with ease and rapidity, without dread of rough and bad roads. Then, the highways have an even and firm bed, and the streams and lakes are bridged with ice. Wrapped in furs, or warm clothing, and seated in his sleigh drawn by a pair of horses, he and his wife will travel from 60 to 70 miles a day, with little fatigue. The bracing clearness of the air, the brightness and purity of the skies, the often picturesque appearance of the ice crystallized forests, the rapidity of movement, and number of like vehicles upon the roads, are sources of high enjoyment. The snow forms a covering for the crops, and a road to bear the harvests to market.

5. The intense heats begin about the first of June, and continue to the middle of August, and, occasionally, extend to the autumnal equinox. During which period the thermometer ordinarily fluctuates from 70° to 85° . The heat, in April and May, is sometimes from 70° to 80° , in the middle of the day; and it is not uncommon for the thermometer to have a like range in the early part of October. The greatest heats are in July, in which the mercury rises from 70° to 95° , and in some seasons, to more than 100° . Such excessive heats are rare, and seldom endure more than three days. The maximum, is between 1 and 3 o'clock of the afternoon, and the minimum, between 1 and 4 in the morning.

The variations of the weather, at all seasons, are great and sudden; changing the temperature in a few hours, 40 or 50° , rising with the southerly, and diminishing with the northerly, winds. The scale of variation, in summer, may be given at from 35° to 60° ; in autumn, from 60° to 73° ; in winter, from 70° above, to 26° below zero; and in spring, from 3° to 75° . The variation is greatest upon the Atlantic coast, along the St. Lawrence, and around lakes Ontario and Erie; the N. E., E., S. E., and S. W. winds, being more prevalent upon the coast, and the N. E. and S. W. on those lakes, and along the St. Lawrence river.

6. In autumn, there are usually several great movements in the atmosphere, precursors of the winter. The first, about the equinox, is often attended by high winds, and much rain, and by storms on the Atlantic coast, and on the great lakes. It is succeeded by fine weather, which continues, with few interruptions, until the middle of October, when the second occurs. That, also, is accompanied by wind and rain; the former frequently very violent, especially on Lake Erie, where the S. W., S. E., and N. W. gales seem to strive for mastery; the first, commonly prevailing. The conflict is often terrible, paralleled only by the hurricanes of the tropics. This weather, rarely lasting more than two or three days, is followed by a short period of cold, and settles down into a clear and mild atmosphere, succeeded, at uncertain periods, by the *Indian Summer*. This is a season warm and hazy, lasting from 10 to 14 days, and said to be shorter and later, than formerly. A third movement, less windy, more rainy, sometimes snowy, generally commences towards the close of November; winter sometimes sets in with it, and continues until the following April. A fourth, usually begins with the middle or end of December, when winter assumes its reign.

The autumn is the most agreeable season of the year. The weather is commonly less variable, and, with the interruptions above noted, may be deemed steady. The air is dry and elastic, and the skies are clear, bright, and at a distance from stagnant waters, benignant. The cool mornings are followed by days of pleasant warmth. Towards the close of this season, the forest is remarkable for a variety and brilliancy of colouring, which is the admiration of all who view it.

7. In the middle of January, a thaw very commonly occurs, accompanied by southwest wind and rain, and, sometimes, by thunder and lightning. This wind prevails mostly in the basins of the Hudson and St. Lawrence, but in the former becomes southerly. It, however, not unfrequently pervades the greater portion of the state. At times, it enters the valley of the Mohawk, from the Hudson and St. Lawrence, meeting in the vicinage of Fall Hill, or Anthony's Nose. At others, it extends westerly or easterly, through the whole valley. The thaw lasts from two to four days, and carries off most of the snow in the vicinity of the Hudson, and the neighbourhood of the lakes. Its influence in the Mohawk and Susquehanna countries is less, diminishing, as it recedes from the lines of the great aerial currents. A second, but less effective thaw, also, occurs between the 10th and 25th of February, enduring for two or three days. There are, however, other relaxations of frost, in these months. A third notable thaw, takes place about the vernal equinox, most remarkable, in the Hudson and St. Lawrence basins, but

more enlarged in its sphere than the preceding ones. None of these have much effect upon the snows in the forest, and seldom break up the ice of the streams. A fourth, begins between the 1st and 10th of April, lasts some days, and is followed by fair weather, which commonly continues to the last of the month, and in such cases, induces the trees to put forth their foliage. Its continuance is longer in the basins of the St. Lawrence and Hudson, than in the interior. On its cessation, rains ensue.

May, is more wet than April. Frosts generally cease in the latter end of the former month, and commence about the 20th of September, and are latest in the spring, and earliest in the fall, on the highest lands. But frosts are not unusual, in low moist grounds, distant from rivers and lakes, in every month of the year. In the middle of August, 1833, they caused a very extensive destruction of Indian corn, in Cortland and Madison counties, and elsewhere, affecting chiefly the lowest meadows, whilst the more elevated fields escaped their ravage.

The weather in the interior, is more settled and steady, than on the sea and lake coasts. The snow is more copious and durable, and the frost more equable.

8. The winds which affect the state, may be classed as general, or peculiar. The northwest, northeast, and east, are general, pervading all parts of the state; the southwest is nearly so, being common to the basins of the St. Lawrence, Hudson, and Susquehanna, and to the valley of the Allegany.

The northwest wind, dry, cold, piercing, elastic, and invigorating, is the most frequent, constant, and powerful, enduring commonly for three days, but often for longer and shorter periods. It is most prevalent and strong in the late fall, the winter, and spring months. It always causes a sudden change of temperature, and though unfrequent in the summer months, its presence is then most grateful. Under its influence, in winter, the mercury has sunk 60° , and in summer 40° , in 12 hours. And in winter, the most intense cold we experience, follows its long and fierce prevalence. It is sometimes attended by rain or snow; but this is supposed to be produced by its contact with currents of air from the east, usually charged with vapour. Local northwest winds are not unusual, in the summer, after thunder storms, milder and less violent, than those which originate beyond the lakes.

The northeast wind is common on the sea coast, and in the St. Lawrence basin. It is usually wet, cold, and impetuous, losing its force and its moisture, as it advances over the surface, when it becomes general. It is the source of our most violent storms of rain and snow; and sometimes prevails with unabated fierceness, for days. It occurs at all seasons, but most in the winter and spring months; and generally attends the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. It maintains a conflict with the southwest; and its most violent and most durable effects, are preceded by a strong blow from that quarter. It is, almost invariably, followed by a southwestern breeze. It prevails, occasionally, with great fury in the month of October, upon the lakes.

The east wind, general on the sea coast, is not unusual in the interior, but is always felt with diminished force, and is deprived, in its passage over the mountains, of much of its moisture. In summer, it rarely crosses the mountains; but, in the other seasons, it reaches upper Canada; carrying with it, generally, according to the season, rain or snow; but sometimes neither. In the valleys of the Mohawk and Oneida lake, there are local easterly winds. That of the former, seems a diversion of the south wind from the Hudson basin, turned by the mountains which circumscribe it on the north; prevailing, whenever there is an irruption of south, or southwest winds, into that basin. It is distinguished from the true east wind, by its mildness. The east wind of Oneida lake, warm and moist, may be caused by the contiguous air pressing on that of the lake, producing, commonly, a current to the west, following the outlet. Its course, however, is often reversed, and in warm weather, east and west winds alternate, upon the lake. Upon the west side of Lake Champlain, a local east wind is common in warm weather, as also, at Sackett's Harbour, and around the easterly end of Lake Ontario.

The southeast, south, southwest, and west winds, are peculiar to certain districts.

The southeast, is mostly confined to the Atlantic counties. It is ordinarily light and warm, and strongest about the periods of the equinoxes, when it occasionally produces tempests. It sometimes, crosses the highlands, and is felt in the basins

of the Hudson and Susquehanna; and, in the former, appears as a southwest current. A wind from this quarter, is not unusual at Skaneateles, and at Auburn, accompanied with snow or rain.

The south wind, is chiefly felt in the valley of the Hudson; through which it passes in an almost direct line, to Lake Champlain, and thence to Canada. It is generally hot and moist, frequently attended with rain, and, when this occurs in the winter, and endures for two or three days, it breaks up the ice of the river, and dissolves the snows along the shores. This wind is not uncommon in the basin of the Susquehanna, in the valleys of the Chenango and Unadilla, and of the Otsego lake; and in the Oriskanny, Oneida, Chitteningo, and Onondaga valleys. It is frequent, in warm weather, on the Cayuga, Seneca, and Canandaigua lakes, originating in the hills which bound them on the south. Descending from the higher to the lower surface, it is cool and refreshing. The prevalence of these local winds is said to increase with the clearing of the country.

The southwest wind pervades two-thirds of the state, through the basins of the St. Lawrence, Allegany, Susquehanna, and the Hudson rivers. It reaches the St. Lawrence basin by way of the Mississippi valley; and that of the Hudson, by the Atlantic slope; the great current being divided by the Allegany range. In the basin of the Hudson, from the conformation north of the Highlands, it assumes a southerly course, and like other south winds, passes over Champlain, to the St. Lawrence, and diffuses itself through the mountain breaches, to the right and left.

This wind reaches the upper portion of the St. Lawrence basin by the Ohio side, and commonly has greater violence than upon the coast. It contributes much to the mildness which characterizes the western and northwestern counties, when compared with those of the same parallels in the east. During the summer months, it is commonly gentle, and is frequently steady, for eight or ten days together, rendering the passage of vessels up the lakes, tedious and laborious. In the seasons of the equinox, it often blows with great violence, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain; and is far more furious upon Lake Erie, than on Lake Ontario. Almost yearly, between the 8th and 25th of October, it produces one or more tempests on that lake, of great violence; during which squalls and gusts, occupying small spaces, and various parts of the lake, at the same hour, prevail; arising, probably, from the conflict with winds from other quarters. Much damage is often done by these storms; many vessels are wrecked, and lives lost; and the port of Buffalo is especially subject to their fury. In 1835, the waves were driven over the lower part of the city, doing vast injury to the shipping and dwellings.

When of long continuance, or great force, the south wind extends, through the St. Lawrence basin to the ocean, and over the adjacent lands, into the valleys of the Mohawk, Allegany, and Susquehanna; and becomes almost general, west of the Kaatsbergs. It often prevails in November, December, January, February, and March, for two or three days, and advances to the outlet of Lake Ontario. On reaching the lake, it is feeble, but gathers strength in its progress. Wet, warm, and rapid, it then discharges torrents of rain, dissolves the snow, thaws the ground, and brings a vernal temperature; raising the mercury to 60° or 70°. Generally, it blows on the coast, at the periods that it sweeps the St. Lawrence basin; and, mounting the valley of the Hudson, is deflected into that of the Mohawk, to contend with a portion of the same original current, flowing from the lakes.

The west wind is never general, is always mild and agreeable, and prevails during warm weather, in the St. Lawrence basin, between the hills and lake Ontario, in the valley of the Hudson, and along the Atlantic coast. It sometimes blows gently portions of several days for weeks; and is said to become more common with the increase of clearing.

9. Storms with thunder and lightning frequently occur, during the summer months, and, occasionally, at all seasons of the year. But they are not common, in April, May, September, or October, and are very rare at other periods. Those of the summer, are often violent, and sometimes cause the loss of lives and the conflagration of buildings. They are general or partial. The former, from the northwest or southwest, are rare, but are the more enduring. Those from the southwest prevail mostly, in the St. Lawrence, Susquehanna and Hudson basins. The latter, of limited extent, occur in every part of the state; but more frequently in the hilly and mountainous districts, than in the open country. In such districts,

clouds charged with aqueous and electric fluids, gather suddenly, and discharge their contents with great fury; sometimes causing in two or three hours very large freshets. Their duration, however, seldom exceeds an hour.

By a resolution of March 1, 1825, the regents of the University required, from the academies under their jurisdiction, meteorological observations and reports, embracing the daily range of the thermometer, the number and course of the winds, the variations of the weather, and the measure of the rains and snows, and also the variation of the magnetic needle. Reports on all these interesting subjects, are now annually received from 42 institutions distributed in every part of the state, and at various elevations above the ocean level. The observations of ten years, demonstrate the great variability of the climate, and, as we have already remarked that, no important change is observable in the quantum of heat and cold, the course of the winds, or in the quantity of water which falls in rain and snow. The period of observation is yet too short to warrant general deductions applicable to the whole state; but the system, being one of the most extensive which has been instituted in any country, cannot fail to produce the most desirable results, to the science of meteorology.

As we are not compiling a history of the American climate, but describing the actual state of that of New York, we have given no consideration to the various theories which are afloat on this subject.

CHAPTER. VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1. Great effects flowing from the New York Canal System.
2. Character of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys.—Views of Improvement, during Colonial Administration.
3. Early view of connecting the Hudson river, with lake Erie—Merit of such conception.
4. Claims to the honour of first proposing the Erie Canal—For Gouverneur Morris—For Jesse Hawley—For Joshua Forman.
5. Resolution proposed by Mr. Forman, adopted by the Assembly—Survey by Mr. Geddes.
6. Public attention drawn to Internal Improvements.
7. Western and Northern Inland Navigation Companies.
8. Efforts of Thomas Eddy, and proposition for Survey, by Judge Platt—Appointment of the first Canal Commissioners.
9. Their Report—Commissioners continued—Application to the General Government for aid—Authority given by the State to borrow Money—Proceedings suspended by the war of 1812.
10. Renewed Efforts of the Friends of the Canal, in 1815—Memorial prepared by De Witt Clinton.
11. Act of 17th April, 1816, and proceedings thereon.
12. Act of 15th April, 1817, authorizing the commencement of Canals—Obstacles.
13. Canal Fund.
14. Progress of the Work—Celebration of its completion, 4th Nov. 1825.
15. Extension of the System of Internal Improvement.
16. Donations in aid of the Canals.
17. Commissioners and Engineers.
18. Beneficial effect on the public sentiment—Consequences.
19. Extinction of the Canal Debt—Tolls—Repairs.
20. Description of the Canals. *First*, Of the Erie Canal. Table of distances. Period of Navigation. Enlargement of the Canal. Estimate of Cost.
- Second*, Champlain Canal. Table of Distances.
- Third*, Oswego Canal. Distances.
- Fourth*, Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Distances.
- Fifth*, Chemung Canal. Distances.
- Sixth*, Crooked Lake Canal.
21. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Canal Fund to 1835, inclusive.
22. Statement of Cost, Tolls, &c. of Canals.
23. Rates of Toll.
24. Tables showing the business of the Canals.
25. Description of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Distances.
26. Description of the Morris Canal. Distances.
27. Description of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.
28. Rail Roads—List of such as have been authorized by the State.
29. Turnpike Roads and Bridges.

1. The eminent success of the New York system of internal navigation, has had the most beneficial influence, not only on her own happy destinies, but also upon those of the whole nation. It has more than accomplished the predictions of its most sanguine advocates. As one of the bonds of union, between the Western and Atlantic states, (and it was the precursor and the cause of many such bonds,) it is cherished by every patriot. As the mean of communication between the Hudson, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the great Lakes of the North and the West, it is creating the greatest inland trade of the world. It has given high value, not otherwise attainable, to the surplus products of a vast and fertile region, whether such products be of the soil, the forest, the mines, the waters, or of the

arts. It is making the city of New York, the granary of the world, the emporium of commerce, the seat of manufactures, the focus of great monied operations, and the concentrating point of vast accumulating and disposable capital. It has converted the prophecies of its great supporter, (Clinton,) long before the period appointed for their fulfilment, into history. But it has had a still greater effect, the scope of which is scarce appreciable. It has demonstrated that, a people self governed, and enlightened by a knowledge of their true interest, have a power in the execution of useful public works, infinitely greater than the governments directed, by individuals, who claim to have been created for dominion. No event has contributed more to establish, the superiority of popular institutions, than the completion of an enterprize, surpassing in extent and utility any which honours the old world—completed by a state, which at its commencement, had a population under a million and a half—completed without taxation—and paid for within ten years after it had become operative.

It is not therefore surprising, that many competitors have appeared for the honour of originating so great a work; nor, that, numerous volumes have been filled with the history of its progress. Our limits confine the notices of the origin and development, of the great plan, to a few paragraphs only.

2. We have seen, that the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, with that of the Oneida lake and Oswego river, formed, a natural communication, between lake Ontario, and the Ocean, which the summit, at Rome, impeded only in the dry seasons; whilst, a like communication between the Hudson, and Champlain valleys united the sea, with the St. Lawrence river, by aid of a short portage between the Hudson river, and Wood creek. These natural advantages were known, and used by the aborigines and by the earliest white inhabitants who had relations of war or commerce with them.

The superior intelligence of the European, soon discovered, that, these communications were of the highest value to a growing community and susceptible of vast improvement and extension. So early as 1724, Cadwallader Colden, then surveyor general of the colony of New York, formed conceptions of a system of improvement, somewhat similar to that which has been perfected. And in 1768, Sir Henry Moore, governor of the province, recommended to the legislature the improvement of the inland navigation, as of the greatest importance and worthy of their serious consideration; submitting, at the same time, that the obstructions in the navigation of the Mohawk river, between Schenectady and Fort Stanwix, might be remedied by sluices, on the plan of the canal of Languedoc. These suggestions were rendered fruitless, by the political contests in which the contracted policy of the parent state, so frequently involved the provincial legislatures.

Even amid the deepest gloom of the revolutionary struggle, the buoyant spirits of some of the distinguished patriots, anticipating the assurance of independence, looked to the improvement of the streams of New York, as the source of vast and unlimited prosperity; and Gouverneur Morris predicted, that, "at no distant day, the waters of the great western inland seas, would, by the aid of man, break through the barriers, and mingle with those of the Hudson." A prediction, which, in after life, he aided to fulfil.

3. Scarce was the ink dry upon the treaty, which recognised the American Nation, when propositions were broached, for improving our internal navigation. In 1784, Mr. Christopher Colles, suggested to the legislature, the construction of canals, to supersede the portages on the Mohawk and Oswego rivers, and to unite the Mohawk river with Wood creek; and received, in the subsequent year, some small aid from the state, to enable him to mature and develop his plans. In 1786, Mr. Jeffrey Smith, a member of assembly from Suffolk county, reported a bill, "for improving the navigation of the Mohawk river, Wood creek, and the Onondaga river, with a view of opening an inland navigation to Oswego, and for extending the same, if practicable, to Lake Erie;" upon which, however, no definite action was had. This effort, demonstrates, that, even at this period, when the country, west of the Oneida lake, was little known, views were, probably, entertained, of a continual canal route to lake Erie.

The idea of making such a canal, may have floated, inconsequentially, in the minds of many persons; and perhaps did not escape any one, who, viewing the course of the waters, and the nature of the country, gave attention to the subject.

But, between such vague and crude conceptions, and the formation of a practicable plan of operations, there is a vast difference—all the difference which subsists, between, an ordinary mind and the power of genius. Nor is the difference less, in point of merit, between the drafting of probable plans in the closet, and the actual determination of their feasibility, and carrying them into full fruition, despite of the obstacles which ignorance, party, envy, and peculiar interests, oppose. By a scale graduated on these suggestions, should the merits of the several claimants for the honour of proposing the Erie canal be decided.

4. Claims for this honour have been advanced for three individuals. Gouverneur Morris, Jesse Hawley, and Joshua Forman, all of whom, merit great, but a different degree of, praise.

Mr. Morris, justly ranked among the ablest and most distinguished men of our country, possessing a comprehensive and richly stored mind, which enabled him to grasp, with great force, vast generalities, and a sanguine temperament, which gave to his conceptions the most brilliant hues, might unquestionably have entertained the idea of connecting the Hudson and lake Erie, by a continual canal—since, that idea had been promulgated by minds less gifted. But, it may also be, and probably was, true, that the character of his understanding, disqualified him for those minute details and examinations which are not less essential than great conceptions, to great results.

There cannot be a doubt, from the report of the venerable Simeon De Witt, whose veracity is unquestionable, and whose details are too circumstantial to admit of the supposition of defect of memory, that, Mr. Morris, in 1803, entertained the idea of a *continued canal*. Mr. De Witt, in a letter to Mr. Darby, 25th Feb. 1822, states; “the merit of first starting the idea of a direct communication by water, between lake Erie and Hudson river, unquestionably belongs to Mr. Gouverneur Morris. The first suggestion I had of it was from him. In 1803, I accidentally met with him at Schenectady. We put up for the night at the same inn, and passed the evening together. Among the numerous topics of conversation, to which his prolific mind and excursive imagination gave birth, was that of improving the means of intercourse with the interior of our state. He then mentioned the project of *tapping lake Erie*, as he expressed himself, and leading its waters, in an artificial river, directly across the country to Hudson river. To this, I very naturally objected, the intermediate hills and valleys, as insuperable obstacles. His answer was, in substance, *labor improbus omnia vincit*; and the object would justify the labor and expense whatever that might be. Considering this as a romantic thing and characteristic of the man, I related it on several occasions. Mr. Geddes, now, reminds me, that, I mentioned it to him in 1804, when he was here, as a member of the legislature; and adds that, afterwards when in company with Mr. Jesse Hawley, it became a subject of conversation, which probably, led to inquiries, that induced Mr. Hawley to write the essays which afterwards appeared in the newspapers, on the subject of carrying a canal, from Lake Erie, to Albany, through the interior of the country, without going by the way of Lake Ontario.”

It is inferable from this statement, that neither of the interlocutors was sufficiently acquainted with the surface of the western country, to judge of the practicability of making the artificial river. Were it otherwise, Mr. De Witt, would not have supposed the intermediate hills and valleys to be insuperable; and Mr. Morris would have described the route by which his river should flow. The conception of the latter was vague and crude—was never acted upon or sustained by himself, and, so far as his own conduct was concerned—was never productive of fruit. Other declarations and some letters, of Mr. Morris, about this time, show, that, his more determinate views were directed to a communication by the Oneida lake and Oswego river—views which he held in common with thousands of his fellow citizens. But these circumstances do not detract from the merit of his services, when the plan of the Erie canal was shown to be practicable by direct examination of a route proposed by others.

We have seen, that Mr. Geddes declared, that, he communicated Mr. Morris's idea of an “*artificial river*,” to Mr. Hawley. This communication, he says, in an article published in the Monroe Democrat, 29th December, 1835, was made in 1805. But, in the same journal, Mr. Hawley avers that he has no recollection of having had any conversation with Mr. Geddes, on the subject of canals, until

Sept. 1811,—and that, “no person ever, at any time, made mention to him, of Mr. Morris’s claim, to the over land route of the canal, until after the publication of his (Mr. M’s) letter to Mr. Parish,” in 1820.

Non nostrum, tantas componere lites.

It is certain, that, on the 14th of June, 1807, Mr. Hawley published, in a journal at Pittsburg, an essay, in which he proposed to connect, “the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, by means of a canal,” “to commence at the foot of Lake Erie,” “to pursue a northeastern course for some miles,” “then an eastern course and across the Genesee river, some where above its falls; thence near to, and probably in the channel of Mud creek,” an outlet of Canandaigua lake, and follow thence into Seneca river; but leaving that, up stream to Jack’s rifts, for the purpose of preserving the head of water;—thence meandering along between the high and low grounds of Onondaga and Oneida counties, going south of their lakes and falling into the Mohawk, and mingling with its waters some where above Utica.”

It is, also, certain, that, he published, in the same year, in the Ontario Messenger, 14 other essays, in which he enforced and explained his views—proposed to give the canal a breadth of 100 feet and depth of ten—and calculated the expense at six millions of dollars.

These efforts were highly meritorious. They proposed and maintained a plan, which has been, in its essential features executed—and gave a close approximation to its cost—roused the attention of the public, and, though by some deemed frantic, induced many, among others Mr. Ellicott, to make investigations resulting in convictions of success. The vague suggestion of Mr. Morris, if communicated to Mr. Hawley, does not impair the merit of the latter. If the one carelessly dropped the seed, the other nourished it, and made it produce valuable fruit, when otherwise it might have perished, by the way side. It would be cruel, as well as unjust, to take one leaf from the chaplet, which Mr. Hawley, honestly wears.—But, the praise of Mr. Hawley, would have been, that, only, of a zealous projector, had not other and more influential agents been provided for the work.

On the 4th Feb. 1808, Mr. Joshua Forman, then, a member of assembly from Onondaga county, instigated, solely, as he says, by reading the article “Canal,” in Rees’s Cyclopaedia, and the Message of Mr. Jefferson, recommending to Congress, the appropriation of the surplus moneys of the treasury, to the opening of canals and roads—and in total ignorance of Mr. Morris’s suggestion, and Mr. Hawley’s essays, proposed to the house, that “a joint committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of exploring and causing an accurate survey to be made of the most eligible and direct route for a canal, to open a communication *between the tide waters of the Hudson and lake Erie*, to the end, that Congress may be enabled to appropriate such sums as may be necessary to the accomplishment of that great object.”

5. The proposition was received by the house, “with such expressions of surprise and ridicule, as are due, to a very wild, foolish project.” It was, fortunately, however, firmly sustained by the proposer, and his friends; and finally sanctioned, upon the principle, “that it could do no harm, and might do some good.” But the joint committee, prepossessed in favor of the Oswego route, directed the surveyor general to cause a survey of the rivers, streams, and waters, in the *usual route* between the Hudson river, and Lake Erie, and *such other route as he might deem proper*. Shifting to the surveyor general the responsibility of countenancing a project deemed absurd. Six hundred dollars only, could be procured for the exploration.

For this object, happily, the choice of the surveyor general, (Mr. De Witt) fell on James Geddes, esquire, who was instructed, “as the sum appropriated was not adequate to the effectual exploration of the country,” “in the first place, to examine what may appear the best place for a canal, from Oneida lake, to Lake Ontario,” and next, “the ground between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with the view to determine what will be the most eligible track, for a canal, from below Niagara Falls, to Lake Erie.”

The over land route, was treated as a subordinate object. The surveyor stated, that, “as Mr. Joseph Ellicott has given me a description of the country from the Tonnewanta creek, to the Genesee river, and pointed out a route for a canal through

that tract, it is important, to have the continuation of it explored, to the Seneca river. No level or survey of it will be necessary for the present. It must be left as a work by itself, to be undertaken, hereafter, should the government deem it necessary."

The report of Mr. Geddes, necessarily imperfect, by reason of the scanty means supplied for survey, and the hastiness of his views, made 12th January, 1809, established the practicability of the *interior route*; and that, achieving much, if not all, that could be obtained by the exterior and longer one, it would benefit a large extent of rich country that would be excluded from the latter.

6. No legislative action followed, immediately, the report; but, the people began to take a deep interest in the subject of internal improvement. The recommendation of Mr. Jefferson to Congress—the report of Mr. Gallatin, on roads and canals, made pursuant to a resolution proposed by Mr. J. Q. Adams—the important communication of Mr. Fulton, accompanying it—the essays of Drs. Williamson and Hosack—the speech of Peter B. Porter, in Congress, all conspired to enlighten and stimulate the public mind. But, before we enter upon the details of farther legislative proceedings in New York, we must review, some measures for improving the navigation of her rivers, which have an intimate connection with the subject.

7. Mr. Elkanah Watson, having, in September 1788, visited fort Stanwix, to be present at an Indian treaty, was induced by a view of the valley of the Mohawk and the country near the Oneida lake, to form a plan, of a navigable communication, between the Hudson and the Lakes. Further observation, in 1791, confirmed his purpose; in which he deeply interested his friend General Philip Schuyler. By the influence of the latter, whilst in the Senate, a joint committee was appointed, 15th Feb. 1791, to inquire into the means of removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers; and an act was passed providing, among other things, for the survey of the ground between Wood creek, and the Mohawk river, and between the Hudson and Wood creek, of Lake Champlain, and for an estimate of the cost of constructing *canals*, between these respective points. This was a bold and comprehensive enterprize for the period, when the country, in which the improvements were proposed, was still a wilderness; and the population of the state did not exceed 400,000 souls.

An effort to make this, wholly, a state enterprise was unsuccessful; and the report of the Commissioners, resulted in the incorporation (1792) of the Western and Northern Inland Navigation Companies—the one, to make a lock navigation from the Hudson, to lake Ontario, and to Seneca Lake; and the other, a Like navigation from the Hudson, to lake Champlain.

Under the superintendence of General Schuyler, the western company, in 1796, engaged Mr. Weston, an English engineer, to survey the route, by the Mohawk, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river, to Lake Ontario. The engineer pronounced a canal upon the Oswego river, to be impracticable at any tolerable expense; and the company confining their operations more to the state of their funds, than to the scope of their project, soon after, constructed a canal at Little Falls, one mile long with five locks; another, over the German Flats, with two locks; and a third, from the Mohawk to Wood creek, one mile, with two locks and a feeder of the same length. Several dams and locks were also erected on Wood creek, to facilitate the passage to and from Oneida lake. Thus, a navigation for boats of 15 tons was effected, in 1802, between that lake, and the lower Mohawk. The cost of these works was near \$450,000; towards which the state as stockholder contributed \$92,000. The actual expenditure quadrupled the estimates. The company becoming discouraged, suspended their operations; and the works which were completed, proved unprofitable, on account of the inconveniences still attending the navigation of the river. The Northern Company did little or nothing, towards effecting the object assigned to them.

8. Yet, from this apparent desperate state of affairs grew an incident, most propitious to, the new system of improvements. Mr. Thomas Eddy, of New York, an active director, and the treasurer of the Western Company, who had for several years, vainly, urged them to extend their improvements, being, in March 1810, at Albany, imbibed the hope, that, the legislature might be induced to aid the company. He solicited the assistance of Jonas Platt, Esq., a member of the Senate, who, earnestly devoted to the cause of internal improvement, believed in the

practicability of making a canal to Lake Erie, by the interior route. Deeming any plan connected with the western company inauspicious, he proposed to institute a commission to examine and survey the whole route, from the Hudson to Lake Ontario, and also to Lake Erie; with a view to form a canal, in which the rivers should be used as feeders only; and to determine, by an accurate estimate of the expense, which route should be adopted. To this, after some hesitation, Mr. Eddy acceded and promised his support.

In the selection of commissioners these gentlemen displayed much tact and judgment; naming men of wealth and influence of the opposing political parties, who would neither need, nor require, compensation for their services, and who would thereby relieve them from asking any appropriation, save for the expense of engineers and surveyors. The plan was then communicated to Mr. Clinton, of the Senate, and to Mr. Van Rensselaer and others, members of the Assembly, who approved, and pledged themselves to aid it. Thus encouraged, Mr. Platt offered a resolution, in the Senate, to appoint Governor Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, William North, Thomas Eddy and Peter B. Porter, commissioners, for exploring the whole route, examining the present condition of the western navigation, and considering what further improvement ought to be made therein, with authority to procure the necessary surveys; and requiring them to report, to the next legislature, a full view of the subject with their estimates and opinions thereon. The resolution was adopted in the Senate on the 13th, and concurred in by the house, on the 15th, March, 1810.

9. The commissioners employed Mr. Geddes for the survey, and went themselves over the ground. Their able and splendid report, in favour of the interior route, drawn by Mr. Morris, gave the estimate of the cost for the whole line at five millions of dollars, and recommended, that, the enterprize should be offered to the general government.

The act of 14th March, 1812, continued the commission, and added Robert R. Livingston, and Robert Fulton to the board; authorizing them to apply for aid to Congress and the legislatures of the several states, and to appoint engineers; and appropriated \$15,000 to the service.

The application to the general and state governments was made without success. The former refused to adopt the enterprize, or to make a grant of land, for its support, conditioned to take effect upon the completion of the canal. Here was a new case, in which apparent misfortune proved a blessing in disguise. The rejection by the general government, secured to the state, all the advantages of the canal profits, and enabled her, uncontrolled by any other state, to pursue her best interests. Messrs. Morris and Clinton, the committee of the commissioners, who personally solicited the affair at Washington, indignant at the refusal, sought, by an appeal to the pride of their own state, to induce it to prosecute the enterprize, in reliance exclusively on its own powers. The report of the commissioners, in March, 1812, was also from the pen of Mr. Morris, and was followed by an act, passed in June, authorizing them to borrow five millions of dollars in Europe, on the credit of the state. But, the war with England induced the repeal of the law, in 1814, and all proceedings relative to the canal were suspended.

10. But, a few months only after the restoration of peace, the subject was revived by its friends. By the exertions of Mr. Eddy, a public meeting was held in the autumn of 1815, at New York, which was addressed by Judge Platt, Mr. Clinton, and others, and a committee was appointed to prepare and circulate a memorial to the legislature in favor of the canal project. The memorial, drawn by Mr. Clinton, a brilliant display of the propriety and advantages of the object and of the capacity of its author, produced great sensation over the state. Meetings were held in several counties; and petitions, signed by many thousand citizens, were presented to the legislature.

11. Thus stimulated, the legislature passed the act, of 17th April, 1816—appointing commissioners to devise means to effectuate the canals between Lakes Erie, and Champlain, and the Hudson—to explore the most eligible routes—to apply to the governments, of the United States, and of the States and Territories to be benefitted by the canals, and to the proprietors of lands through or near which they would pass, for donations—to ascertain on what terms loans might be obtained—to estimate the cost—and to report to the next legislature.

12. These duties were faithfully executed. The commissioners reported detailed surveys and estimates of the routes they had selected, laying the foundation for the act, of 15th April, 1817, "Concerning navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic Ocean;" establishing the canal fund—continuing the former commissioners—authorizing the commencement of the work by opening communications by canals and locks between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers, and between Lake Champlain and the Hudson—empowering the commissioners to purchase the rights of the Western Inland Navigation Company and to assess \$250,000, upon lands on or within 25 miles of the route. For the passage of this bill through the Senate, much is due to the efforts of Mr. Van Buren.

But this consummation of the commencement was not attained, without difficulty. The friends of the canal had to contend with the doubts and fears of many sensible and prudent men; with, conflicting local interests, and with the political cabals and personal hostility to Mr. Clinton, "who had boldly identified himself with the canal, and staked his public character on the issue." To the incessant labour, unremitting energy, and inflexible resolution of this great man, the final success of the enterprize is universally ascribed. The leading advocates of the canal were objects of ridicule throughout the United States; and hallucination was the mildest epithet applied to them.

This important act, passed, each house by a very small majority; and was subjected to a severe and critical ordeal in the council of revision. Lieut. Gov. Taylor, acting president of the council, was one of the ablest and most formidable opponents of the canal. The other attendant members of the board were Chancellor Kent, Chief Justice Thompson, Judges Yates and Platt. The two former, on the first comparison of opinions, inclined, for various reasons, against the bill; and the two latter, earnestly advocated it. Its fate hung in suspense and seemed to depend upon the casting voice of the president. But, deliberate investigation obviated in some measure the objections of the Chancellor and Chief Justice. Near the close of the debate, Vice President Tompkins, entered the council chamber and participated in the discussion, which was desultory and informal. He opposed the bill, assigning, among other reasons, that the peace with Great Britain was merely a truce, and that instead of wasting the credit and resources of the state in a chimerical project, they should be employed in preparations for war. "Do you think so?" said the chancellor. "Yes. England will never forgive us our victories, and my word for it we shall have another war with her, within two years." "If," rejoined the chancellor, rising with great animation, "we must have war, or a canal, I am in favour of the canal, and I vote for this bill."

13. The necessary moneys for the object were proposed to be obtained by large loans in Europe. But a bill for this purpose, prepared by Governor Clinton, was unacceptable to the assembly, and a system of finance, proposed by George Tibbets, Esq. of Troy, was incorporated in the general law—establishing a fund with commissioners for its management, authorizing them to borrow, on the credit of the state, from time to time, moneys at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and not exceeding, in any one year, a sum, which together with the net income, of the fund, should amount to \$400,000. (See Canal Fund). The power to borrow was enlarged as occasion required.

14. The first contract was made, 27th June, 1817. On the 4th July, following, the first ground was broken, near Rome. The whole line was divided into three sections—the western, extending from Lake Erie, to the Seneca river—the middle, from that river to Utica—and the eastern—from Utica to the Hudson. The middle section was rendered navigable about the 15th of October, 1819; including the branch from Syracuse to Onondaga lake. Operations were conducted on the eastern and western sections, simultaneously. In the years 1819, and 1820, 43 miles of the western section, chiefly on the east of the Genesee river, and in the latter year, 26 miles of the eastern section, were put under contract. In the early part of 1821, the residue of the eastern, and that part of the western, section, between Genesee river, and Tonawanta creek, were let. In the month of November of this year, boats descended as far as the Little Falls on the Mohawk. Towards the close of 1822, boats navigated 220 miles of the canal:—On October 8th, 1823, 280 miles were finished, and boats from the north and west entered the Hudson at Albany: and finally, in October, 1825, the first boat passed from Lake Erie to the Hudson, with Mr. Clinton, then governor of the state, and other gen-

tlemen on board, followed by a second, bearing Mr. Talmadge the Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Seymour, the Canal Commissioner.

The period between the commencement and completion of this canal was eight years three months and fifteen days. The celebration of the union of the waters, was splendidly kept, at the city of New York, on the 4th November, 1825.

The Champlain canal commenced in October, 1816; was navigable, on the 24th November, 1819, and was finally completed in 1823.

In 1820, the state acquired, by appraisement and purchase, the rights of the Western Inland Navigation Company, paying to the stockholders the sum of \$151,820 80. The interest of the state in this valuation of the stock, was, however, \$60,204 80.

15. But though the primary design of this artificial navigation, the opening a route by the canals between the Atlantic ocean, and the great lakes, had been thus accomplished, the perfection of the system of internal improvement, conceived by the statesmen of New York, required, that, the waters of Ontario should be connected with the Erie canal—that the minor lakes and secondary rivers should also be united to that great thorough-fare—that a junction should be made between the important rivers, and also between the bays on the sea coast.

These great objects have been unremittingly pursued, and in furtherance of them, the Oswego canal was commenced in 1826, and completed in 1828. The Cayuga and Seneca canal commenced in 1827, and completed in 1829. The Chemung and Crooked Lake canals commenced in 1830, and completed in 1833. The Chenango canal, commenced, in 1833, is now in progress; and strenuous exertions are making to extend the line, along the valleys of all the great rivers.

16. Much aid was anticipated from donations, in prosecuting the Erie canal, from the great landholders of the West. Much of the land along the line was given. The Holland Land Company granted 106,036 acres in Cattaraugus county, which brought, in 1831, \$28,210,26. John Greig, as agent for the Hornby estate, gave 3000 in Steuben county, sold in 1832, for \$3000. Gideon Granger presented 1000 acres, also, in Steuben county, and guaranteed that they should bring, when the canal should be completed, the sum of \$5000. They were sold, in 1832, for \$1030. The fulfilment of the guarantee has not been demanded. With the rights of the Western Inland Navigation Company, the canal fund then obtained a strip of land along the margin of Wood creek; which, in 1835, was sold, for \$6192,33. And from the sale of Grand Island the fund received about \$60,000.

17. During the prosecution of the Erie canal, the acting commissioners were Messrs. Holley, Hart, Seymour and Bouck. Messrs. Van Rensselaer and Clinton, though having no charge as acting commissioners, rendered the most important services by their influence with the legislature and their fellow citizens. Messrs. Holley and Hart, were appointed in 1816. Mr. Seymour succeeded the latter in 1820. Mr. Bouck was nominated on the removal of Mr. Clinton, in 1824. The removal of Mr. Clinton from the board, gave additional evidence to that already abundant, that, the spirit of party and the genius of patriotism are not, synonymous.

The engineers were Messrs. James Geddes, Benjamin Wright, Valentine Gill, David Thomas, Charles C. Broadhead, Isaac Briggs, Canvass White, Nathan S. Roberts, and David S. Bates. The eastern section was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Wright. Mr. Geddes was mostly employed on the western section. Messrs. Wright and Geddes, surveyed and superintended the middle section; the one having the easterly and the other the westerly half.

Upon the Champlain canal, Mr. Samuel Young was acting commissioner. Colonel Lewis Garin, had been employed as engineer at an early period, but was succeeded by Mr. William Jerome, in 1820.

18. The bold and magnanimous spirit with which these great works were commenced and prosecuted, is thrown into striking relief, by comparison, with the opinions of some of the most intelligent men of the age. The members of the general government, deemed the enterprise chimerical and its projectors infatuated. Nor, were the sentiments of those persons who respectively administered the state governments more favorable.* All viewed it with doubt and distrust. When, in January, 1809, Mr. Forman waited on President Jefferson, and informed him,

* We may except Massachusetts, Ohio, and Tennessee, which instructed their representatives in Congress, to use their influence in promoting the object.

that, in view of his proposal to expend the surplus revenues of the nation, in making roads and canals, the state of New York, had explored the route of a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie, and had found it practicable; and when he had described all the advantages anticipated, the president replied, that, "it was a very fine project and might be executed a century hence." "Why sir," said he, "here is a canal, of a few miles, projected by General Washington, which if completed would render this a fine commercial city, which has languished for many years, because the small sum of \$200,000 necessary to complete it, cannot be obtained from the general government, the state government, or from individuals—and you talk of making a canal of 350 miles through the wilderness! It is little short of madness to think of it, at this day."

But when the great work was near its completion, Mr. Jefferson declared, "many, I dare say, think with me, that New York has anticipated, by a full century, the ordinary progress of improvement." But such was not the fact. She had anticipated nothing; she had done more, a much more useful thing, she had demonstrated to the people, the greatness of their power, in the profitable employment of capital. And the lesson was not lost on the nation. The noble works of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, and a thousand others, which are reticulating the whole country, have been made in consequence of her example; and her own citizens, owe no larger debt of gratitude to the perseverance of her statesmen than do the inhabitants of every state in the Union.

19. The Erie and Champlain canals, as we have already observed, were completed in the autumn of 1825, and the annual report of the commissioners of the canal fund, made to the senate, in April, 1826, states the expenditures for construction, including interest upon loans, at \$10,731,594 75, and the amount of debt outstanding at \$7,737,770 99, payable in 1837, and 1845. In their report of 1825, the commissioners anticipated, that, this debt would be paid in 10 years. Nor have their anticipations been widely different from the result. Notwithstanding the heavy charges for repairs, and the reduction of tolls, and salt duties, such has been the increase of tolls, that the means for the full discharge of the debt were produced, in the year 1836. The progressive increase of tolls and the fiscal operations of the canals, will appear from table A, hereunto annexed; and the cost of the respective works, from table B. The net product of tolls on the Erie and Champlain canals, now amounts to about a million annually; the average increase of tolls exceeds 12 per cent. annually, on the business of 1826.

It would seem that the cost of repair of the canals increases with their business. In 1829, the cost for repair on the Erie canal, was \$493 12, and in 1834, \$883 78, per mile, and the average for 6 years, \$603 76, per mile.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CANALS.

20. The Erie canal commences at the city of Buffalo, at the Little Buffalo creek, two miles above the entrance of the canal, from Lake Erie.—Or, perhaps, it may be said with greater propriety, to commence at Bird Island and Black Rock harbour, at the foot of the lake, and to communicate with Buffalo by a short branch. From Black Rock, it extends eastwardly to the Hudson river, at Albany, 363 miles.

Locks. Dist. Fall. Rise.

From Bird island, it follows the margin of the Niagara river, to the Tonawanta creek, - - - - -	8	
Entering that creek, which has been raised by a dam to its level, it ascends the stream to Pendleton, - - - - -	12	
Thence, turning southeast, runs to Lockport, one-half the way by a cut, through limestone rock, average 20 feet in depth, completed after the most assiduous labour of four years, - - - - -	6	
At Lockport, it descends from the upper to the lower terrace, of the mountain ridge, through a natural ravine, by 5 double locks, of excellent workmanship, each falling 11 feet 9 inches, - - - - -	5	58.9
Thence, upon this terrace, it extends to a point, 2 miles east of Rochester, - - - - -	65	
Passing, in its course, Oak Orchard creek, by an aqueduct of 60 feet span, and the Genesee river by another, 750 long, on 11 arches. (See Rochester.)		

Locks. Dist. Fall. Rise.

From the termination of the Rochester level, it descends toward

the Seneca vale,								
By locks, dropping each $7\frac{4}{10}$ feet,	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	
At Pittsford, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8
At the end of the Toronto level, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	10
At the village of Palmyra, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	10
East of the village of Palmyra, by (8 feet each,)	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	24
West of the village of Lyons, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10
At Lyons, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
East of Lyons, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7
At Clyde, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
At Canandaigua outlet, and Montezuma marshes, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8

Thus, descending by 16 locks, in 64 miles, 126 feet: Crossing the valley of the Irondequoit creek, Monroe county, upon an embankment 650 yards long, and from 40 to 76 feet high, the greatest work of this kind upon the line. Between the embankment and Palmyra, the route is through a deep swamp, whose waters flow, partly to the Irondequoit creek, and partly to Mud creek. The canal also passes Mud creek, near Lyons, upon a culvert of 3 arches, each of 30 feet span.

From Montezuma, the line rises,

On the east side of Seneca river, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
Distant from the last lock, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9
Near Bucksville, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9
At Jordan's basin, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	11

Ascending by 4 locks, in 21 miles, 36 feet. Passing through, and along the Montezuma marshes, 11 miles, and over the Owasco outlet, by an aqueduct of stone, of 4 arches, 20 feet each, and over the Skaneateles outlet, by an aqueduct of 3 arches, 100 feet long.

Upon the Jordan level the line extends eastward; descending

At the Otisco outlet, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	11
At the east side of Geddesburg, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	6

Crossing the Otisco creek, by an aqueduct of stone, of 2 arches, each 30 feet span—sinking by 2 locks, in 19 miles, 17 feet.

The line again rises,

East of Syracuse, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6
Further east, by 2 locks, 10 feet lift each,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	20
Passing the Onondaga creek by an aqueduct of 4 arches, each 30 feet span.								

The Long, or Utica level, commences at the last lock, Onondaga county, and stretches through Madison and Oneida counties, into Herkimer, at the village of Frankfort,

69 $\frac{1}{2}$

This is the longest canal level in the world. The line passes the valley of Oneida creek, by an aqueduct and embankment, together 400 feet long, and from 20 to 26 feet high; the aqueduct alone, having a length of 120 feet. It enters the Mohawk valley near Rome.

From Frankfort to Albany, the line is wholly descending;

From Frankfort to the head of Little Falls, by 7 locks, each falling 8 feet, and 1 falling 9 feet,	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	65
At Little Falls, by locks of 8 feet each,	-	-	-	-	-	5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	40
Thence, through the county of Herkimer, by	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8
Thence, through the county of Montgomery, by locks—6 of 8 feet—2 of 7 feet—1 of 6 feet—and 1 of 4 feet fall,	-	-	-	-	-	10	38	72
Thence, through the county of Schenectady, by locks each having 8 feet fall, to the Schenectady level,	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	24
The Schenectady level crosses the Mohawk by an aqueduct of wood, 748 feet long, on 16 limestone piers, terminating in Saratoga county.								
Thence, the line falls by locks of 7 feet each,	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	42

Locks. Level. Fall. Rise.

to another aqueduct, recrossing the Mohawk, 1188 feet long, 24 feet high, on 26 stone piers.				
Thence, it falls very rapidly, over the ridges on the south of the Mohawk, into the valley of the Hudson,				
By a series of locks at Cahoes, each 8 feet,	-	-	-	4 3 32
Another series, each 9 feet,	-	-	-	4 36
A third series, each 8 feet,	-	-	-	9 1 72
Between the two last locks of the last series, the union with the Lake Champlain canal is formed at Juncta, or the Grand Junction.				
Below the Junction, the line drops, by locks of 11 feet each,				2 3 22
to the level of Gibbonsville, or West Troy, where two outlet locks communicate with the Hudson river. (See Troy.)				
The descent here, in somewhat more than 2 miles, is 162 feet, by 19 locks.				
Thence, to the termination of the canal in Albany, by locks of 11 feet each,	-	-	-	2 7 22
				<hr/>
				84 363 642 56

For description of the Albany basin, see Albany.

The aggregate lockage on the whole line, may be distributed thus.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Locks.</i>	<i>Fall.</i>
Western section from Buffalo to Montezuma,	158	21	186
Middle section—Montezuma to Utica,	96	11	95 rise and fall.
Eastern section—Utica to Albany,	110	52	417
<hr/>			
	364	84	698

The level, of the *junction*, above tide, is 44 feet: Of Schenectady level, 226. Of Utica level, 425: Montezuma level, 370: Rochester level, 506: Lockport level, 565.

The locks of sand or lime, stone laid in water cement, are each 90 feet long, within the gates, and 15 wide. Five minutes are, ordinarily, required to pass a boat through each. The numerous culverts are of stone or iron.

The canal has eight principal feeders.

The first, is taken from the Tonawanta creek, near the west end of Tonawanta swamp, by a canal more than 4 miles long, connecting with Oak Orchard creek, and with the canal at Medina, in Orleans county.

The second, from the Genesee river, at Rochester; commencing about two miles south of the canal, and entering a spacious basin, southeast of the aqueduct. The water is turned into the feeder, by a dam in the river, 18 inches high, and 200 yards long. It is 26 feet wide, and 3 deep, and navigable for boats to the river above.

The third, from the Onondaga lake, by the Oswego canal.

The fourth, at Orville, Manlius, Onondaga county, conducts the waters of the Butternut creek. It is two miles long, and navigable to the North Seneca turn-pike.

The fifth, the branch canal, 2 miles long, to Chitteningo village, having four locks, descending 6 feet each, and tapping the Chitteningo creek, was made by a company, incorporated in 1818.

The sixth, 2 miles long, is taken from the Mohawk river, and was partly made by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company. In droughts, it nearly drains the river. It is navigated one-fourth of a mile to Rome.

The seventh, also from the Mohawk, at the Little Falls, half a mile long, crosses the river by a superb aqueduct, (*See Little Falls*,) by which boats enter the commodious basin, in the village.

The eighth, also from the Mohawk, at Minden, in the county of Montgomery, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is supplied by a dam in the river 11 feet high.

There are other feeders, short, inconsiderable, and unnavigable.

A feeder is about to be made, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in the valley of Nine-mile creek, town of Camillus, Onondaga county.

A LIST of the Places on the Junction and Erie Canals, and their distance from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Albany,	0	0	110	269	364
Port-Schuyler,	5	5	105	264	359
Washington, (Gibbonsville,)	1	6	104	263	358
West Troy,	1	7	103	262	357
Junction,	2	9	101	260	355
Cahoes,	1	10	100	259	354
Lower aqueduct,	3	13	97	256	351
Willow Spring,	6	19	91	250	345
Upper aqueduct,	7	26	84	243	338
Schenectady,	4	30	80	239	334
Rotterdam,	9	39	71	230	325
Phillips' locks,	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam,	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie creek,	5	52	58	247	312
Smithtown, (Auriesville,)	2	54	56	215	310
Caughnawaga, (Fultonville,)	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose,	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's basin,	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie,	3	69	41	200	295
Fort Plain,	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's landing,	3	75	35	194	289
Minden dam, (St. Johnsville,)	2	77	33	192	287
East Canada creek,	4	81	29	188	283
Indian Castle, (Nowandaga creek,)	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's ferry,	3	86	24	183	278
Little Falls,	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's lock, (No. 7,)	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer lower bridge,	4	95	15	174	269
Herkimer upper bridge,	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's creek,	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's landing,	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's creek,	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort,	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's,	6	107	3	162	257
Utica,	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills, (Wetmore's,)	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro',	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany,	3	117	7	152	247
Rome,	8	125	15	144	239
Wood creek aqueduct, (Fort Bull,)	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's basin,	2	129	19	140	235
Stony creek,	1	130	20	139	234
New London,	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins',	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis',	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida creek, (Durhamville,)	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota,	5	146	36	123	218
New Boston, (Canasaraga,)	4	150	40	119	214
Chitteningo,	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's brook,	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville,	2	158	48	111	206
Little lake,	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius, (Reels,)	2	162	52	107	202
Limestone feeder,	1	163	53	106	201
Orville feeder,	2	165	55	104	199

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester. Buffalo.
Lodi, - - - - -	5	170	60	99 194
Syracuse, - - - - -	1	171	61	98 193
Geddes, - - - - -	2	173	63	96 191
Belisle, - - - - -	4	177	67	92 187
Nine-mile creek, - - - - -	1	178	68	91 186
Camillus, - - - - -	1	179	69	90 185
Canton, - - - - -	5	184	74	85 180
Peru, - - - - -	2	186	76	83 178
Jordan, - - - - -	4	190	80	79 174
Cold Spring, - - - - -	1	191	81	78 173
Weedsport, - - - - -	5	196	86	73 168
Centreport, - - - - -	1	197	87	72 167
Port Byron, - - - - -	2	199	89	70 165
Montezuma, (Lakeport,) - - - - -	6	205	95	64 159
Lockpit, - - - - -	6	211	101	58 153
Clyde, - - - - -	5	216	106	53 148
Lock Berlin, - - - - -	5	221	111	48 143
Lyons, - - - - -	4	225	115	44 139
Lockville, - - - - -	6	231	121	38 133
Newark, - - - - -	1	232	122	37 132
Port Gibson, - - - - -	3	235	125	34 129
Palmyra, - - - - -	5	240	130	29 124
Macedonville, - - - - -	4	244	134	25 120
Wayneport, (Barrager's basin) - - - - -	3	247	137	22 117
Perrinton, (Lindel's bridge,) - - - - -	2	249	139	20 115
Perrinton Centre, (Col. Peter's,) - - - - -	2	251	141	18 113
Fairport, - - - - -	1	252	142	17 112
Fullam's basin, - - - - -	1	253	143	16 111
Bushnel's basin, - - - - -	3	256	146	13 108
Pittsford, - - - - -	3	259	149	10 105
Billinghast's basin, - - - - -	4	263	153	8 101
Lock No. 3, - - - - -	2	265	155	4 99
Rochester - - - - -	4	269	159	0 95
Brockway's, - - - - -	10	279	169	10 85
Spencer's basin, - - - - -	2	281	171	12 83
Adams' basin, - - - - -	3	284	174	15 80
Cooley's basin, - - - - -	3	287	177	18 77
Brockport, - - - - -	2	289	179	20 75
Holley, - - - - -	5	294	184	25 70
Scio, - - - - -	4	298	188	29 66
Albion, - - - - -	6	304	194	35 60
Gaines' basin, - - - - -	2	306	196	37 58
Eagle harbour, - - - - -	1	307	197	38 57
Long bridge, - - - - -	2	309	199	40 55
Knowlesville, - - - - -	2	311	201	42 53
Road culvert, - - - - -	1	312	202	43 52
Medina, - - - - -	3	315	205	46 49
Shelby basin, - - - - -	3	318	208	49 46
Middleport, - - - - -	3	321	211	52 43
Reynold's basin, - - - - -	3	324	214	55 40
Gasport, - - - - -	2	326	216	57 38
Lockport, - - - - -	7	333	223	64 31
Pendleton, - - - - -	7	340	230	71 24
Welch's, - - - - -	2	342	232	73 23
H. Brockway's - - - - -	4	346	236	77 18
Tonnawanta, - - - - -	6	352	242	83 12
Lower Black Rock, - - - - -	8	360	250	91 4
Black Rock. - - - - -	1	361	251	92 3
Buffalo, - - - - -	3	364	254	95 0

28.90 chains over, to Lake Erie—Big Buffalo creek harbour.

The period of navigation, upon the canals, is about 220 days in the year. The western and middle sections of the Erie canal, comprising the space between Lake Erie and Utica, open 10 or 12 days earlier in the spring, and are unclosed as many days later in autumn, than the eastern. Between German Flats, in Herkimer, and the Little Nose, in Montgomery county, frost is more severe than on any other part of the line—closing the canal here, first, and relenting latest. The snows are deeper, and lie longer.

Enlargement of the Canal.

Already has this great thoroughfare been found too restricted, for the immense trade which flows through it. By act of 11th of May, 1835, provision has been made for its extension; authorising the canal commissioners to enlarge and improve it—to construct a double set of lift locks—to make independent canals, near cities and villages on the line—to alter and re-arrange the present, and to make additional, feeders, and other works necessary for the supply of the enlarged canal. After the year 1837, the expenditures under the act are to be so limited, as to leave from the canal revenues, without reference to auction and salt duties, an annual income to the state, of at least \$300,000, over the ordinary repairs and expenditures on the Erie and Champlain canals.

This act was founded on a recommendation of the canal commissioners, to the legislature, in 1835, to widen the canal, at the water line, to 60 or 70 feet, and to deepen it 2 feet, making the depth 6, instead of 4, feet. The following is a summary of the estimates, of the proposed improvements, exclusive of the enlargement of the canal.

Rochester Aqueduct, for reconstruction, &c.	- - - -	\$242,890	35
Jordan level, for a new feeder from Nine-mile creek,	- - - -	16,839	09
Double locks, 53 between Syracuse and Albany, aggregate lift			
426 feet,	- - - -	936,878	75
Extending and enlarging upper aqueduct over the Mohawk,	- - - -	33,761	20
Reconstructing lower aqueduct over that river,	- - - -	93,205	75
Increased excavation for the Cahoes descent,	- - - -	85,655	95
		1,409,231	00

The Champlain Canal.

2. The Champlain canal, commences at Whitehall, at the head of the navigation on Lake Champlain, and rises by	- - - -	feet.	miles.
Three locks,	- - - -	26	
To a level that extends, through indurated clay, to Wood creek,	- - - -		5½
Where it enters the creek upon a pool, made by a dam, and follows its channels,	- - - -		3
One lock at the end of this level in the creek rises,	- - - -	4	
Thence it still pursues the bed of the creek, to the village of Fort Ann,	- - - -		3½
Three locks here, lift it to a level,	- - - -	24	
Which extends through Fort Ann, Kingsbury, and Fort Edward, in loam, clay, and vegetable mould, to the village of Fort Edward, upon the Hudson, where	- - - -	54	12
A feeder is carried from the Hudson river, half a mile in length, by means of a dam across that stream 900 feet long, 28 high.	- - - -		
Three locks at Fort Edward, drop the canal,	- - - -	30	
To the level of the Hudson river, by which the navigation is continued to Fort Miller; where are,	- - - -		8
Two locks sinking to the level of the dam at Saratoga Falls,	- - - -	18	3
Above this dam, which is 1390 feet long, the canal leaves the river on a plain, extending with a descent of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a foot, per mile,	- - - -		17
Passing through the towns of Saratoga, Stillwater and Half Moon, and over Fish creek, by an aqueduct, terminating 2 miles below Stillwater village, one lock descending,	- - - -	9	
Below which about,	- - - -		1½
It crosses Anthony's Kill, by a double stone culvert, and,	- - - -		3½
Further descends by one lock, in Halfmoon, of	- - - -	9	
Thence it continues about,	- - - -		1

	<i>feet. miles.</i>
Within a few rods of another stone culvert to one lock also descending,	9
Thence about, - - - - -	3
Three locks in the town of Waterford, drop it, - - - - -	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thence, at the distance of, - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three other locks fall into the Mohawk river, at the village of Waterford, - - - - -	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whence the navigation by the Mohawk and Hudson river, has been improved, by means of the dam, and sloop lock at Troy.	
From the head of the last three locks, where are some basins, the canal is continued to the Mohawk, and crosses that river, by a dam 7 feet high, of wood, 1650 feet long, and thence, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile to the junction with the Erie canal; the length of this level is about, -	3

21 locks—lockage 188 64

A navigable feeder, 7 miles long, is taken from the Hudson, two miles above Glenn's Falls; where a dam 12 feet high, and 770 feet long, has been erected. This feeder enters the summit level about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Fort Edward.

The locks of this canal, by some extraordinary inadvertence, are 1 foot narrower, than those of the Erie canal, and the boats of the latter navigate it, with difficulty. There are 4 guard locks—1 at Fort Edward dam—1 at Fort Miller dam—1 at Saratoga dam—and 2 at the Mohawk dam.

Table of Distances.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Albany.	White-hall.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Albany.	White-hall.
Albany, - - - - -	0	73	Saratoga Bridge, - - -	38	35
West Troy, - - - - -	7	66	Fort Miller, - - - - -	41	32
Junction, - - - - -	9	64	Moses Kill, - - - - -	44	29
Waterford, - - - - -	12	61	Fort Edward, - - - - -	49	24
Mechanicsville, - - -	20	53	Glenn's Falls Feeder, -	51	22
Stillwater, - - - - -	24	49	Baker's Basin, - - - -	52	21
Bleecher's Basin, - - -	26	47	Smith's Basin, - - - -	57	16
Wilbeer's Basin, - - -	28	45	Fort Ann, - - - - -	61	12
Van Duzen's Landing, -	33	40	Comstock's Landing, -	65	8
Schuylerville, - - - -	36	37	Whitehall, - - - - -	73	—

Glenn's Falls Feeder.

Champlain canal to				
Sandy Hill, - - - - -	-	-	2	Head of the Feeder, - - - - - 7
Glenn's Falls, - - - - -	-	-	5	Head of the Pond, - - - - - 12

The Oswego Canal.

3. The Oswego canal, commencing at the Erie canal, at Syracuse, Onondaga county, runs north to Lake Ontario, 38 miles. The Onondaga lake and its outlet are in the line. After reaching Seneca river by the drain, it runs down that river, and Oswego to its exit. About half the distance is slack water or river navigation, with towing path on the bank. There are 14 lift locks of cut stone; 2 of which are used as guard locks. There are also 6 guard locks, each 17 feet wide, and 90 feet long; one of which is of wood, the others of hammered stone. Lockage on canals and dams 123 feet.

NAMES OF PLACES.

DISTANCE FROM
Place to Syracuse. Oswego,
place.

Syracuse, - - - - -	0	0	38
Salina, - - - - -	2	2	36
Liverpool, - - - - -	3	5	33
Mud Lock, - - - - -	2	7	31
Cold Spring, - - - - -	1	8	30
New Bridge, - - - - -	5	13	25
Three River Point, - -	2	15	23

Phoenix, - - - - -	2	17	21
Sweet's Lock, - - - - -	3	20	18
Ox Creek, - - - - -	3	23	15
Fulton, - - - - -	4	27	11
Braddock's Rapid, - - - - -	4	31	7
Tiffany's Landing, - - - - -	4	35	3
High Dam, - - - - -	1	36	2
Oswego - - - - -	2	38	0

The Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

4. The Cayuga and Seneca canal, commences at the foot of the declivity on which the village of Geneva is built, and runs eastwardly along the north end of Seneca lake, to the outlet, about two miles. Thence it continues down the outlet, to Montezuma, 19 miles, about 5 of which are through the marshes. It connects with the Cayuga lake, at East Cayuga, by a side cut 2 miles in length, making the whole line of canal navigation, 23 miles; about one half of which is in the bed of the river. But the whole line of navigation which is connected with the Erie canal by this improvement, comprehending the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, is about 100 miles, and including the Chemung canal and its feeder, 139 miles.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to	Monte- Geneva.	
	place.	zuma.	
Montezuma, - - - - -	0	0	21
Seneca River, - - - - -	5	5	16
S. Dermont's, - - - - -	2	7	14
Seneca Falls, - - - - -	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills, - - - - -	2	12	9
Waterloo, - - - - -	2	14	7
Teal's, - - - - -	5	19	2
Geneva, - - - - -	2	21	0

Lateral canal to East Cayuga village, 2 miles, 2

23

The Chemung Canal.

5. The Chemung canal, enters the valley of Catharine creek, at the head of Seneca lake, which it follows to the village of Horseheads; and thence, by the valley of Marsh creek, is conducted to Elmira, on the Chemung river, 6 miles; forming part of the chain of communication between the Erie canal, and the Susquehanna river. A navigable feeder, taken from the Chemung river, at Knoxville, runs 16 miles, to the summit level, at Horseheads, making with the main canal 39 miles of navigation. It has 52 lift locks, 1 guard lock, which connects the feeder with the Chemung river, at the Chimney Narrows. The locks are of wood. Lockage on the main line 488 feet, on the feeder 28 feet, whole lockage 516 feet. There are three aqueducts, 5 culverts, and 76 bridges on the line. The distance from Elmira to Albany, by the way of this canal, Seneca lake, Cayuga and Seneca, and Erie canals, is 326 miles—by direct route, 194 miles.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to	Seneca	Elmira.	Knoxville.
	place.	Lake.		
Seneca Lake, - - - - -	0	0	23	33
Havana, - - - - -	4	4	19	29
Millport, - - - - -	6	10	13	23
Horse Heads, - - - - -	7	17	6	16
Elmira, - - - - -	6	23	0	22
Knoxville, - - - - -	22	33	22	0

Feeder.—(Chemung Canal.)

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
Horse Heads, - - - - -	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin, - - - - -	7	24	13	9
Dam at the head of Feeder, - - - - -	7	31	20	2
Knoxville, - - - - -	2	33	22	0
Canal from Lake to Elmira, - - - - -			23 miles.	
Feeder, - - - - -			16	
			—	
			39	

The Crooked Lake Canal.

6. The Crooked Lake canal from the foot of Crooked Lake, near Penn Yan, to Dresden, on the Cayuga lake, has a length of 8 miles, and 269 feet of lockage, overcome by 27 wooden locks. There are upon it, 1 guard lock, 3 culverts, 1 waste weir, and 12 bridges. It forms with Crooked lake, which is 20 miles long, with a branch of 7 miles, 35 miles of navigation.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crooked Lake.
Seneca Lake, (Dresden,) - - - - -	0	0	8
Mallory's, - - - - -	3	3	5
Andrews and Ways, - - - - -	2	5	5
Penn-Yan, - - - - -	2	7	1
Crooked Lake, - - - - -	1	8	0

The Chenango Canal.

7. An act of the legislature, February, 1833, authorised the construction of the Chenango canal; to extend from the Erie canal, in Oneida county, to the Susquehanna river, at Binghamton, Broome county. Length, about 97 miles:—Commencing at the city of Utica, passing through the valleys of the Oriskany and Sauquoit creeks, and Chenango river, and by the towns and villages of New Hartford, Clinton, Madison, Hamilton, Sherburne, Norwich, Oxford, Greene and Chenango Forks, and terminating at Binghamton, in the Susquehanna river.

Elevation from the Erie canal to the summit level, 706 feet.

Descent thence to the Susquehanna river, 303

Total lockage, 1,009

Estimated cost in 1828, \$944,775 36; in 1835, \$1,960,456 28; and in 1836, \$1,976,821, exclusive of damages.

During the season of 1833, surveys of different routes were made from Sherburne, a few miles south of the summit level, north to the Erie canal and a preference given to the route terminating at Whitesborough. The legislature, however, by an act passed in March, 1834, have decided to change it to Utica. On this part of the canal there will be 87 locks and 4 aqueducts; and it is proposed to construct the locks with wooden chambers, supported by a dry wall of stone masonry on the sides, excepting about eight feet below the upper gates. Some of the locks are to be of stone. The plan adopted for making this canal, and its different structures, will increase its aggregate cost beyond the sum for which a canal less substantial might have been constructed; but it is the opinion of the canal commissioners that it will prove the cheapest and most useful, requiring less expense for repairs.

The work for the whole line of the canal is, with some unimportant sections, all under contract, and the distances and estimates, according to the surveys made under direction of the canal commissioners, are as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.	Estimated Cost.
Utica to Sherburne,	40	45	\$1,045,650 70
Sherburne to Greene,	34	70	525,182 91
Greene to Binghamton,	21	48	389,622 67
Total	97	03	\$1,960,456 28

To supply the summit level of the canal with water, it is proposed to construct six reservoirs, having a total area of 988 acres, to be filled partly from brooks and ponds, and partly from rain water. Mr. Jervis, the engineer, assumes one fifth of the falling (rain) water as the quantity which reaches the reservoirs when passing over a tight and uncultivated soil. These reservoirs, it is estimated, will furnish about 492 millions cubic feet of water for the canal. From Sherburne to Binghamton, an abundant supply of water can be obtained by feeders from the Chenango river.

Many of the contractors have made considerable progress, and the 15th October, 1836, is the time stipulated for the completion of the work.

The Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, Crooked Lake, Chemung, and Chenango canals, have been constructed, by funds specially borrowed for each: except that, the proceeds of certain lands at Salina, belonging to the state, were assigned to the first. In 1835, the debt on account of these canals, at 5 per cent interest, was for

The Oswego Canal,	-	-	-	-	\$ 427,347
Cayuga and Seneca,	-	-	-	-	237,000
Chemung,	-	-	-	-	316,000
Crooked Lake,	-	-	-	-	120,000
Chenango,	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
					<hr/> 2,100,347

From the Chenango canal, yet unfinished, there is of course no revenue. And that derived from the others, is insufficient to pay the expenses of maintenance and the interest upon the loans. The deficiency is a charge upon the general fund, or in other words, upon the common treasury.

The aggregate amount, paid from the general fund, during the six years preceding 1836, was for the

Oswego Canal, in 6 years,	-	-	-	\$ 84,608 14
Cayuga and Seneca, 6 years,	-	-	-	47,988 96
Chemung, 3 years,	-	-	-	123,676 09
Crooked Lake, 3 years,	-	-	-	37,833 50
				<hr/> 294,111 69

The estimate of the deficiencies for 1836, was about \$69,000.

This view has induced an inference, that the lateral canals are a dead weight upon the treasury, and the corollary, that it is unwise to extend the system of ramification. But to a correct conclusion on this point, it is indispensable to know, what proportion of the income of the Erie canal, is derived from the articles supplied by the lateral canals; for if the toll, on such articles, upon the Erie canal, with that on the lateral canals, be greater than the cost of maintaining the latter, it is certain, that, they are actually a source of gain. Such would seem to be the true view of the case, since, in the year 1835, the tolls of the Erie canal, on lumber alone, the greatest part of which would never have reached the Erie canal, but for these lateral canals, viz. the Chemung, the Oswego and Crooked Lake canals, amounted, to

Whilst the deficiency of tolls on the lateral canals, to pay the expenses, of maintenance, interest included, was	<hr/> 41,113 89
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So that the actual gain of the state, from these lateral canals, was \$40,660 48

In this statement the Cayuga and Seneca canal is not included.

To the profit, caused by the lateral canals, should be added, the large tolls on flour, wheat and ashes, and the return merchandise. And the Oswego canal should be credited by the state, for the cordwood which it floats to sustain the salt works at Syracuse and Salina.

(A)

21.—Statement of all the moneys received and paid by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, up to 30th September, 1835, viz:

RECEIVED.

Year.	Avails of loans exclusive of prem.	Premiums on loans.	Tolls.	Vendue duty.	Salt Duty.	Steamboat Tax.	Sales of Lands.	Int. on investments of surplus.	Rent of surplus waters.	Other receipts.	Total.
1817	200,000 00	.	.	72,061 41	2,926 28	16,509 93	.	.	.	.	291,497 62
1818	200,000 00	9,040 00	.	145,943 02	48,784 27	18,902 70	.	.	.	5,060 00	427,729 99
1819	400,000 00	7,885 00	.	111,319 04	54,410 69	16,412 44	.	.	.	.	590,027 17
1820	693,500 00	23,517 50	.	122,653 07	67,038 67	6,684 92	.	.	.	3,678 00	917,072 16
1821	1,400,000 00	50,760 00	2,200 00	121,195 97	46,345 24	5,000 00	.	.	.	.	1,625,501 21
1822	1,344,906 25	47,827 75	44 486 72	146,485 59	65,416 37	5,000 00	.	.	.	.	1,654,122 68
1823	*1,596,105 00	1,609 50	119,988 08	181,814 36	102,231 64	5,000 00	.	.	.	.	2,006,738 58
1824	1,568,270 99	82,729 01	289,320 58	196,424 73	99,211 18	.	.	.	.	.	2,235,956 49
1825	270,000 00	.	521,343 94	253,452 38	71,222 75	.	2,371 30	.	.	.	1,118,390 37
1826	.	.	839,925 02	203,737 84	83,272 59	.	483 37	4,515 40	.	.	1,131,934 22
1827	.	.	849,032 07	265,290 65	126,030 58	.	28,826 41	9,487 96	680 00	.	1,279,347 67
1828	.	.	786,236 64	221,686 40	118,423 89	.	.	17,957 30	1,467 00	.	1,145,771 23
1829	.	.	763,527 91	215,385 18	157,160 58	.	13,522 32	26,173 80	1,956 00	677 50	1,178,403 29
1830	.	.	990,842 96	179,681 02	163,421 55	.	911 67	39,600 17	1,639 18	1,074 69	1,377,171 24
To 30th Sept. 1831	.	.	700,788 27	155,901 66	98,703 91	.	17,868 17	46,256 20	1,135 50	6,549 25	1,027,202 96
do. 1832	.	.	1,059,006 36	250,424 02	179,096 46	.	3,223 45	104,369 15	398 00	.	1,596,517 44
do. 1833	.	.	1,317,258 33	181,014 23	227,860 05	.	934 43	140,319 90	.	8,278 56	1,875,665 50
do. 1834	.	.	1,305,573 14	169,337 04	160,782 98	.	2,441 03	121,174 64	5,438 50	400 00	1,765,147 33
do. 1835	.	.	1,395,306 26	211,037 24	118,864 92	.	27,362 83	158,177 19	1,307 50	.	1,911,555 44
	\$7,672,782 24†	\$223,368 76	\$10,984,836 28	\$3,404,844 85	\$1,990,694 69	\$73,509 99	\$97,944 48	\$666,031 81	\$14,021 68	\$25,718 00	\$25,155,752 59

PAID.

Year.	Canal Commissioners.	Interest.	W. I. Lock Navigation Company.	Notes of M. Holley.	Miscellaneous payments.	Superintendents of repairs.	Extinguishment of debt.	Total.
1817	200,000 00	6,000 00	.	.	200 00	.	.	206,200 00
1818	466,900 00	16,250 00	.	.	153 37	.	.	483,308 37
1819	587,467 09	38,836 64	.	.	167 37	.	.	626,471 10
1820	668,900 00	70,927 27	152,718 52	.	232 86	.	.	892,778 65
1821	1,120,500 00	123,672 55	.	.	2,707 95	.	.	1,246,880 50
1822	1,955,012 23	190,948 50	.	.	1,787 50	.	.	2,147,748 23
1823	1,784,102 61	209,297 13	.	.	484 80	.	.	1,993,884 54
1824	1,275,543 82	442,041 40	.	.	194 44	.	.	1,717,779 66
1825	990,537 84	409,884 24	.	15,808 58	313 04	.	.	1,416,543 70
1826	403,255 91	414,994 11	.	1,347 33	401 90	124,652 51	270,000 00	1,214,651 76
1827	153,551 67	399,275 49	.	.	25,083 16	284,654 16	94,615 00	957,179 48
1828	92,310 92	397,592 80	.	.	26,757 31	215,809 25	21,000 00	753,470 28
1829	48,698 21	387,035 64	.	.	15,216 28	234,504 21	333,942 99	1,019,397 33
1830	18,255 81	379,695 99	.	.	15,200 24	211,044 19	30,977 14	655,173 37
To 30th Sept. 1831	11,377 68	284,615 10	.	.	4,524 06	156,553 66	.	457,070 50
do. 1832	32,890 81	379,486 80	.	.	13,335 54	333,786 05	.	759,499 20
do. 1833	35,264 66	356,794 88	.	.	39,189 38	330,759 44	1,566,310 03	2,328,318 39
do. 1834	15,006 17	278,173 26	.	.	9,739 20	423,517 10	638,830 06	1,365,265 79
do. 1835	52,109 05	260,959 08	.	.	8,621 41	403,473 90	784,160 58	1,507,332 02
	\$9,911,684 48	\$5,046,478 88	\$152,718 52	\$17,155 91	\$164,314 81	\$2,718,754 47	\$3,737,835 80	\$21,748,942 87

\$3,406,809 72

* This sum is \$59,895 00 less than the stock, being discount on five per cent stock.

† This sum is \$64,988 75 less than the stock, being discount on five per cent stock.

Balance in the hands of the commissioners on the 30th Sept. 1835, per annual report, 3,406,809 72.

(B)

22.—Description, Cost, Tolls, &c. of the various Canals in the State of New York.

Names of Canals.	Dimensions.												Cost per mile.	Total cost.	Tolls in 1833.	Tolls in 1834.	Total amount of tolls rec'd.	
	Length of main canal.	Length of navigable feeders and side cuts.	Total length, including feeders.	Depth of water.	Width of surface.	No. of locks.	Length of locks.	Width of locks.	Lockage on main canals.	Lockage on feeders and side cuts.	No. and feet of dams.	When completed.						
Erie, Champlain,	363 64	8	371	4	40	84	90	15	689	. .	no. 4 4900	1825 1824	\$19,255 49	\$7,143,789 86	\$1,290,136 20	\$1,179,744 97	10,535,613 19	
Glenn's Falls feeder, . . . . .	. .	12	79	4	30	13	97	14	. .	132	1 800	1829	15,520 95	1,257,604 26	132,559 02	115,211 89	
Side cut at Waterford,		4	40	3	97	14	. .	35
River navigation above Troy dam, Oswego,	38	3		38	4	40	1	130 90	22 15	. . 123	9	1 1200 8 5667	1824 1822	. . 14,879 93	. . 565,437 35	. . 22,950 47		. . 22,168 02
Cayuga and Seneca, Chemung,	21 23	2 16	23 39	4	40	11 53	90 90	15 15	73 488	7 28	1 630	1828 1833	10,295 85 8,504 96	236,804 74 331,693 57	17,174 69 694 00	18,130 43 3,378 05	83,029 55 4,072 05	
Crooked Lake,	8	. .	8	4	42	27	90	15	269	. .	1 50	1833	19,597 11	156,776 90	200 84	1,473 40	1,674 24	
Totals,			558						1805½	211			\$9,692,106 68	\$1,463,715 22	\$1,340,106 79	\$10,730,097 11		
Chenango,	97	. .	97	4	42	109	90	15	1021	. .	. .	. .	20,210 87	1,960,456 28	. .	. .	. .
Constructed by Incorporated Cos. Delaware and Hudson,	108	. .	108	4	36	110	76	9	1073	. .	. .	1828	20,665 00	2,231,820 00	. .	. .	. .
Delaware and Raritan,	43	. .	65	7	75	14	110	24	116	. .	1	1834	37,417 91	2,500,000 00	. .	. .	. .
Feeder to said canal, . . . . .	. .	22		6	50	. .	23	9	101	223	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Morris canal,	101	. .	101	4	32	24 locks 23 plains	75	9	1334	. .	5	1832	19,703 19	1,990,007 00	. .	. .	. .

23.—CANAL TOLLS FOR 1836.

Lumber, Wood, &c.

No.	Provisions.	Cts. m. fr.
1.	On flour, salted beef and pork, butter and cheese, beer and cider, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
2.	On bran and ship stuffs in bulk, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
3.	<i>Iron, Minerals, Ores, &c.</i> On salt manufactured in this state, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 2 3
4.	On foreign salt, per 1000 pounds per mile,	3 0 0
5.	On gypsum, the product of this state, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 2 3
6.	On foreign gypsum, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
7.	On brick, sand, lime, clay, earth, leached ashes, manure and iron ore, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 2 3
8.	On pot and pearl ashes, kelp, mineral coal, charcoal, pig iron, broken castings and scrap iron, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
9.	On stove and all other iron castings, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
10.	On copperas and manganese, going towards tide water, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
11.	On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
12.	<i>Furs, Peltry, Skins, &c.</i> On furs and peltry, (except deer, buffalo and moose skins,) per 1000 pounds per mile,	1 4 0
13.	On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 5 0
14.	On sheep skins and other raw hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 3
15.	On imported raw hides of domestic and other animals, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 5 0
16.	<i>Furniture, &c.</i> On household furniture, accompanied by, and actually belonging to, families emigrating, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
17.	On carts, wagons, sleighs, ploughs and mechanic's tools, necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
18.	<i>Stone, Slate, &c.</i> On slate and tile for roofing, and stone ware, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
19.	On all stone, wrought or unwrought, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 2 3

No.		Cts. m. fr.
20.	On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats,	0 5 0
21.	On the same, if carried in rafts per 100 cubic feet per mile,	1 5 0
22.	1st—On boards, plank, scantling, and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, and all siding lath, and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats, (except such as is enumerated in regulations number 24 and 33), per 1000 feet per mile,	0 5 0
	2d—On mahogany, (except veneering), reduced to inch measure, per 1000 feet per mile,	1 5 0
23.	On the same, if transported in rafts per 1000 feet per mile,	2 0 0
24.	On sawed lath of less than five feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, hand spikes, rowing oars and broom handles, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 2 0
25.	On staves and heading, transported in boats, per 1000 pounds per mile.	0 2 0
26.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 5 0
27.	On shingles per M. per mile, carried in boats,	0 1 0
28.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	0 4 0
29.	On split posts, and rails for fencing, per M. per mile, carried in boats,	2 0 0
30.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	8 0 0
31.	On wood for fuel, (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll,) and tan bark per cord per mile,	1 0 0
32.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile,	2 0 0
33.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one fourth of an inch in thickness per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 5 0
	<i>Agricultural productions, &c.</i>	
34.	On cotton, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
35.	On live cattle, sheep and hogs, per 1000 lbs. per mile,	0 4 5
36.	On horses, (and each horse when not weighed, to be computed at 900 pounds,) per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 5 0
37.	On rags, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5

No.	Agricultural productions, &c.	Cts. m. fr.
38.	On hemp and unmanufactured tobacco, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
39.	On wheat and all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, and not being merchandise, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 4 5
40.	On merchandise,	0 9 0
	<i>Articles not enumerated.</i>	
41.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing from tide water, per 1000 pounds per mile,	0 9 0
42.	On all articles not enumerated or excepted, passing towards tide water, per 1000 lbs. per mile,	0 4 5
	<i>Boats and Passengers.</i>	
43.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Erie canal between Schenectady and Utica per mile,	15 0 0
44.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Erie canal west of Utica, per mile,	8 0 0
45.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Champlain, or Champlain and Junction canal per mile,	6 0 0
46.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Oswego canal, per mile,	8 0 0
47.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, and navigating the Cayuga and Seneca canal, and the lateral canal to East Cayuga village, or either of them, per mile,	6 0 0
48.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of persons, navigating the Junction canal, and not connected with regular lines of boats for the transportation of persons on the Erie or Champlain canals, per mile,	50 0 0
49.	On boats, used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile,	2 0 0
50.	On each person over eight years of age, transported in a boat used chiefly for the transportation of persons, per mile,	0 2 0
51.	On each person over twelve years of age, transported in a boat used chiefly for the transportation of property, per mile,	0 2 0

(C)

Articles of the manufacture of the United States coming towards tide water, are charged at the rate fixed for non-enumerated articles coming towards tide water.
These rates of toll are generally at the minimum allowed by the constitution.

(D)

Articles which came to the Hudson river on both canals in 1834, as well as the quantity and the estimated value of each article in market, viz:

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total value in market.
Flour, - - - - - bar.	979,520	105,787	\$4,897,600
Wheat, - - - - - bus.	822,195	24,665	822,195
Coarse grain, - - - - - "	651,548	14,659	325,774
Bran and ship stuffs, - - - - - "	323,558	2,911	40,445
Cheese, - - - - - lbs.	6,345,704	3,172	444,199
Butter and lard, - - - - - "	3,626,441	1,813	362,644
Peas and beans, - - - - - bus.	15,780	473	15,780
Potatoes, - - - - - "	20,534	513	5,133
Flaxseed - - - - - lbs.	1,899,446	949	56,982
Clover and grass seed, - - - - - "	1,125,034	562	78,750
Provisions, - - - - - bar.	41,613	6,241	332,904
Salt, - - - - - "	11,378	1,707	17,067
Ashes, - - - - - "	28,202	7,050	564,040
Wool, - - - - - lbs.	992,860	497	446,787
Tobacco, - - - - - "	1,740,649	871	87,032
Hemp, - - - - - "	68,681	34	6,868
Stone, lime, &c, - - - - - "	37,246,683	18,623	50,000
Iron ware, - - - - - "	1,301,722	650	65,000
Boards and scantling - - - - - feet	107,747,903	181,016	1,292,964
Timber, cubic, - - - - - "	1,440,515	28,810	172,861
Staves, - - - - - lbs.	55,351,800	32,676	1,107,036
Wood, - - - - - cords	34,515	96,642	172,575
Shingles, - - - - - M.	34,045	5,719	68,090
Domestic spirits, - - - - - galls.	1,225,696	5,515	306,424
Beer, - - - - - bbls.	349	52	2,094
Cider, - - - - - "	105	15	315
Apples, - - - - - "	1,544	193	2,546
Dried fruit, - - - - - lbs.	156,244	78	3,000
Pig iron, - - - - - "	132,513	67	2,680
Lead, - - - - - "	1,000		70
Sundries, - - - - - "	21,095,095	10,547	1,000,000
Merchandise, - - - - - "	584,518	292	87,600
Furniture, - - - - - "	581,447	291	51,798
Furs and peltry, - - - - - "	474,483	237	474,483
Hops, - - - - - "	270,765	135	40,614
Gypsum, - - - - - "	86,900	43	215
Charcoal, - - - - - "	183,000	91	457
Total, - - - - -			\$13,405,022

(E)

Statement of the principal articles passing Utica on the Erie canal, both ways, from 1821 to 1824, both years inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1821. 94 miles navigable.	1822. 116 miles navigable.	1823. 160 miles navigable.	1824. 280 miles navigable.	1825. 333 miles. navigable.	1826. 363 miles navigable.	1827. 363 miles navigable.	1828. 363 miles navigable.	1829. 363 miles navigable.	1830. 363 miles navigable.	1831. 363 miles navigable.	1832. 363 miles navigable.	1833. 363 miles navigable.	1834. 363 miles navigable.
Flour, barrels,	44,723	114,512	120,742	151,718	237,124	372,149	422,321	348,565	346,277	532,464	609,254	634,497	967,813	1,157,059
Provisions, do	5,543	9,495	8,133	19,140	18,741	30,658	54,123	61,350	31,260	36,982	31,448	42,216	27,919	39,888
Salt, do	17,068	17,666	18,419	40,735	42,808	55,199	36,713	62,921	67,517	75,102	69,754	66,651	62,860	70,060
Ashes, do	4,472	4,872	7,643	28,251	24,001	36,155	20,159	16,259	28,179	34,752	28,437	28,810	29,508	30,502
Oil, do	153	366	618	1,537	1,186	789	152	427						
Water cement, do			14,167	5,573	9,602	9,660	8,612	7,299	9,940	11,920			15,357	6,105
Wheat, bushels,	43,078	98,174	128,703	273,551	547,497	1,292,906	1,290,552	554,768	585,012	714,406	411,424	645,340	1,175,423	1,197,304
Coarse grain, do	8,200	14,800	5,943		29,181	213,059	185,534	122,896	324,848	237,147	183,938	160,677	302,578	402,216
Flaxseed, do				7,947		337	1,050	614						
Peas and Beans, do						12,538	5,202	8,170	8,941	5,724	2,413	15,072	8,260	29,486
Grass seed, tons, 2,000 lbs.						139	131	157					730	1,072
Wool, do	7	11	20	29	114	100	139	225	191	253	513	360	583	556
Cheese, do	3	11	29	285	369	353	405	592	531	862	839	617	928	1,586
Butter and Lard do	65	154	75	426	607	922	967	1,181	1,111	1,108	1,356	1,774	2,277	2,249
Hops, do	2	8	16	142	248	87	411	237	144	185	74	169	222	243
Furs and Peltry, do				116	150	137	93	96	98	141	165	100	134	199
Gypsum, do		868	1,027	7,992	8,903	5,402	2,068	1,041	1,384	2,414	4,041	4,036	9,375	5,307
Stone, do						4,025	8,701	17,087	4,359	3,935	8,544	3,994	4,402	8,304
Bran and Shorts, do						97			590	862	2,460	1,450		174
Pig iron, do						1,045					766	921	905	1,002
Household goods, do	70	206	447	996	1,353	1,541	1,615	2,834	2,732	3,306	3,608	3,839	3,797	5,336
Merchandise, do	2,800	5,173	8,061	22,146	25,259	22,986	27,372	37,338	40,081	44,965	61,020	58,063	78,678	70,372
Glass, boxes,	2,481	4,552	6,315	5,662	13,307	15,137								
Domestic spirits, gallons,	67,273	194,398	132,154	349,765	409,768	1,162,528	2,170,077	2,504,524	1,748,148	1,812,918	1,472,685	1,537,680	1,609,612	1,461,051
Boards and scantling, feet,	1,061,844	1,435,225	2,229,000	3,477,774	8,667,343	15,795,395	16,228,322	22,066,603	17,665,424	21,257,490	31,132,086	31,354,027	40,804,371	38,290,991
Timber, cubic, do	48,981	111,027	72,201	34,357	521,550	150,112	160,483	242,833	161,521	262,453	691,225	851,022	1,738,255	1,522,637
Staves, do				1,899,000	7,721,000	8,577,482	4,684,882	11,006,100	5,687,810	6,009,000	8,586,237	7,341,018	9,204,523	10,416,705
Shingles, M.	923	1,161	1,950	1,161	2,793	6,176	8,780	36,582	25,646	20,786	28,819	50,453	55,287	41,061
Wood, cords,			750			2,212		6,207			2,927	3,826	4,808	5,383

NOTE.—Where there are blanks opposite articles the quantities have not been ascertained.

Articles ascending the Erie and Champlain canals from tide water, from 1824 to 1834, both years inclusive.

ARTICLES.			1824.	1825.	1826.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1833.	1834.
Merchandise,	tons,		27,410	30,714	31,437	*54,278	47,368	63,929	77,930	99,848	86,814
Household furniture,	do		-	861	1,103	-	654	1,096	1,292	1,338	1,231
Sundries,	do		3,720	265	575	-	648	1,437	3,643	5,735	1,029
Gypsum,	do		-	1,089	479	-	168	73	688	-	828
Clay and brick,	do		1,255	509	492	166	155	88	313	-	562
Cotton	do		-	-	-	178	-	3	27	328	377
Salt,	barrels,		7,005	-	9,234	8,682	14,511	14,113	12,208	15,896	12,096
Flour,	do		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,418	42,707
Beef and pork,	do		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,236	2,495
Wheat,	bushels,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,354
Coal,	tons,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,102
<hr/>											
Number of boats cleared at Albany,			-	-	-	7,239	6,387	6,856	7,673	8,932	9,277
Do do Troy,			-	-	-	4,592	4,358	5,081	5,768	6,798	6,942
<hr/>											
Total number of boats cleared from tide water,			-	-	-	11,831	10,745	11,937	13,441	15,730	16,219
Add same number arrived, -			-	-	-	11,831	10,745	11,937	13,441	15,730	16,219
<hr/>											
Total arrived and cleared, -			8,760	13,110		23,662	21,490	23,874	26,882	31,460	32,438
<hr/>											
Number of lockages at Alexander's lock, west of Schenectady, on the Erie canal, -			6,166	10,985	15,1 56	14,579	12,619	14,674	16,284	20,649	22,911

For 1827 and 1832, the returns are deficient.

* Includes household furniture, &c.

(G)

Statement of property arriving at Buffalo from the east, on the Erie canal, in each year, from 1829 to 1834.

ARTICLES.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Mdze. for this State, tons,	2,270	2,972	4,620	4,351	6,451	6,628
do. destined out of this State, do	4,881	6,061	9,435	8,780	14,341	17,401
Furniture & mechanics' tools, do	935	1,832	2,849	2,918	4,257	4,149
Foreign hides, do	.	.	.	163	180	.
Sundries, do	470	389	275	251	536	860
Salt, bbls.	65,431	75,370	74,064	61,335	70,929	84,101

Statement of property cleared at Buffalo and passing east, on the Erie canal, from 1829 to 1834, both years inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Flour . . . barrels,	4,335	31,810	62,968	21,932	73,666	79,324
Provisions, . . do	4,754	6,675	5,668	5,159	4,273	14,590
Oil, . . . do	214	802	1,420	44	43	221
Wheat, . . . bushels,	3,640	149,219	186,148	100,761	114,337	111,798
Ashes, . . . tons,	1,705	2,713	2,502	2,110	2,118	1,655
Tobacco, . . . do	32	2	222	386	535	1,009
Hemp, . . . do	22	20	70	29	17	5
Pig iron, . . . do	235	419	409	760	1,167	1,128
Castings, . . . do	241	.	422	468	757	689
Household furniture, do	42	58	69	88	134	145
Furs, . . . do	86	82	96	107	101	154
Lumber, . . . feet,	311,256	136,499	184,639	251,504	331,140	439,643
Staves, . . . M.	510	464	568	523	699	2,400
Fish, . . . barrels,	.	851	150	276	279	346
Whiskey, . . . do	149	4,182	3,750	2,208	2,485	1,347
Butter, . . . tons,	70	174	205	394	449	119
Cheese, . . . do	68	122	127	74	95	138
Wool, . . . do	.	.	66	22	75	73
Deer skins and raw hides, do	.	.	.	.	110	141
Grind-stones, . . do	35	39	124	110	139	126
Lead, . . . do	.	41	9	.	.	.

(H)

Statement of property cleared at Whitehall towards tide water, on the Champlain canal, from 1823 to 1834.

ARTICLES.	1823.	1828.	1829.	1831.	1833.	1834.
Ashes, barrels,	370	.	1,195	478	1,553	
Black lead, pounds,	3,840	.	10,000	.	.	22,000
Butter and cheese, do	27,776	38,527	954,000	1,352,000	1,322,000	1,954,000
Beef and pork, barrels,	.	660	1,173	3,865	4,599	6,079
Copperas, tons,	.	.	110	172	539	210
Castings, do	3	7	4½	20	59	139
Cotton, manufactured, do	.	.	19	.	88	
Furniture, do	10	242	98	211	.	501
Fur and peltry, do	58	11	14	15	17	8½
Glass, boxes,	3	5,244	6,000	5,833	13,788	18,004
Hoop poles, tons,	.	324	73	620	85	788
Hides, do	.	.	.	.	6	26
Iron, nails, &c. do	153	1,341	1,232	1,803	2,043	2,631
Iron, pig, do	.	.	52	47	7	
Iron ore, do	101	.	115	291	*830	
Marble, do	44	360	505	394	708	1,167
Manganese, do	.	50	.	166	313	304
Merchandise, do	8	.	110	448	.	17
Paper and books, do	.	13	12	.	98	129
Sundries, do	.	.	230	50	132	128
Starch, do	.	.	.	.	66	30
Staves and heading, numbers,	21,000	19,040	.	124,200	107,000	140,000
Wool, pounds,	9,660	342,720	254,000	580,000	432,000	252,000
Sawed lumber, feet,	22,426,067	68,945,725	48,675,692	51,017,705	70,347,099	77,863,247
Shingles, M.	2,800	8,815	9,440	3,346	4,855	4,230
Timber, c'bic ft.	1,179,515	1,460,443	1,046,630	539,704	1,190,908	990,969
Wood, cords,	.	535	1,097	2,412	4,532	5,066
Whiskey, bbls.	300	585	504	.	.	

* Clay, sand, &c. included.

Statement of property arriving at Whitehall from tide water, on the Champlain canal, from 1829 to 1834.

ARTICLES.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1833.	1834.
Agricultural productions, pounds,	.	.	317,722	919,758	152,811
Buffalo robes, do	16,000	.	40,000	19,926	4,983
Brick, sand, clay, stone, &c. tons,	357	309	231	323	522
Beef and pork, barrels,	1,493	.	4,288	5,158	5,526
Coal, tons,	40	.	226	488	423
Cotton, do	33	59	114	88	110
Flour, barrels,	5,064	*2,886	14,896	66,498	61,247
Furniture, tons,	94	63	51	15	58
Hogs, do	298	.	.	66	80
Hides, do	98	.	738	132	81
Merchandise, do	6,661	8,304	8,738	8,205	7,265
Plaster, Nova Scotia, do	34	.	137	581	273
do Western, do	48	252	193	360	115
Pig iron, do	15	.	22	286	113
Salt, foreign, bushels,	.	.	4,649	7,345	7,526
do Onondaga, do	138,045	124,941	100,914	105,610	123,337
Wheat, do	.	.	.	.	20,406
Tallow, pounds,	265,320	353,565	310,855	190,215	268,568

For the years previous to 1829, as well as for the year 1832, the returns are defective.

* Tons of beef, pork, and flour.

In table B, we have included, the Delaware and Hudson, the Morris, and the Delaware and Raritan canals. They are almost as much the creation of New York, as those wholly within her limits, having been made with a view to the commerce of the state and in a great measure by New York capital. For these reasons we also give a particular description of them.

The following table, shows the quantity of the principal articles cleared on the several canals, in 1835.

	Timber cubic ft.	Lumber feet.	Staves number.	Flour barrels.	Wheat bushels.	Coarse grain bushels.	Butter and lard pounds.	Beef pork bbls.	Wool pounds.
Erie,	854,142	39,042,852	19,366,710	933,827	1,773,599	883,120	4,689,076	31,946	1,636,539
Champlain,	1,478,335	113,699,312	210,443	39,539	6,640	60,387	1,028,385	7,404	399,887
Oswego,	348,806	20,019,186	1,957,939	130,621	61,895	11,559	704,156	1,481	70,714
Cayuga & Seneca,	805,311	9,337,513	526,878	141,386	475,358	141,949	904,226	6,049	242,099
Chemung,	100,868	15,624,593	1,884,207	1,365	18,258	3,793	90,621	4	3,644
Crooked Lake,	731,265	3,386,414	990,414	20,537	76,623	9,580	196,590	1,356	110,564
Total cleared,	4,321,727	201,109,817	24,926,591	1,267,275	2,402,373	1,110,379	7,613,054	48,240	2,463,447
Of these articles, there arrived at tide water.	1,596,796	185,241,073	the whole	999,125	107,905	916,098	5,949,800	36,976	1,731,372

The quantity of merchandise, pigs, castings and furniture, sent from tide water and of salt, to and from tide water, was, on

	Salt barrels.	Merchandise tons.	Furniture tons.	Pigs & castings tons.
Erie, . . .	176,801	47,188	4,933	3,635
Champlain, . . .	19,347	9,033	176	894
Oswego, . . .	137,215	10,548	459	76
Cayuga and Seneca, . . .	23,806	7,296	195	724
Chemung, . . .	11,126	1,799	55	96
Crooked Lake, . . .	4,782	1,725	60	75

Total left, 373,078 77,589 5,878 5,500

Amount sent to other states, 180,240 28,732 4,679 228

Of the salt, 109,728 barrels, were sent to other states by way of Oswego; 10,976 barrels, by Whitehall, to Vermont; and 59,538 barrels, by way of Buffalo.

The quantity of merchandise and furniture, sent to other states; to

	Merchandise pounds.	Furniture pounds.
Virginia,	2,763	
Missouri,	58,846	18,425
Tennessee,	333,766	8,470
Alabama,	59,831	
Upper Canada,	95,768	122,679
Pennsylvania,	1,392,319	128,834
Michigan,	13,254,289	198,236
Indiana,	3,254,986	136,403
Illinois,	3,320,718	945,263
Ohio,	14,239,879	3,733,959
Kentucky,	918,915	57,580
All the above went from Buffalo		
Via Oswego to other states, . . .	9,975,459	
“ Whitehall to Vermont, . . .	8,679,509	8,468
“ “ to L. Canada, . . .	1,878,216	

Total, 57,465,244 9,358,407

“In addition to the above, considerable quantities of merchandise have been sent to Pennsylvania through the Chemung and Crooked Lake canals, by way of Elmira and Hammond's Port.

“The increase of merchandise going from Buffalo to other states, comparing 1835 with the preceding year, is 1065 tons; the increase of merchandise shipped from Oswego to the upper Lakes is 3170 tons; total increase of merchandise going to

* Cheese, lbs. 11,644,978. Arrived at tide water, 9,587,072.

the western states, 4235 tons. This is 816 tons more than the increase stated in the report of the preceding year.

"There was an increase in the whole amount of merchandise received on the canal at Buffalo of 5686 tons; the increase on the whole quantity received at Oswego by the canal, was 4251 tons. Total increase at Buffalo and Oswego 9937 tons.

"The products from other states were: 11,000,000 feet of lumber, 57,341 gallons domestic spirits, 101,640 staves, 21,162 bushels coarse grain, 5,224 barrels of provisions, 648 barrels ashes, 1073 cords wood, 278,735 pounds of wool, 1,582,115 pounds of butter and cheese, &c., came from Vermont, by way of Whitehall.— There came from Canada by way of Whitehall 6,222,000 feet of Lumber, and 587,250 cubic feet of timber, besides various other articles.

"There came from Ohio, by way of Buffalo, 86,233 barrels of flour, 98,071 bushels of wheat, 2,565,272 staves, 14,579 bushels of coarse grain, 6562 barrels of provisions, 4,410 do. ashes, 70,346 pounds of clover and grass seed, 772,856 lbs. of flaxseed, 140,911 lbs. of wool, 1,030,632 lbs. of butter, cheese and lard, 3,500,000 lbs. of tobacco, and 152,928 lbs. of iron ware, &c.

"In 1835, the quantity of merchandise going from tide water on the Erie and Champlain canals, was as follows:

Cleared from Albany,	-	-	-	-	-	66,615 tons	
do. Troy,	-	-	-	-	-	34,250 "	
do. Schenectady,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 "	
							105,865
Household furniture and other articles cleared at the above places							23,045
Total tonnage from tide water,	-	-	-	-	-		128,910
The quantity of articles of every description coming to tide water,							
on both canals, is equal to	-	-	-	-	-	753,191 tons	
Add ascending tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-	128,910	
Total tonnage ascending and descending,	-	-	-	-	-		882,101 tons
Increase from last year,							
Ascending,	-	-	-	-	-	14,302	
Descending,	-	-	-	-	-	199,366	
							213,668 tons

The tonnage of the Champlain canal was as follows:

Ascending,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,296 tons
Descending,	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,751

Total on Champlain canal, - - - - - 234,047 tons

Deduct this from the total tonnage of both canals, and it leaves the tonnage of the Erie canal at 648,054 tons: Being an increase from 1834, on the Erie canal, of 178,515 tons; on the Champlain canal 35,119 tons.

The tonnage coming to tide water is six times as great as that going from tide. The usual proportion between ascending and descending freight has been estimated in the ratio of 1 to 5. The descending tonnage has been augmented 127,000 tons by the increase of lumber alone.

The following is a comparison of the tonnage on the canals in 1826 and 1835, showing the increase in nine years, viz.

	1826.	1835.	Increase.
Ascending tonnage,	35,435	128,910	93,475
Descending "	302,170	753,191	451,021
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		337,605	882,101
			<hr/> 544,496

The value of products coming to market by the canals, is thus given

The products of land (wheat, flour, coarse grain, &c.)	\$ 8,170,035
The products of animals (butter, cheese, provisions, wool, &c.)	3,237,390
Other agricultural products,	207,513
The products of the forest (timber, lumber, staves, shingles, wood, &c.)	4,770,017
Ashes,	1,001,430
Tobacco,	357,514
Furs and peltry,	470,157

Merchandise	\$ 625,755
All other articles,	1,685,635
	<hr/>
	\$20,525,446
The total value of all articles coming to tide water in 1834,	
was estimated at	14,000,000
	<hr/>
	Increase, \$ 6,525,446

"Estimating the average price of merchandise at \$250 per ton, gives an aggregate of 26 millions as the value of merchandise going from tide water. Of this amount, 7 millions in value goes to other states. Extensive regions are supplied with merchandise through the canals, which do not send their products to market by the same channel.

"The trade of the canals might be materially augmented by a reduction of the toll on some articles below the constitutional minimum. Thus lead might be transported in great quantities from the Galena mines through our canals to New York. If a reduction could be made in the rates of toll on wood, large quantities could be brought from lake Champlain. The revenue would be kept good by increased tonnage, and the owner of the wood and the purchaser of fuel would be mutually benefitted by the operation.

"The beneficial effects on revenue as well as trade, of cheapening transportation, may be illustrated by a few examples. Previous to 1827, the toll on tobacco prevented its transportation through the Erie canal; in that year the toll was reduced to the constitutional minimum. For 1828, there are no tables showing the quantity of tobacco coming to market from the west; but in 1829, there came to tide water 32 tons—in 1830, 62 tons—in 1831, 222 tons—in 1832, 386 tons—in 1833, 535 tons—in 1834, 1009 tons—and in 1835, 1750 tons.

"In 1829, the toll on copperas was reduced to the constitutional minimum, on a representation that the quantity produced in Vermont, which had previously been carried to Boston by land, would by such reduction be transported to New York through the Champlain canal. During the first season after the reduction, 110 tons of copperas were cleared at Whitehall, and this quantity has increased from year to year, until in 1835, the quantity cleared was 693 tons.

"In 1829, on a petition from the millers of Rochester, the toll on bran and ship stuff was reduced 50 per cent.; the result of which has been that the season after the reduction was made, 590 tons came to tide water, and during 1835, 3592 tons were transported on the canals, being worth in market \$86,348.

"In the spring of 1833, the Ohio canal was opened from Cleveland to the Ohio river, and in anticipation of this event, the canal board made a general reduction in the rates of toll equal to an average of 20 per cent. on all commodities. And in the summer of 1833, a meeting was held between a committee of the Ohio canal commissioners and the canal board, at which it was agreed to reduce the tolls on merchandise on the New York and Ohio canals 25 per cent; the reduction to take effect in 1834. This arrangement was carried into effect by both parties. The reduction on the New York canals in the two years referred to, on all articles coming from or going to the western states, was equal to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These reductions were made with a view of enabling our merchants to send their goods through the New York and Ohio canals, into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi; a region from which they had been excluded through the route of the Erie canal, previous to the opening of the Ohio canal. The tables now presented, exhibiting the quantity of merchandise sent to other states, show the success which has attended these efforts. Of the goods sent to Ohio, large quantities reach Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points on the Ohio river, and limited quantities are sent to Missouri, Tennessee, and Alabama.

"During the last three years goods have been sent by the route of the Erie canal to Huntsville, in the state of Alabama. The distance from the city of New York to Huntsville, is as follows, viz:

From New York to Albany, on the river,	150 miles
" Albany to Buffalo, by canal,	363
" Buffalo to Cleveland, by Lake,	200
" Cleveland to Portsmouth, by canal,	309
" Portsmouth to Cincinnati, by Ohio river,	113

From Cincinnati to mouth of Tennessee river,	500 miles
“ Up Tennessee river to Florence,	300
“ Florence to Huntsville, by land,	75
	<hr/>
	2010 miles

“Of this distance, 672 miles are canal navigation; on which the transportation can be essentially cheapened, 1. By a reduction of tolls, and 2. By enlarging and improving the canals. The improvement of the Erie canal, it is estimated, will diminish the cost of transportation on it 50 per cent. And it is quite probable that a reduction of 50 per cent. in the rates of toll, would produce such an increase of business, as not essentially to diminish the revenues of the canals.

“Goods for Nashville, Tennessee, follow the route before described to the mouth of the Cumberland river, (13 miles above the Tennessee river) and then ascend the Cumberland river about 200 miles to Nashville. It costs about \$1 per 100 lbs. more to transport goods to Nashville and Florence by the Erie canal, than from New York to the same places coastwise and by New Orleans. The Erie route, however, is much safer and is performed usually in 10 or 12 days less time than the other route. These are reasons for giving a preference to the route through the New York and Ohio canals, whenever they are open, notwithstanding the increased charge for transportation.

“The heavy products of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys naturally go down the rivers to New Orleans; the transportation from Florence to New Orleans, 1200 miles, is only 50 cents per 100 lbs.

“On the route through the New York and Ohio canals, there is a certain and uninterrupted navigation from about the 15th of April to the close of November. During the navigation season, business men can calculate upon the time of the arrival of their goods or products, through this route, with as much accuracy as upon any of their ordinary business transactions. This advantage, with timely and judicious reductions in the rates of toll, will enable our merchants to send great quantities of merchandise into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi; and these reductions of toll may be made without essentially diminishing the canal revenues.

“A reduction in the rates of toll might be desirable, from its beneficial influence upon trade, even though the revenues of the state should be diminished by the operation. The revenue from tolls is a minor interest, when compared with the 20 millions in value of products coming to market, the sale of 20 or 30 millions of merchandise, and the benefit derived from the transportation of this property upon the river, the canals and the lakes. Notwithstanding the great reduction in the rates of toll heretofore made, the aggregate amount of revenue from the canals, for 3 years since the reduction commenced, exceeds the amount received for 3 years at the old rates, by the sum of more than one million of dollars.

“The following statement shows the amount of tolls received on the Erie and Champlain canals for each of the 3 years immediately preceding and following the general reduction in the rates of toll, viz:

In 1830, at the old rates of toll,	\$ 795,054 52
1831, “ “	1,194,610 49
1832, “ “	1,195,804 23
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Total in three seasons,	\$ 3,185,469 24
In 1833, (average reduction of tolls about 20 per cent,) . . .	\$ 1,422,695 22
In 1834, (further average reduction of 15 per cent,) . . .	1,294,956 86
In 1835, (reduction on lumber of 37, and on shingles 100, per ct.) .	1,491,952 36
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Total in 3 years, at reduced rates,	\$ 4,209,604 44
Total in 3 years, at old rates,	3,185,469 24
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Excess in 3 years at reduced rates,	\$ 1,024,135 20

“In the three last years the beneficial effects of the Ohio canal have been felt, which, with the great increase of the trade of the West, from other sources, could not fail to produce an increase of the canal revenues.

“The tonnage which has been transported upon the canals for the last season of navigation, at the rates of toll which existed in 1832, would have produced a reve-

nue of at least two millions of dollars. It is quite certain, however, that tonnage has increased with the decrease of tolls; and it is not probable that the business on the canals, under the old rates of toll, would have increased to such an extent as to have given a total amount of revenue greater than that which has been collected in the last three years.

"The collector at Little Falls, kept a statement of the number of persons over 12 years of age, passing east or west, in boats other than packets. The statement thus kept, shows the following result, viz:

Persons passing west on the canal,	49,872
" " east " "	26,591

Total passengers on freight boats,	76,463
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"The number of passengers on board of packet boats passing between Utica and Schenectady, according to the monthly returns made by those boats, is 40,179 for the whole season. This shows an aggregate number of persons passing between Utica and Schenectady on the canal, of 116,642. No similar statement has heretofore been kept with which this can be compared, and the increase shown.

"The whole number of clearances issued by the collectors on the several canals, for the seasons of navigation in 1834 and 1835, is as follows viz:

	1834.	1835.	Increase.
Erie canal,	45,666	49,308	—3,642
Champlain,	8,227	8,127	—
Oswego,	6,867	7,763	896
Cayuga and Seneca,	1,891	1,692	—
Chemung,	1,247	1,802	555
Crooked Lake,	896	1,075	179

Total number of clearances,	64,794	69,767
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"The lockages on the Erie canal, as given in the report of the Canal Commissioners, (commencing at the western termination of the canal) are as follow, viz:

Black Rock, (guard lock,)	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,206
No. 79, Lockport,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,925
No. 57, Geddes, 32 miles east of the point, where the Cayuga and Seneca	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chemung and Crooked lake canals intersect the Erie,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18,280
No. 56, Syracuse, and immediately east of the Junction of the Oswego	.	.	.	.	.	.
with the Erie canal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,258
No. 37, Fort Plain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	24,982
No. 27, Alexanders', west of Schenectady,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,798
No. 11, Erie canal above the junction,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,133

"The lockages at No. 11, on the Erie canal above the junction, exceed in number the lockages at Lockport, by 14,208.

The lockages at No. 1, on the Champlain canal are	.	.	.	.	11,969
Add lockages at No. 11, Erie canal,	25,133

Total number of lockages on both canals,	37,602
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The clearances issued at Albany and Troy number 18,345. The arrival of boats cleared would double this number, being 36,690. The difference between this number and the lockages is more than made up by the cribs of timber which arrive at the Hudson, and for which no clearances are issued at Albany or Troy."

Delaware and Hudson Canal.

25. The Delaware and Hudson canal has been constructed, by virtue of several acts of the legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing Maurice Wurts, Esq. to make an artificial navigation from or near the head of the Lackawaxen river, to its mouth—and of the legislature of New York, 23d April, 1823, incorporating the Delaware and Hudson canal company, with power to make a like navigation, from the Hudson to the Delaware, to connect with that to be made by Mr. Wurts. By an arrangement between that gentleman and the company, the whole line, in both states, has been completed, and is now the property of the company. The work was commenced in 1825, and finished in the autumn of 1829.

The capital of the company is one million and a half, one third of which they are authorized to employ in banking in the city of New York. The credit of the

state has also been loaned to the company, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. stock, to the amount of \$800,000.

The navigation comprehends the Rondout creek, for about 3 miles, to Eddyville, to which the tide ascends, and on which small steamboats are used, for towing the canal boats to and from, the village of Rondout, the depot of the canal, about one mile from the Hudson, 90 from New York, 60 from Albany, and whence, coal and other articles are transhipped, and sent to the New York and other markets by schooners. For towing its trade upon the river the company employ several steamboats.

Commencing at Eddyville, by a lock, and dam, the canal pursues the valley of the Rondout, and the Sandbend branch, through Ulster, into Sullivan county, sinking, near the division line, into the valley of Bashe's kill, which it follows to the Nevisink, and by that valley gains the Delaware river, at Port Jarvis; having the Shawangunk mountain, in all this course, upon the left. Thence, it mounts the Delaware valley, to the dam, opposite the mouth of the Lackawaxen creek. Thence, from M'Carty's point, formed by the junction of the creek and river, it ascends the former, to the forks of the Dyberry, and terminates, at the village of Honesdale, within three miles of Bethany, the seat of justice of Wayne county.

The length of the canal is 108 miles—width at water line 36 feet—depth 4. Number of locks 107, each 76 feet long, 9 wide. The boats carry from 28, to 33 tons. Between the Delaware and the Hudson, the locks are of hammered stone; on the Delaware and Lackawaxen, of dry stone walls with wooden chambers, which may be conveniently changed or repaired, and which the experience of the company has proved to be preferable to mason work, where wood is cheap.

	miles.		feet.
The rise from the tide of the Hudson, to the summit, between			
the Delaware and Hudson rivers in - - - - -	38	is	535
Descent from summit, to the Delaware, at Port Jarvis, - - - - -	26		80
Rise from the Delaware to the mouth of Lackawaxen, - - - - -	18		148
Rise thence to Honesdale, - - - - -	26		187
			<hr/>
			108 lockage 950

The work on the Delaware and Lackawaxen, was effectuated with great difficulty. The canal, in the whole distance along these rivers, skirts the water, and is either excavated from the solid rock on the margin, or occupies the river beds. Yet the work has every where been finished and maintained in a superior manner.

From Honesdale, the company have constructed a rail road, 16 miles in length, passing over the Moosic mountain, by Cobb's Gap, on which their coal and other merchandise are transported, from Carbondale, in Luzerne county. Between the mines and summit, the transit is effected by horse power on the levels, and stationary steam engines at the head of five planes, whose inclination is one foot in twelve. On the summit, horses are used; and down the mountain upon the east, the descent of the cars is made by aid of horses in some places, and in others, by their own gravity, as at Mauch Chunk. The road will now pass, between the first of March, and the first of December, 160,000 tons; and with some proposed modifications, 200,000 tons. The summit of the road is 912 feet above the Lackawaxen, and 850 above the coal mines. The latter are about 730 feet above tide.

By their charter, the company are empowered to deal in coal, and that is the principal business of the canal. The quantity transported to tide, since the commencement of their operations in 1830, has varied according to the demand; but may be averaged at about 70,000 tons, per annum.

The New York section of the canal cost, - - - - -	\$1,424,994
Pennsylvania section, - - - - -	612,123
Rail Road, - - - - -	308,011
	<hr/>
	2,315,128

The company possess, beside the coal mines, real estate	
at Honesdale, Carbondale, Rondout, &c., including mill	
sites, cost, - - - - -	60,000
Canal Boats, - - - - -	90,500
Steamboats and Barges, - - - - -	25,000

One of the beneficial effects of this great work, is an astonishing improvement of the country through which it passes. Rondout, Honesdale, Carbondale, and other villages, have been created by it. The sites of Honesdale and Carbondale were wildernesses. In 1830, there was but a single house in each. In 1835, the former contained a population of nearly 2,000, and the latter 3,000 souls, furnishing cash markets, at sea board prices, for all the products of the adjacent country.

The toll received in 1834, (coal boats excepted) was - - - \$36,946.00.

Distances on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Nos. of Locks.	Miles from Ed-dyville.	Miles from Honesdale.	Names of Places.	Nos. of Locks.	Miles from Ed-dyville.	Miles from Honesdale.	Names of Places.
No. 1.	"	108	Eddyville,		42	66	Graham's basin,
	1	107	Greenkill,		43	65	Manerza Smith's
	2	106	Hornbeck's bridge,		44	64	Brownville,
2 to 4	3	105	Head of Pond,		45	63	Oak brook aqueduct,
5	4	104	Hardenburgh's basin,		46	62	Indian spring,
6	5	103	Le Fever's Falls,		47	61	Tunnel hill,
7	6	102	Rosendale,		48	60	Westbrookville,
8 and 9	7	101	Laurence's mill,		49	59	Samuel Staunten's,
10 and 11	8	100	Marble quarries,		50	58	Van Inwegin's basin,
12 to 19	9	99	Mechanicsville,		51	57	Cuddebackville,
20 and 21	10	98	Hasbrouck's basin,	55 to 59	52	56	Neversink aqueduct,
	11	97	Philip Hasbrouck's	60	53	55	Piersonville,
	12	96	Clove church,		54	54	Sol. Van Etten's bldg.,
22	13	95	Alligerville,		55	53	Canal Store,
23	14	94	Jno. S. Dupuy's basin,		56	52	Hornbeck's culvert,
	15	93	Enoch Freeland's,		57	51	Bird's nest rock,
24	16	92	Stony kill aqueduct,		58	50	Stopgate, pine-woods
	17	91	Port Jackson,		59	49	Benj. Cuddeback's,
	18	90	David Venoy's,		60	48	Port Jarvis,
	19	89	C. P. Hornbeck's,		61	47	Stopgate, W. Fall's B
	20	88	Mountain brook,		62	46	Sparrow bush brook,
25	21	87	Middleport,		63	45	Honesville,
	22	86	Bruyn's basin,		64	44	Bolton,
26	23	85	Port Hixson,		65	43	Butler's Falls,
27	24	84	Port Benjamin,	62 and 63	66	42	Mongaup,
	25	83	Kierstard's bridge,		67	41	Dickerson's Fddy,
28	26	82	Southwick's brk-yrd,	64	68	40	Stairway brook,
29 and 30	27	81	Terwilliger's feeder,	65	69	39	Vanaukin's bridge,
31 and 32	28	80	Ellenville,	66	70	38	Fish cabin brook,
	29	79	Cutler's basin,		71	37	Tucker's aqueduct,
	30	78	Broadhead brickkiln,	67	72	36	Pond Eddy,
35 and 36	31	77	Jared Ritche's,	68	73	35	Van Tuyle's brook,
37 and 38	32	76	Penny's basin,		74	34	Van Tuyle's basin,
39 to 41	33	75	Red bridge,	69 and 70	75	33	Craigsville,
42 to 51	34	74	Phillipsport,		76	32	Buttermilk Falls,
52 to 54	35	73	Davis's, summit level	71	77	31	Handsome Eddy,
	36	72	Beatsburgh,		78	30	David Johnson's,
	37	71	Log house in swamp,	72 and 73	79	29	Barrysville.
	38	70	South side of swamp,		80	28	Panther brook,
	39	69	Gumare's brook,		81	27	Beaver brook,
	40	68	Wurtsboro'		82	26	Stop lock,
	41	67	Sneed's basin,	Gr'd Lock	83	25	Delaware dam.

Pennsylvania Section.

1 to 6	84	24	M'th of Lackawaxen	25 and 26	97	11	Poolpit,
	85	23	Conkling's	27 and 28	98	10	Tumble dam rock,
7 and 8	86	22	Little narrows,	29 and 30	99	11	Paupack Eddy,
9 and 10	87	21	Port Howard,		100	8	Jones's Rift,
11 and 12	88	20	Westfall's aqueduct,	31	101	7	Newcastle,
13 and 14	89	19	Rowlandville,	32	102	6	Brink's Dam,
	90	18	Bloomington is'd,	33	103	5	White mills,
	91	17	M'th of Bl'inggrove,	34	104	4	Beach flat,
	92	16	Blue Eddy,		105	3	Beardslee's basin,
	93	15	Shimer's Eddy,	35	106	2	Holbert's basin,
19 and 20	94	14	James Wheeling's,	36	107	1	Leonardsville,
21 to 23	95	13	N arr. of L'ckwaxen	37	108	"	Honesdale.
24	96	12	Punch camp,				

The Delaware and Raritan Canal.

26. The Delaware and Raritan canal has been constructed by a company, incorporated by virtue of an act of the legislature of New Jersey, of 4th February, 1830, with a capital of \$1,500,000. That act provided—that the canal should be at least 50 feet wide at the water line, and at least 5 feet deep; and the feeder 30 feet wide, and 4 feet deep—that, no other canal should be constructed within 5 miles of any point of the canal or feeder, without the assent of the company—that, at the expiration of 30 years from the completion of the canal, the state might, purchase it at a valuation, not exceeding first cost—that the treasurer of the company should make quarterly returns of the number of passengers, and tons of merchandise transported thereon, and pay to the state 8 cents, for each passenger, and for each ton, except for coal, lumber, lime, wood, ashes, &c., for which two cents, per ton, only are required—and that no other impost should be levied on the company.

By an act of 3d February, 1831, in consideration, that the company would make the canal 75 feet wide on the water line, seven feet deep throughout, and the locks at least 100 feet in length, by 24 in width, the state extended the time after which the appraisement should be made, to 50 instead of 30 years; and engaged that neither the state, nor any person, should construct any rail-road across the state, between the Delaware and Raritan rivers, within five miles of any point of the canal, until after the expiration of the period allowed for the construction of the canal; reserving existing rights.

By an act, of the 15th February, 1831, the Canal Company and the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, were united; and under the act of 2d March, 1832, they, in consideration, that no other rail-road should be constructed which might compete with that road, covenanted to convey to the state one thousand shares of the joint stock, and guaranteed to the state an annual income of \$30,000 at least, should not the dividends on stock and the transit duties amount to that sum; and that they would annually divide the whole of the net profits, except such surplus fund as might be necessary not exceeding \$100,000.

Under these provisions the canal was completed in 1834. It begins at the confluence of the Crosswicks creek and the Delaware, at Bordentown, and runs thence, through the city of Trenton and the valley of the Assunpink, crossing the creek by a noble stone culvert, to Lawrence's Meadows, whence it passes into the valley of Stony Brook; thence down the right side thereof, one mile south of Princeton, to the junction of Stony Brook with the Millstone river; thence across the river by an aqueduct of eight arches, and by the right bank of the river to the Raritan river; thence along the right bank of the Raritan to New Brunswick, where it unites with the tide. It passes through or near Bordentown, Lambertton, Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Griggstown, Millstone, Somerville, and Boundbrook. Its whole length is 42 miles, within which there are 116 feet lockage, viz: 58 between Trenton and the Delaware river, overcome by seven locks; one at Trenton of seven feet; one at the State Penitentiary of seven feet; three at Lambertton of nine feet each; one below Lambertton of seven feet, and one at Bordentown of 10 feet, lift. The last, by reason of the badness of the foundation, has cost an extraordinary portion of time, labour, and money, in its construction. The lockage between Trenton and New Brunswick is also 58 feet, and is overcome by seven locks; one at Kingston, one at Griggstown, and one at the mouth of the Millstone, each of eight feet; two opposite to Boundbrook, seven feet each; one two miles below Boundbrook, of eight feet, where a dam has been constructed across the river to use it as a feeder, and one at New Brunswick, of twelve feet, lift. At this city, there is also a tide lock sufficiently capacious to admit a steamboat, and a basin extending the whole front of the town, formed by an embankment in the river. By turning the river into the canal, a water power has been gained at Brunswick, equal, it is supposed, to 400 hundred horse power. Upon the line of the main canal, there are 17 culverts, some of them very large; one aqueduct, and 29 pivot bridges.

The feeder commences at Bull's Island, in the Delaware river, and runs thence along the left bank of the river to Trenton, where it intersects the canal, a distance of 23 miles, with an inclination of two inches in the mile. The works, beside the excavation, consist of a lift lock of 10 feet at Lambertsville; two guard locks, one at Bull's Island, and the other at Prallsville; 15 culverts, and 37 pivot bridges.

The width of the excavation is throughout 50 feet at the water line; its depth six feet; but, where it could be effected without great expenditure, the width has been increased to 60 feet, and thus three-fourths of the distance will afford good sloop navigation. A large basin has been constructed by the company, upon the feeder near the centre of Trenton, for the accommodation of the city. Cost of canal \$2,500,000.

The Morris Canal.

27. The Morris canal, one of the most original and boldest efforts of the age, was first conceived by George P. M'Culloch, Esq. of Morristown, New Jersey, whilst on a fishing party at Hopatcong lake, near the summit of the Musconetcong mountain; and was commenced through his zealous exertions. That lake, 900 feet above the level of the sea, is the source of the Musconetcong river; and in its original state, covered about 5 square miles. To dam its outlet, husband the spring freshets, and thus to double its capacity; and by leading its accumulated waters to the eastern declivity and the valley of the Rockaway river—to pursue its western descent across the country to the Delaware opposite to Easton, were the means he proposed to open the way to market for the rich minerals, and the iron manufactures of this mountain region.

In accomplishing this object, resort was had to inclined planes to overcome the greater elevations, and to locks for the less. The planes had never before been used for boats of such magnitude as navigate this canal, nor to operations so extensive.

The Morris Canal Company was incorporated, by the legislature of New Jersey, 31st December, 1824, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and the right to increase it to \$1,500,000 for canal purposes, and to employ in banking \$200,000 for every like sum actually expended on the canal, so that the banking capital did not exceed one million of dollars.

The route was surveyed, and the work executed, under the direction of Major Ephraim Beach. The cost, originally estimated at \$817,000, has exceeded two millions. The length, completed, is about 90 miles, from the Passaic river, at Newark, to the Delaware, at Phillipsburg; $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles between Newark, and Jersey city, upon the Hudson, opposite to New York, are yet to be completed. The width of the canal is 32 feet at the water line, and 20 at the bottom—depth 4 feet. The locks are 75 feet long, and 9 wide. It is navigated by boats of 25 tons burthen, which have, in many cases, proved too weighty for the chains on the inclined planes. The passage from Phillipsburg to Newark is made in about five days.

The line is divided by the summit into two divisions, the eastern and western. The first $51\frac{32}{100}$ miles long; the second $38\frac{91}{100}$. The annexed tables show, at a view, the number of planes and locks, their location, elevation, grade of the planes, and lift of the locks.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Plane.	Lock.	No. of the plane or lock.	LOCATION.	No. of the section.	Elevation of plane in feet.	Inclination of the plane.	Lift of the Lock in feet.
1		1	Summit.	2	50	1-12	
1		2	Drakeville.	4	80	1-10	
1		3	Near do.	5	38	1-12	
	2	1 and 2	do. do.	6			20
1		4	Baker's Mills.	12	52	1-8	
	1	3	Near do.	13			8
1		5	Above Dover.	15	66	1-9	
	1	4	do.	16			9
	1	5	do.	17			9
	2	6 and 7	At do.	19			18
1		6	Rockaway.	25	52	1-12	
	1	8	Near do.	29			7
	2	9 and 10	Powerville.	34			15
	1	11	Boonetown.	36			10

Eastern Division, continued.

Plane.	Lock.	No. of the plane or lock.	LOCATION.	No. of the sec- tion.	Elevation of plane in feet.	Inclina- tion of the plane.	Lift of the Lock in feet.
		7	Boonetown Falls.	37	80	1-10	
	1	12	Near do.	38			
1		8	Montville.	40	76	1-11	12
1		9	do.	41	74	1-11	
1		10	Near Pompton.	48	56	1-12	
	1	13	do	42			8
		11	Bloomfield.	84	54	1-12	
	1	14	Near do.	86			10
	1	15	Above Newark.	95			10
1		12	Newark.	96	70	1-12	
	3	16,17,18	do.	97			30
—	—	—	—	—	748	—	—
12	17				166		166
			Planes and Locks.		914		

WESTERN DIVISION.

Plane.	Lock.	No. of the plane or lock.	LOCATION.	No. of the sec- tion.	Elevation of plane in feet.	Inclina- tion of the plane.	Lift of the Lock in feet.
1		1	Great Meadow.	3	58	1-10	
1		2	Stanhope.	5	70	1-11	
	1	1	Near Sayers.	6			12
		3	do. do.	6	55	1-12	
1		4	Old Andover.	10	80	1-8	
	1	2	Guinea Hollow.	16			10
1		5	Near Anderson.	38	64	1-12	
1		6	Monté Rose.	41	50	1-10	
	1	3	Near do.	43			10
1		7	Pobatcong.	47	75	1-10	
	1	4	Near N. Village.	61			10
1		8	Hulzesers.	63	62	1-11	
1		9	Near Bridleman's Brook.	67	100	1-10	
		10	Nr. Green's mills.	70	44	1-12	
	1	5	do. do.	71			9
	1 and 2	6 and 7	do. do.	72			18
1		11	Delaware River.	74	33	1-12	
—	—	—	—	—	691	—	—
11					69		69
					760		

RECAPITULATION.

PLANES.	Eastern Division,	12	748	
	Western Division,	11	691	
		22	—	1439 feet.
LOCKS.	Eastern Division,	17	166	
	Western Division,	7	69	
		—	—	235
		24 locks.	—	1674 feet.

Of the interesting works on the line of the canal, our limits permit us only to notice, the aqueduct of stone of a single arch, 80 feet span, 50 feet above the river, over the Passaic at the Little Falls, built of beautiful dressed freestone, in the most substantial and durable manner—and the wooden aqueduct 236 feet long, supported by nine stone piers, over the Pompton river.

One of the great inducements to this work, was the transportation of Lehigh coal from the Delaware to the Hudson. But that will now be chiefly effected by the more commodious Delaware and Raritan canal.

List of Canals, authorised by the State.

Authority has been given by the state to many joint stock companies, for the construction of canals, and improving navigations—some of which have been executed; some suspended, and others abandoned. The following table comprises, we believe, a correct list of these companies.

Titles.	Date of Incorporation.	From	To	Capital.	Time prescribed for commencement.	Time for Completion.
Hudson River Canal, &c.	4 Ap. 1806					
Peconic river canal,	8 Ap. 1808					
Black river,	5 Ap. 1810					
Catetunk,	3 Mar. 1815					
Nevesink Navigation,	16 Ap. 1816					
Chitteningo	6 Mar. 1818					
Ontario,	31 Mar. 1821					
Niagara,	11 Ap. 1823					
New York and Sharon,	19 Ap. —					
Delaware and Hudson,	23 Ap. —					
Oswego,	— —					
Orange and Sussex,	9 Ap. 1824					
Onondaga,	25 Nov. —					
Granville,	18 Ap. 1825					
Delaware and Susquehanna,	20 Ap. —					
Harlaem,	13 Ap. 1827					
Casadaga Navigation,	16 Ap. —					
Harlaem river Navigation,	— —					
Geneva harb'r	17 Ap. —					
Black river,	20 Mar. 1827	Rome,	Turin High Falls,	400,000	Unlimited.	3 years—dissolved.
Wallabocht.	9 Ap. —	Brooklyn,	Tillory street,	20,000		10 years.
Long Island,	15 Ap. —	Gravesend bay	South bay	200,000		5 years—dissolved.
Jefferson co.	15 Ap. —	Long Falls,	Sacketts harb.	300,000		6 years.
Manlius,	15 Ap. 1828	Limestone ck.	Manlius,	50,000	Unlimited.	5 years.
Junction,	21 Ap. —	Erie canal,	Hudson river,	100,000		Completed.
Auburn and Owasco,	— —	Owasco lake	Auburn,	100,000		5 years,
{ Sodus,	19 Mar. 1829	Seneca river,	G. Sodus bay,	200,000		from Novemb. 1835.
{ Revived,	4 Ap. 1835					
Ellicott's creek Nav.	23 Ap. 1829	Williamsville,	Tonnawanta creek,	5,000	Unlimited.	6 years.
Scottsville,	30 Ap. —	Scottsville,	Genesee river,	15,000		5 years.
Owasco & Erie	1 May —	Erie canal,	Milan,	150,000		6 years—Completed
Long Island Sound harb'r	16 Ap. 1830	Southold,	—	50,000		1834—completed.
Rochester,	26 Mar. 1831	Rochester,	Level of Lake Ontario,	30,000	2 years.	4 years.
Oswegatchie navigation,	25 Ap. —	Ogdensburg,	Black lake,	30,000	3 years.	5 years.
Oneida lake,	22 Ap. 1832	Erie canal,	Oneida lake,	40,000		6 years—Completed
Auburn and Owasco,	30 Mar. —	Owasco lake,	Auburn,	100,000		1834—completed.
Black river,	17 Ap. —	Rome or Herk'r	St. Lawrence river,	900,000		13 years.
Auburn canal and R. R.	24 Ap. —	Auburn,	Erie canal,	150,000	Unlimited.	5 years.
Peconic nav.	10 Mar. 1835	Sloop naviga.	Riverhead,	10,000		Charter extends to 1874.
Ithaca & Port Renwick,	8 May 1835	Fall creek,	Cayuga lake,	—		

A description of such of these minor works, as have been executed, will be found under that of the counties in which they are respectively located.

RAIL ROADS.

28. Two lines of rail road will, at no distant day, cross the state from east to west; the one through the northern, and the other through the southern, section.

The northern line will be composed of sections formed by several independent companies, and the southern, of the New York and Erie rail road, to be constructed by one company.

On the first, the first link consists of the Harlaem rail road, making by a company chartered in 1831, which commenced operations in 1832. The second, will be formed by the New York and Albany road, commencing at Harlaem, 7 miles from the city of New York, and passing near the eastern line of the state, on the route formerly surveyed for the Sharon canal, through Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer counties, to the Hudson river, opposite Albany. The report of the engineers demonstrates the practicability of the route, at a moderate cost, estimated at about two millions, or \$12,000 per mile; and the projectors deem the prospect of profit sufficient to warrant the enterprise; the route intersecting a district inhabited by an industrious population, and abounding in iron, marble, lime, &c., and containing abundant water power for manufactories. Branches might be made into Connecticut and Massachusetts, whence a large business might be expected. The estimate of annual income, from these sources, is \$852,000. The stock necessary for the commencement of the work, has not yet, however, been obtained.

The third link, is made by the Mohawk and Schenectady road, 15 miles long, between Albany and Schenectady, already in full operation. The fourth, 76 miles long, by the road between Schenectady and Utica, the greater part of which is graded, and the work steadily progressing. The fifth, of 51 miles, between Utica and Syracuse, over the Long Level; for making which, no company has yet been incorporated. The sixth, 22 miles long, between Syracuse and Auburn, by a company, whose stock has been wholly subscribed. The sixth, between Auburn and Genesee river, about 65 miles, toward which, however, no demonstration has yet been made. The seventh, by the Tonawanda road, about 47 miles, from Rochester to Batavia, the greater portion of which is under contract, and much of it completed. The eighth, 40 miles long, between Utica and Buffalo, by companies formed or forming.

These links, when connected, will form a continued rail way of about 460 miles, of which, about 200, is already in the hands of efficient companies. With this line, reference to the annexed table, and to the map, will show many lateral branches, extending to the south and north; for making which, many companies have been authorised, and some of which have been made, and others are in progress. These roads, whether proposed, or in progress, are more particularly described in the articles on the counties, in which they are, respectively, located.

The New York and Erie Rail Road.

The New York and Erie rail road company was incorporated by the legislature, on the 24th day of April, 1832, with power to construct a rail road, from the city of New York to Lake Erie—to transport persons and property thereon—to regulate their own charges for transportation—and to take tolls on any part of the route, as fast as sections of ten miles should be completed.

The line of the route is not fixed by the charter, save that it is to be confined to the southern tier of counties, commencing at the city of New York, or at such point in its vicinity, as shall be most eligible and convenient, and continuing thence, by way of Owego, to the shore of Lake Erie, west of the Cattaraugus creek.

The company are allowed ten years, from the date of their charter, within which to finish one-fourth part of the road—fifteen years for one-half—and twenty years for the whole; and may commence at any point on its route, which they deem most eligible, and use a single or double railway:

The capital may be extended to ten millions of dollars; but the company may commence operations upon the subscription of one. There have actually been subscribed \$2,382,100. The state, by an act of March, 1835, has loaned its credit to the company, for three millions of dollars; state stock to be issued therefor, as follows: \$600,000 when the company shall have constructed a single rail way from the Delaware and Hudson canal, to the intersection of the Chenango canal, near Binghamton, a distance of 146 miles; \$700,000 when the section from Bing-

hampton to the Allegany river, 181 miles, shall be completed; \$300,000 on the completion of the section, 79 miles from the Allegany river, to Lake Erie; \$400,000 on completion of the section, from the Hudson river, 77 miles, to the Hudson and Delaware canal; and \$1,000,000, when a double track shall have been constructed, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie.

The state reserves the right, after the expiration of ten, and within fifteen, years, from the completion of the road, to take it, with its fixtures, for public use, on paying the cost thereof, with interest at 14 per cent. per annum.

The route was surveyed in 1834, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Wright, appointed by the governor, and by his assistants, Messrs. James Seymour and Charles Ellet; and the surveys and calculations have been approved by a convention of other eminent engineers, who report, unanimously, that, loads of sixty tons, gross weight, or, deducting the weight of the cars, forty tons net, may be drawn in a single train, from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, at an average speed of from 12 to 14 miles the hour—that, with the rate of speed augmented one-half, a locomotive engine will, nevertheless, suffice to transport 200 passengers, and their baggage—that, probably, no stationary engine will be required, on any part of the work—and that one, or at most two, auxiliary engines only, will be needed, on the whole line.

The valleys traversed by the route, distribute it into six great divisions.

1. <i>Hudson</i> , from the west bank of the Hudson river, 24 miles north of New York city, to the Deepark gap of the Shawangunk mountain,	73½
2. <i>Delaware</i> , from Deepark gap, through the valley of the Delaware and its tributaries, to a summit, 12 miles northwest of Deposit, Delaware county,	115
3. <i>Susquehanna</i> , from that summit, through the valley of the Susquehanna, &c., to a summit, 13 miles southwest of Hornellsville, Steuben county,	163½
4. <i>Genesee</i> , from the last mentioned summit, over the Genesee valley, to a summit, 3 miles east of the village of Cuba, Allegany county,	37
5. <i>Allegany</i> , along the valley of the Allegany river and tributaries, on a line to the head of an inclined plane, proposed upon the dividing ridge at Lake Erie,	83
6. <i>Lake Erie</i> , comprising the short and rapid descent to the lake, and including the inclined plane, and two branches, one to Portland, 9, and the other to Dunkirk, 8½, miles,	9
Add the distance to New York, from the point of departure on the Hudson,	24

And the whole will be, 505

The distance from New York to Portland, via Newburg, is 415 miles; but the route of the rail road *round*, not *over*, the hills, gives the increase. A straight, but far more expensive course might, perhaps, be made, in 350 miles. It is apprehended, however, that more minute surveys will enable the engineers to shorten the route; and, it is now said to be reduced to 460 miles.

The cost of lands for the road, will in all cases be low; the greater part, perhaps, all the ground will be presented to the company, by the landholders on the route.

Commencing on the west bank of the Hudson, the estimate is,

For grading 222½ miles, to Binghamton, at \$6,968 per mile,	\$1,551,982
“ 260¼ miles thence, to Lake Erie, at \$4,478 per mile,	1,165,536

483 miles, average per mile, \$5,626, 2,717,518

For superstructure, using the iron edge rail for the first 136 miles, on account of the greater power required to surmount the high grading here, at \$6000 per mile, 816,000

And for the iron plate rail, laid on timber, for the remainder

347 miles, at \$3000 the mile, 1,041,000

1,857,000

For a tunnel, 900 yards long, through the Shawangunk mountain, 100,000

For engineers, &c., and expenses of company, 300,000

Appropriation for vehicles, locomotives, &c. 500,000

“ to cover contingences, 500,000

Making the whole cost of the road, from the tide to the lake, including a single track, locomotive cars, &c. &c. 6,000,000

Requiring a net revenue of \$360,000 to produce a return of 6 per cent. upon the capital—an amount which the board confidently assert, will be greatly exceeded by the revenue, upon completion of the road. The net revenue is estimated by a committee of the Senate, at \$922,000.

The ascents, on much the greatest portion of the route, vary, from 5 to 25 feet per mile; and no where exceed 50 feet. The high elevations are on the eastern divisions. On the western divisions, the radius of curvature will rarely be less than 2000 feet; on the eastern, it will vary from 600 to 900 feet. Locomotive power will be employed on the whole line; increasing it at the greater elevations, except at the inclined plane, upon Lake Erie, where a stationary steam engine may be required; but hopes are entertained, that even here it will not be necessary. The steepest grades, adopted on the plan of the work, will be less severe, than those upon that part of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, which is now finished, and in successful operation.

The route, indicated for the road, passes through the counties of Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Delaware, Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque. The whole route from the Hudson, is exhibited on the general map, and through the respective counties, upon the county maps.

A circumstance, eminently calculated to ensure the ultimate success of this enterprise, is the division of the route into several portions, each of which, independently of the others, may become profitable; so that stockholders may receive dividends on their investments, long before the completion of the whole road. Thus, the short section of twenty and a half miles, between Owego and Binghamton, connecting the Chenango canal with the Owego and Ithaca rail road, and the steamboat navigation of the Susquehanna—that of thirty-five miles, connecting Owego with Elmira, and there meeting the Chemung canal on the north, and the rail road from the coal mines of Pennsylvania on the south—and that of one hundred and ten miles, connecting the Delaware and Hudson canal, with Bettsburg, in Chenango county, and there uniting with the rail road, in active progress, from the latter place, to Utica—may each, if completed separately, and without reference to the residue of the line, become sufficiently lucrative to warrant the company in entering upon its construction, before securing the means of completing the whole road, from the Hudson to Lake Erie. In this light, therefore, the New York and Erie rail road may be regarded, not only as one great avenue of communication between the Atlantic ocean and the western waters, but also, as a connected *series* or *chain of independent works*, similar in character to those which are now in progress, or in contemplation, under the direction of separate companies, between Albany and Buffalo; possessing, however, the very important attribute of being united under one common Board of Management, and thereby guarding the public against the irregularities, and vexatious delays, inevitably arising from the want of perfect union, between the several links of the chain.

Other lateral communications are projected; a branch to Delhi, in Delaware county, will probably be made—in Steuben county, the route will intersect the rail road from Rochester to Dansville—in Allegany county, it will cross the contemplated canal from Rochester to Olean. At the latter place, in Cattaraugus county, it will, by its connection with the Allegany river, open a direct communication, from the city of New York, to the valley of the Ohio; and, finally, by its termination on Lake Erie, form the most easy and speedy route for travellers, as well as merchandise, to the country bordering on the great lakes.

The board of directors of the company, believing this important work, to be the only mode of rescuing the interests of the city of New York from the dangers impending, from the efforts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to secure for themselves the great western trade, and, feeling, that the exigency of the case demands their best efforts, pledge themselves to the stockholders, and the community, to spare no exertions, on their part, to carry the enterprise steadily onward to a successful issue.

Forty miles of the route, extending from Deposit, down the Delaware valley, to the mouth of Callicoon creek, were put under contract in November, 1835, at prices far below the estimate of the engineer; and ground was actually broken, upon section No. 200, in the village of Deposit, on the 9th of that month, at sunrise.

The following is a list of rail road companies incorporated by the state, previously to the year 1836.

RAIL ROADS.

Titles.	Date of Incorporation.	From	To	Capital.	Time for commencement	Time for completion	Miles.	Remarks.
Mohawk and Hudson, Ithaca and Owego, Canandaigua, Hudson & Berkshire.	17 Ap. 1826 28 Jan. 1828 12 Ap. — 21 Ap. — 26 Ap. 1832 26 May 1834	Schenectady, Ithaca, Canandaigua, Hudson,	Albany, Owego, Erie canal, Massachusetts state line.	600,000 300,000 50,000 350,000			15 25 29 20	Completed Do.
Kaatskill and Ithaca, Port Byron & Auburn, Orange and Sussex, Geneva and Canandaigua, Madison county, Salina & Port Watson	21 Mar. 1829 17 Ap. — 5 Ap. 1828 21 Ap. 1828 17 Ap. 1829 27 Ap. —	Kattskill, Port Byron, Hudson river,	Ithaca, Auburn, Delaware river	1,500,000 50,000	5 3	10 5	150 12 40	
Hudson & Delaware.	19 Ap. 1830 21 Ap. 1835	Geneva, Chitteningo, Salina,	Canandaigua, Cazenovia, Port Watson, Cortland co. Delaware river	140,000 70,000 350,000	3 3	5 7	16 10 45	
Canajoharie & Kattskill, Saratoga and Schenectady, Bath & Crooked lake.	— — 16 Feb. 1831 24 Mar. — 3 May 1834	Canajoharie, Saratoga spr's, Bath,	Kattskill, Schenectady, Head of Crooked lake,	600,000 150,000 40,000	3 2	10 5	65 21 8	Completed
Rochester and Canal.	26 Mar. —	Rochester,	Genesee port.	50,000	2	4	13	Completed in part.
Troy Turnpike & R.R.	13 Ap. —	Troy,	Bennington &c	1,000,000	2	10	25	
New York & Harlaem Albion & Tonawanda, Auburn canal, Aurora and Buffalo, Brooklyn & Jamaica, Buffalo and Erie, Black river rail road and canal, Elmira and Williamsport, Dansville & Rochester, Dutchess, Fish House and Amsterdam, Ithaca and Geneva, Great Au Sable,	25 Ap. — 17 Ap. 1832 24 Ap. — 14 Ap. — 25 Ap. — 14 Ap. — 17 Ap. — 21 Ap. — 22 Mar. — 23 Mar. — 26 Ap. — 9 Ap. — 30 Mar. — 29 Ap. 1833	Prince St. Albion, Auburn, Aurora, Brooklyn, Buffalo,	Harlaem, Batavia, Erie Canal, Buffalo, Jamaica, Erie, Penn'a.	500,000 250,000 150,000 300,000 300,000 650,000	2 3 3 3 3 3	4 5 5 6 5 10	8 18 12 15 12 90	In progress
		Rome, Elmira, Dansville, Poughkeepsie,	Ogdensburg, Penn'a. line, Rochester, Connecticut,	900,000 75,000 300,000 600,000	3 3 3 3	13 5 5 5	130 20 45 30	
		Fish House, Ithaca, Forks Au Sable	Amsterdam, Geneva, Port Kent,	250,000 800,000 60,000	3 3 3	8 5 5	18 40 24	Progress'g
Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg, Maysville & Portland, New York & Albany, New York & Erie, Otsego rail road, Reusselaer & Saratoga, Saratoga & Fort Edward, Saratoga & Schuylerville, Schoharie & Otsego,	20 Ap. — 29 Mar. — 17 Ap. — 24 Ap. — 26 Ap. — 14 Ap. — 17 Ap. — 26 Ap. — 25 Ap. —	Lake Champl'n, Maysville, New York, New York, Cooperstown, Troy,	Ogdensburg, Portland, L. E. Albany, Lake Erie, Colliersville, Ballston Spa.	3,000,000 15,000 3,000,000 10,000,000 200,000 300,000	3 3 3 4 3 3	10 8 10 20 5 5	120 8 150 505 18 24	Completed
		Saratoga spr's, Saratoga spr's, Canajoharie rail road, Rochester, Utica,	Fort Edward, Schuylerville, Susque. river, Attica, N. Y. and Erie R. R.	200,000 100,000 300,000 500,000	3 3 3 3	6 5 7 5	17 9 47 75	
Tonawanda, Utica & Susquehanna	24 Ap. — 25 Ap. —	Glenn's Falls, Watertown,	Caldwell, Rome,	1,000,000 250,000 1,000,000	3 3 3	10 5 5	75 9 81	
Warren county, Watertown & Rome, Binghampton & Susquehanna, Buffalo & Black Rock, Utica & Schenectady, Whitehall & Rutland, Auburn & Syracuse, Buffalo & Niagara F. Castleton and West Stockbridge, Ithaca and Port Renwick, Long Island,	57 Ap. — — — 29 Ap. 1833 29 Ap. — 26 Ap. — 1 May 1834 3 May — 5 May — 16 Ap. — 24 Ap. —	Binghampton, Buffalo, Whitehall, Auburn, Buffalo, Castleton,	Penn'a line, Black Rock, Schenectady, Vermont line, Syracuse, Falls, Mass'tts line,	150,000 100,000 2,000,000 100,000 400,000 110,000 300,000	2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 10 5 5 5	40 3 76 22 22 22	Completed Progress'g Progress'g
		Ithaca, Brooklyn,	Cayuga lake, Greenport,	15,000 1,500,000	2 2	5 6	2 86	Under contract
Lockport & Niagara Falls, Manheim & Salisbury	— — 28 Ap. —	Lockport, Utica & Schenectady R.R.	Falls, Nicholsville, Alexander and Buff. R.	110,000 75,000	2 2	5 5	20	Do.
Medina & Darien,	5 May —	Medina,		100,000	2	5		
Saratoga & Washington, Warsaw & Le Roy, Kingston turnpike & rail road,	2 May — 5 May — 23 Ap. 1835	Saratoga, Warsaw, Kingston,	Whitehall, Le Roy, Hudson river,	600,000 100,000 20,000	2 2 2	5 5 5	35 18 3	

These roads are more particularly described, in treating of the places to which they specially pertain. (See Index.)

From the preceding table it appears, that, more than 2300 miles of rail road, have been authorised to be made, by the state. Some of the lines have been, for the present, suspended or abandoned. But it is morally certain, that the two great western lines will be made, and made too, we cannot doubt, with great rapidity.

TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES.

29. New York is more remarkable for her efforts to improve this branch of national economy, than for eminent success. There is, perhaps, no lack of bridges and roads, in any district. The state has liberally contributed towards the expense of opening new roads, and has encouraged, by acts of incorporation, a vast many associations, for these objects. And by a general law, has provided for the regulation of turnpike companies, and the supervision of roads, made by them. Under special acts of assembly, there have been authorised, more than 500 companies, for the construction of roads and bridges. Many of these, have been inactive, whilst the roads constructed by others, have been thrown open and abandoned to the public. The turnpike roads are rarely made with stone; but are formed of earth thrown up from the sides, and subject to the changes which the varying seasons induce upon such roads. There have been, however, some good stone roads, made upon the plan of McAdam, as in New York, Albany, and Rensselaer counties. Stone bridges are also unfrequent. Wood is the material generally employed. Of such roads and bridges, as merit it, special notice is taken, in our description of counties.

There are three great turnpikes leading from the North river, westwardly across the state; and the northern turnpike stretches from Troy into Vermont.



CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

1. Commissioners of Highways—their Duties. 2. Duties of Overseers. 3. Persons liable to work on Highways—Assessment of Labour. 4. Duties of Overseers relative to Labour—Labour or Commutation therefor. 5. Laying out, Altering and Discontinuing Roads. 6. Regulations and Penalties concerning the Obstruction of Highways. 7. Of Erecting, Repairing and Preserving Bridges. 8. General Provisions. 9. Ferries.

1. The commissioners of highways, in the several towns, have the care and superintendence of the highways and bridges therein. They direct their repair, regulate roads already laid out, and alter such as they deem inconvenient—cause such as are not sufficiently described, and such as have been used 20 years, but not recorded, to be ascertained, described and recorded in the town clerk's office—divide their towns into so many road districts, as they deem convenient, annually, if necessary, and always 10 days before the annual town meeting, by writing filed and recorded by the town clerk.—assign such districts to the inhabitants liable to work on highways, as they think proper, having regard to proximity of residence—and require the overseers of highways, when necessary, to warn persons liable, to work thereon with the proper instruments, carriages, cattle, or sleds.

They lay out on actual survey, such new roads as they deem necessary; and discontinue such old ones, as, by the oaths of twelve freeholders of their respective towns, appear unnecessary; render to the town auditors at their annual meeting for audit, a written account, stating, the labour assessed and performed—the sums received for fines, commutations, or otherwise; the improvements made on roads and bridges, during the past year, their condition, and the improvements necessary, with an estimate of the probable expense beyond what the labour assessed in that year will accomplish.

They deliver to the supervisor, a statement of the improvements necessary on the roads and bridges, with the probable expense, to be laid before the board of supervisors at their next meeting who cause the amount estimated to be levied, as other town charges, not exceeding in one year \$250: but if that sum be insufficient, the commissioners apply in open town meeting for a vote authorising as

much more; posting notice of the intended application, in at least 5 of the most public places of the town, at least 4 weeks next preceding the annual town meeting—specify the amount to be applied for the purpose for which it is to be appropriated, and the probable amount to be expended at each place, if more than one—and exhibiting a statement of their accounts and an estimate of the expenses necessary for the improvement of roads and bridges in such town for the ensuing year.

If the town meeting vote an additional sum for such improvement, or for payment of any balance due, the clerk minutes the resolution and delivers a copy to the supervisor, who lays it before the board of supervisors at their next annual meeting, who direct the specified amount to be collected as other town charges.

They place mile boards or stones, on post roads and such other public roads as they think proper, with legible inscriptions, and guide-posts with proper inscriptions and devices at the intersections, of all post roads, and of such other roads, as they deem necessary, to be erected:

Direct any overseer of their respective towns to procure, when useful, an iron or steel shod scraper, or plough, to be paid for, from the commutations and fines, or when they are insufficient, by assessment on the inhabitants, to be recovered by the overseer.

They appoint, by warrant, when the overseer refuses to serve, or his office becomes vacant, another in his stead; filing forthwith, such warrant, with the town clerk, who notifies the appointed, as in other cases.

2. The overseers of the highways, in each town—repair and keep in order, the highways within their proper districts—when required by the commissioners, or any of them, warn all persons liable to work on the highways—cause noxious weeds on each side of the highways to be destroyed, once before the 1st of July, and again before the 1st of September, which is deemed highway work—collect all fines and commutation money, and execute all lawful orders of the commissioners.

They, once in every month, from the 1st of April, to the 1st of December, cause the loose stones on the beaten track of the roads to be removed, and the monuments erected as the boundaries of highways to be kept up and renewed, so that the extent of such roads may be publicly known.

They, respectively, when the labour assessed on the inhabitants of any road district is insufficient to keep the roads in repair, make another assessment on the actual residents of such district, in the same proportion, not exceeding one third of the number of days assessed in the same year, by the commissioners, on such inhabitants—and the labour so assessed by an overseer is performed or commuted for as if assessed by the commissioners.

They maintain and keep in repair the guide posts, ordered, within their respective limits.

If an overseer be employed more days in executing the duties enjoined on him, than he is assessed to work on the highway, he is paid for the excess, at the rate of 75 cents per day, to be retained from moneys in his hands for fines, but he may not commute for the days he is assessed.

Every overseer refusing or neglecting—to warn the people assessed to work on the highways, when required by the commissioners, or either of them—to collect moneys arising from fines or commutations—or to perform any duty required by law or enjoined by the commissioners, for the omission of which a penalty is not otherwise provided, forfeits 10 dollars, to be recovered by the commissioners and applied by them in making and improving the roads of the town.

If any one, resident in the town, complains that an overseer has refused or neglected to perform any of the duties specified in the last section, and give or offer to the commissioners, security for the costs of prosecuting for the penalty annexed thereto, the commissioners prosecute such overseer for the offence; or failing so to do forfeit 10 dollars to be recovered by the complainant.

3. Every owner and occupant of land in the town in which he resides, and every male inhabitant above the age of 21 years residing in a town, when the assessment is made, is assessed to work on the highways.

The commissioners meet within 10 days after they are chosen at the place of town meeting, on such day as they agree upon, and afterwards, when and where they deem proper.

Each overseer delivers to the town clerk, within 16 days after his election or appointment, a list subscribed by himself, of the names of all the inhabitants in his district liable to work on the highways. The real property of non resident owners, improved or occupied by a servant or agent, is subject to assessment of highway labour and at the same rate as the real property of resident owners.

The commissioners make a list and statement of the contents of all parcels of land within their town, owned by non residents. Every such lot is described in the manner required from assessors, and its value affixed to the description, being that put thereon, in the last assessment roll of the town; but if not separately valued in such roll it is valued in proportion to the valuation affixed to the whole tract, of which it is part.

The town clerk delivers the list, filed by the overseers, to the commissioners, who ascertain, estimate, and assess the highway labour, to be performed in their town the ensuing year.

In such estimate and assessment—the whole number of days work to be assessed in each year is ascertained, and is at least three times that of the taxable inhabitants of the town—every male inhabitant, above 21 years, (ministers of the gospel, priests, paupers, idiots and lunatics excepted) is assessed, at least one day—the residue is apportioned upon the real and personal estate of every inhabitant, apparent by the last assessment roll, and upon each parcel of land of non residents contained in such lists—if after such apportionment there be a deficiency in the number of days work to be performed the ensuing year, it is assessed upon the estates real and personal of the inhabitants, and upon each parcel of land of which the owners are non residents according to the last assessment roll. The commissioners affix to the name of each person in the lists furnished by the overseers and to the description of each parcel in the lists prepared by them, of non resident lands, the number of days which such person or tract shall be assessed for highway labour, subscribe such lists and file them with the town clerk.

The town clerk makes a copy of each list, which the commissioners subscribe and cause to be delivered to the respective overseers of the several districts in which the highway labour is assessed.

The names of persons left out, and of new inhabitants are added, from time to time, to the several lists, and they are rated by the overseers, as others are rated by the commissioners on such lists, subject to an appeal to the commissioners.

A non resident owner aggrieved by the assessments of the commissioners may, himself or by agent, within 30 days after such assessment, appeal to any three judges of the common pleas of the county; who within 20 days thereafter decide thereon, the owner or agent notifying the commissioners of the time of the meeting of the judges. Each judge receives two dollars per day, from the party appealing, if the proceedings of the commissioners be affirmed; but if reversed or modified, favourably to him, to be paid as part of the contingent expenses of the town.

The commissioners credit such persons as live on private roads and work the same, so much on account of their assessments as is necessary to work such road; or annex such roads to some highway districts.

When the commissioners assess the occupant of land, not owned by him, they distinguish, in their lists, the amount charged upon the land, from the personal tax, if any, of the occupant. But when the land is assessed in the name of the occupant, the owner is not assessed during the same year to work on the highways, on account of such land.

When the tenant, for less than 25 years, is assessed to work on the highways, for land, pursuant to the last preceding section, and actually performs the work or commutes therefor, he may deduct from the rent, the full amount of such assessment, estimating his work at $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents, per day; unless otherwise provided for, by agreement, between him and his landlord.

4. The overseers give, at least, 24 hours notice to all residents assessed to work on the highways, when and where to appear for that purpose, and with what implements; but no person is required to work on any highway, other than in the district in which he resides, unless he elect to work in some district where he has land; when with the approbation of the commissioners, he may apply the work assessed in respect to such land in the district where it lies.

They notify the agent of every non resident landholder, if such agent reside in their town, of the number of days the non resident is assessed, and when and

where the labour is to be performed, at least five days previously to the time appointed.

If the overseer cannot ascertain that the non resident has such agent, he affixes a written notice, on the outer door of the house in which the last town meeting was held, containing a list of the names of such non residents, when known, and a description of the lands comprised in his list, with the number of days labour assessed on each tract, and a specification of the time when, and the place where, such labour is to be performed—at least 20 days before the time of performance.

Persons liable to work on highways, work the time assessed, or commute, in whole or in part, at the rate of $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, to be paid to the overseer, to be expended by him, upon the roads. Persons intending to commute, within 24 hours after notice to appear and work, pay the commutation money, and without payment the commutation is not complete.

The overseer may require, a team, cart, wagon or plough with a pair of horses or oxen and driver, from any person having them, who is assessed three or more days and has not commuted, and the person furnishing the same is entitled to a credit of three days, for one day's service therewith. Persons liable and warned, may appear in person or by substitute, and work eight hours per day, under penalty of a fine of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every hour's default, payable by the party assessed, or if he be idle, or faithless, or hinder others, or fail to commute or appear, he forfeits one dollar. And failing, if required, to furnish team, carriage, man or implements, he is finable for wholly omitting, to comply with the requisition, three dollars; omitting to furnish cart, wagon or plough, or a pair of horses or oxen, or a man to manage the team, one dollar, per day.

The overseer, within six days after any penalty for refusal or neglect is incurred by persons assessed and warned to labour, unless satisfactory excuse be rendered, complains on oath, to a justice of the town, who summons the delinquent to appear forthwith, to show cause why he should not be fined; and if upon the return, such cause be not shown, the justice issues a warrant to the constable to levy fine and costs, for the use of the highways. The penalty is set off against the assessment, estimating every dollar collected, as a day's work. The acceptance of excuse by the overseer, does not exempt the excused from commuting for or working the time, for which he is assessed.

The overseer, on or before the 1st October, annually, delivers to the supervisor, a list of the lands of non residents, or persons unknown, taxed on his lists, on which the labour assessed has not been paid, and the amount unpaid; making and subscribing thereon, oath before a justice, that he has given the requisite notice, and that the labor has not been performed; under penalty on failure to deliver the list, or make the affidavit, of five dollars, and the amount of tax unpaid, rated at $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, recoverable by the commissioners and applied to the roads.

The supervisor lays such lists before his board, who cause the arrearages of labour estimated as above, to be levied on the lands so returned, as the contingent charges of the county are levied, and directs their payment to the commissioners to be applied to the roads and bridges in the district, for which the labour was assessed.

The overseer, on the second Tuesday, next preceding the annual town meeting, within his official year, renders to a commissioner, an account, on oath, administered by him in writing, containing the names of all persons assessed to labour, within his district, of those who have worked, with the number of days work; of those who have been fined and the sums imposed: of those who have commuted, and the manner of expending the fines and commutations: a list of lands returned to the supervisors for nonpayment of taxes, and the amount of tax on each tract so returned. If it appear by such return, that any person, other than non residents, assessed to work has neglected to work the whole number of days to him assessed, and has not commuted for, or otherwise satisfied such deficiency, the commissioners re-assess the deficiency, to the delinquent at the next highway assessment and add it to his annual assessment. But the re-assessment does not exonerate the overseer from any penalty, he may have incurred.

Such overseer, then and there, pays to the commissioners all moneys in his hands to be expended upon the roads, &c. in any manner they may direct. The overseer failing to render such account, or to pay such moneys, forfeits five dollars, recoverable with such moneys by the commissioners, to be so applied; and the com-

missioners are required to prosecute for such penalty, in every instance in which no return is made.

5. Any person, assessable for highway labour may apply by writing to the commissioners of the proper town, to lay out, alter, or discontinue a road.

When the commissioners, upon application or otherwise, lay out, alter, or discontinue a road, they cause a survey thereof to be incorporated with their order, and recorded with the town clerk, who notes the time of record, and posts a copy thereof on the door of the house where the town meeting is usually held; and the time limited for appealing from such order is computed from that of the record.

No public or private road may be laid, without consent of the owner, through any orchard or garden, if the orchard be of four years growth or more, or the garden have been cultivated four years or more; nor through any building, fixtures, or erections for trade or manufactures, yards or enclosures necessary thereto.

No highway may be laid through enclosed, improved, or cultivated land, without consent of the owner or occupant, unless certified to be necessary, by the oath of 12 respectable freeholders of the town; the applicant for such highway posts notices at three of the most public places of the town, designating the route, the tracts through which it is proposed to pass, and the time and place at which the freeholders will meet to examine the ground, six days before such time.

If 12 such freeholders, not interested in such lands, nor of kin to the owner, appear, at the time and place designated, they are sworn by a justice of the peace or any officer authorised to administer oaths, well and truly to examine and certify to the necessity and propriety of the proposed highway. They examine the route, and hear the reasons *pro and con*, and, if they deem it proper, make, subscribe and deliver to the commissioners a certificate to that effect.

Before the commissioners determine to lay out such highway, they notify the occupant of the land through which it is to run, of the time and place at which they will decide upon the application; delivering the notice to him or at his dwelling, at least three days before the meeting. If, after hearing, they resolve to make the road, they subscribe a certificate, describing it by routes and bounds, courses and distances, and deposit the same with the town clerk.

The damages, sustained by opening such road, are ascertained by agreement of the owner and the commissioners, when not exceeding twenty-five dollars; unless such agreement be made or the owner release his claim, they are assessed as hereinafter described, before the road is opened, worked, or used. The agreement and release are filed with the town clerk, and preclude all further claim for damages.

On the application of the commissioners or owners, to two justices of the town, they issue their warrant to some constable of some other town of the county, neither interested, nor of kin to any interested, in the land, directing him to summon 12 disinterested freeholders, residing in a town other than that in which the road is laid, and not of kin to the owner of such land, to assess the damages; specifying the time and place at which the jury shall meet. Upon appearance of the jury, the justices draw by lot, six of their names, and the first six, free from legal exceptions, form the jury of assessment.

In all cases of assessment, the assessors view and examine the premises; and before determination, the freeholders making it, are sworn well and truly to determine and assess the damages.

The verdict of the jury is received and certified by the justices, summoning them, and by them delivered to the commissioners, who cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the supervisor of the proper town to be laid before the board of the county; who examine into the principles, and the fairness and justice of the assessment, and increase or reduce the damages, as they deem proper.

The amount of damages, as finally settled by the board, or liquidated as above, by the commissioners, together with the charges of the commissioners, justices, surveyors and others making the assessment, are levied in the town, within which is the highway, and paid to the commissioners thereof, who pay the owner the sum assessed to him, and the charges where due.

When any person is the owner of land, over which a high way runs, and which is discontinued, in whole or in part, by reason of another road to be laid out through his lands, the assessors of damage, calculate the value of the road discontinued, and the benefit to him resulting from the discontinuance, and deduct such

value from the damages they assess for opening the new road, and thereupon the owner may enclose so much of the discontinued road as belongs to him.

When the commissioners of one town disagree with those of another, of the same county, relating to the laying out a new road or altering an old one, extending into both towns; or when the commissioners of a town in one county, disagree with those of a town in another county, relative to the making or altering a road extending into both counties, the commissioners of both, meet together at request of either disagreeing commissioners, and determine on the subject of disagreement.

When a highway is required on the line between two towns, it is laid out by two or more commissioners of each, upon the line or as near thereto as the convenience of the ground admits, varying upon either side, accordingly; and the commissioners divide the road into two or more districts, so that the labour and expense of opening, working and repairing it through each district, may be equalised, and allot an equal number of such districts to each of the towns; and each such district is deemed as wholly belonging to the town to which it is allotted, and the highway, with the partition and allotment, is recorded in the office of the town clerk, of each such towns.

When application is made to the commissioners for a private road, they convene a jury of twelve, as above directed, of the town where the land lies through which the proposed road is to run, to meet on a day certain, of which notice is given to the owner or occupant, of such land. The jury sworn as above directed, view the lands, and, determining in favour of the road, make a certificate as aforesaid and the commissioners lay it out and cause a record thereof to be made in the town clerk's office. The damages to the owner of land are ascertained as in case of a public highway, and paid by the applicant.

Such private road is for the use of the applicant, but may not be converted to any other purpose than a road; nor may the owner of the land over which it is laid use the road, unless he have signified his intention to the assessors of damages, before their ascertainment.

Public roads are not less, and private ones not more, than three rods wide.

When application is made for the discontinuance of an old road, as useless and unnecessary, the commissioners summon a jury as above described, to consider on a day certain, such application: who, being duly sworn well and truly to examine and certify the propriety of the discontinuance, view the road, and, deeming it useless and unnecessary, make and subscribe the proper certificate to the commissioners, who thereupon decide upon the application.

The commissioners file all applications, certificates, and other papers relating to the laying out, altering, or discontinuing of any road, as soon as they have decided thereon, in the office of the town clerk.

Any one aggrieved by the determination of the commissioners, relative to the making, altering, or discontinuing a road, may, within 60 days thereafter, appeal to any three judges of the court of common pleas of the county; but neither his appeal nor a decision thereon concludes or affects the appeals of others made in due season. The appeal is in writing, addressed to the judge, and signed by the appellant; stating the ground, and whether it is brought to reverse entirely the determination of the commissioners, or only a part, specifying such part.

Where the appeal is from the determination against an application for laying out, altering, or continuing a road, the judges notify the commissioners, by whom it was made: Where from a determination in favour of such application, the notice is to the commissioners, and to one or more of the applicants for the road—in all cases, the notice specifies the time and place, at which the judges will hear the appeal, and is served, at least, eight days before the time, by delivery to, or at the dwelling of, one of the commissioners—and when served upon an applicant, is in the same manner.

The judges hear the proofs and allegations of the parties; and have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to adjourn from time to time. Their decision, or that of any two, conclusive in the premises, is reduced to writing, signed by them, and filed and recorded with the town clerk. Each judge receives two dollars per day, from the appellant, when the determination of the commissioners is affirmed; otherwise from the county.

Where the appeal is from the refusal of the commissioners to lay out a road, and their decision is reversed, the judges lay out or alter the road applied for,

proceeding in the same manner as directed for the commissioners; and the road is opened by the commissioners as if laid out by themselves.

If the office of one of such judges become vacant pending the appeal, the others associate with them another of the judges of the same court.

No road fixed by the decision of such judges can be discontinued or altered, so long as they, or either of them, continue in commission, except by their order, or the order of such as continue in commission, joined with such others as shall be necessary to make three—the additional judge or judges are selected by the applicant for discontinuance or alteration. If none of such judges continue in commission, such application is to three of the judges of the same court, not interested in the road. No such application is acted on by the judges, unless accompanied by a certificate of approval from the proper commissioners; and before decision thereon they view the road. Their compensation, as above, is paid by the applicant.

When the commissioners have laid out a highway through enclosed, cultivated, or improved land, and their determination is not appealed from, they give the owner or occupant of such land, 60 days notice, in writing, to remove his fences; and if he fail, cause them to be removed, and the road to be opened and worked. If the determination have been appealed from, such notice is given after the decision of the judges thereon, shall have been filed with the town clerk.

Every public highway laid out, and not opened and worked, within six years, ceases to be a road for any purpose.

All public highways in use in the year 1829, theretofore laid out and allowed by law, of which a record has been made in the office of town or county clerk; and all roads not recorded, which have, or shall have, been used as public highways, for twenty years or more, are deemed public highways; alterable according to law. And the commissioners are required to order the overseers, to open all roads to the width of two rods, at least, which they judge to have been used as public highways for 20 years.

The commissioners may give written consent, to associations or individuals, constructing a rail road, crossing any public road or highway, to use and cross such road, not impairing its usefulness.

6. Whoever obstructs any highway, or fills up or obstructs any ditch for draining water therefrom, forfeits five dollars.

Where a highway is encroached on by fences, erected by an occupant of the land, through or by which it passes, the commissioners may, by order in writing, direct them to be removed, so that the road may be of the breadth originally intended—giving notice, in writing, to the occupant to remove them within 60 days, and specifying in the order and notice, the proper breadth of the road, the extent of the encroachment, and its locations. The occupant notified, failing to remove them, forfeits 50 cents, for each day's delay, after that time.

If such occupant deny the encroachment, the commissioners apply to a justice, for a precept, to any constable of the town, to summon twelve freeholders, to meet at a designated time and place, not less than four days after the issuing thereof, to inquire into the premises; and the constable gives three days notice to the commissioners, and occupant, of the time and place of meeting. The jury sworn by the justice, well and truly to inquire whether any, and by whom, such encroachment has been made, hear the witnesses, also so sworn, and the proofs and allegations adduced.

If the jury find the encroachment, they subscribe a certificate, stating its particulars, and by whom made, to be filed with the town clerk. The occupant, whether the encroachment be by him or his predecessor, removes such fences within 60 days after the filing of such certificate, under the penalty last above provided, and pays the cost of inquest; for which, if not paid within 10 days, the justice may issue his warrant.

The jury, finding no encroachment, so certify; and also ascertain and certify the damages, which the then occupant shall have sustained by the proceeding; which, with the costs, are paid by the commissioners, and charged against the town.

But no person may be required so to remove any fence, except between the first of April, and the first of November, in any year.

If any tree fall, or be felled, from any inclosed land, into the highway, any person may notify the occupant of the land to remove it, within two days. If it re-

main, after that time, the occupant forfeits 50 cents, for every day thereafter, until it be removed.

If any person cut down a tree, on land not occupied by him, so that it fall into a highway, river, or stream, unless by the order and consent of the occupant, he forfeits to such occupant, one dollar for every tree so felled, and the like sum, for every day the same remains in the highway, river, or stream.

Whoever cuts, or causes to be cut, any tree, so that it fall into a river, or stream, declared a public highway, and does not remove it therefrom, within 24 hours thereafter, forfeits 5 dollars.

No gates are allowed on any public highway, other than such as run through lands liable to be overflowed by the waters of the adjacent rivers or streams, in such manner as to remove the fences thereon; and such gates are to be erected and kept in repair by the overseers, at the charge of the occupant of the land for whose benefit they may be erected. If more than one be erected, and the land between the gates, at the extremities thereof, be occupied by more than one person, benefited thereby, the charge of erecting, and repair, is borne by all such occupants, in proportion to the extent of land, which each occupies, adjoining the highway, between such gates.

The overseer of every road district, in which such gates are, on or before the 1st of November, annually, makes out, on oath, and files with the town clerk, a statement of the charges incurred in erecting, or repair, thereof, with the name of the person bound to defray the charge, or if more than one, an apportionment between such persons, stating the amount payable by each. And within ten days after filing, demands from him or them the sum due; and on failure of payment, within six days after demand, complains to a justice, when like proceedings are had, for recovery thereof, as is for fines, on failure to work on highways.

The commissioners file an account of such gates in the town clerk's office; and if any person open such gate, and do not immediately after having passed, close it, or wilfully, or unnecessarily, ride over any of the grounds adjoining the road on which such gates are, he forfeits to the party injured, treble damages.

7. If the board of supervisors of a county deem that any one of its towns would be unreasonably burthened by erecting, or repairing a necessary bridge or bridges therein, they cause the whole, or such part of the requisite sum, not exceeding \$1000, in one year, to be levied upon the county, and to be paid to the commissioners of the town in which it is to be expended.

In case the commissioners of any town be dissatisfied, with the determination of the board of supervisors, touching such allowance, it may be revised by the court of common pleas, whose order thereon, is observed by the board.

The commissioners of each town may put up and maintain, in conspicuous places, at each end of any bridge, maintained at the public charge, the length of whose chord is not less than 25 feet, a notice, in large letters, with the following words: "one dollar fine, for riding or driving on this bridge, faster than a walk," and such sum is recoverable from any one who disregards the prohibition.

Whoever injures a bridge, maintained at the public charge, forfeits for every offence, treble damages.

8. Two commissioners of highways, of any town, may make any order in execution of the powers given by law, provided it appear in the order filed by them, that all such commissioners met, and deliberated, on the subject embraced in it, or were notified to attend a meeting of the commissioners, for the purpose of deliberating thereon.

All trees standing or lying on any land, over which a highway may be laid, are for the proper use of the owner or occupant of such land, except such as may be requisite to make or repair the highways, or bridges, thereon.

The owner of land adjoining a highway, not less than three rods wide, may set out trees on the side thereof contiguous to his land, in regular rows, at least six feet from each other: whoever destroys or injures any such tree, is liable in damages to the owner.

Whoever destroys, removes, injures, or defaces any mile board or stone, or injures or defaces any description affixed to a guide post, on any highway, forfeits for each offence, ten dollars, and is guilty of misdemeanour, and on conviction, finable, not exceeding 50 dollars, or subject to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the court.

Whoever injures a highway, by obstructing or diverting any creek, water course, or sluice, or by drawing logs or timber, on the surface of any road or bridge, or by any other act, forfeits treble damages.

All penalties or forfeitures given by law, relative to roads, not otherwise specially provided for, are recoverable, by the commissioners of highways of the town, in which the offence is committed, to be applied to road and bridge purposes therein.

9. The court of common pleas, in each county, grants license for ferries therein, to as many suitable persons as they deem proper, for a term fixed by the court, not exceeding three years—only to the owner of the land, through which the highway passes, unless he neglect to apply for license, after notice. The application of any other must be accompanied with proof, that the applicant, at least eight days before the sitting of the court, gave notice thereof to such owner.

Every applicant, before license is granted, enters into a recognizance, filed with the county clerk, in the sum of one hundred dollars, faithfully to attend such ferry with so many proper boats, implements, and hands, as may be necessary, during the several hours, and at such several rates, as the court may from time to time direct. Every license is recorded by the clerk, and an attested copy is given to the grantee; and, if the waters, over which the ferry is, divide two counties, a license obtained in either, is good. The grantee, violating his recognizance, is guilty of misdemeanour, and punishable by fine, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, for each offence, and the estreatment of the recognizance, for the use of the state.

If any person, except in the counties of Orange, Rockland, Westchester, and the counties of the first Senate district, use any ferry for profit or hire, unless licensed, he is guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to be fined, for the use of the county, not exceeding \$25, for each offence; and if committed on waters dividing two counties, may be prosecuted in either; but in such case, the fine may not exceed \$12 50 for each offence.

BOOK II.

COMPREHENDING A POLITICAL VIEW OF THE STATE.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL POWER—DISTRIBUTION—OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

1. Political Power derived from the People—Laws divided into Supreme and Subordinate 2. Territorial Divisions for Political objects. 3. Measures for Distributing Power according to Population—Census. 4. Restrictions imposed by the People, on their Representatives. 5. Division of the Political Power into three branches. 6. Legislative Power—Senate—Assembly—Provisions relating to both Houses—Provisions relating to Applications to the Legislature—Forms of Legislation—Action of the Governor in Legislation—Preservation of the Laws—Officers of the Legislature—Compensation of Members and Officers—Restriction as to Holding Office, on Members of the Legislature.

1. The *State of New York* is a body politic, constituted by the people within its geographical bounds, over whom no authority can be exercised, which is not derived from them.

For the maintenance of social order, and consequent promotion of individual happiness, THE PEOPLE have established supreme and subordinate laws; the former made irrevocable, except by their assent *specialty* given; the latter, mutable by their agents, in the Congress of the United States, and in the State General Assembly.

The *Supreme Law* consists, of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the Constitution of this State.

In becoming a member of the United States, this state, in common with the others, decreed that, "The Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state, to the contrary notwithstanding." (*Art. 6.*)

The constitution of the state can be altered, only in the following manner: any amendment, thereto, may be proposed in the senate or assembly, and if agreed to, by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, is entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature, next to be chosen; and published for three months, previous to such choice; and, if in such legislature, the proposed amendment be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such legislature submits the amendment to the people, in such manner, and at such time, as it shall prescribe; and if the people ratify the amendment, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature, voting thereon, it becomes part of the constitution.

For the more convenient administration of the government, the state is distributed into counties, senatorial districts, and congressional districts.

The counties are,

Albany,	Essex,	Monroe,	Queens,	Tioga,
Allegany,	Franklin,	Montgomery,	Rensselaer,	Tompkins,
Broome,	Genesee,	New York,	Richmond,	Ulster,
Cattaraugus,	Greene,	Niagara,	Rockland,	Warren,
Cayuga,	Hamilton,	Oneida,	Saratoga,	Washington,
Chautauque,	Ontonagon,	Ontonagon,	Schenectady,	Wayne,
Chenango,	Herkimer,	Ontario,	Schoharie,	Westchester,
Clinton,	Jefferson,	Orange,	Seneca,	Yates.—56.
Columbia,	Kings,	Orleans,	St. Lawrence,	
Cortland,	Lewis,	Oswego,	Steuben,	
Delaware,	Livingston,	Otsego,	Suffolk,	
Dutchess,	Madison,	Putnam,	Sullivan,	

There are eight senatorial districts; the bounds of which, being about to be modified, in consequence of the census of 1835, will be given in the Appendix.

There are thirty-three congressional districts, arranged as follows, each electing the number of members to congress, respectively attached.

1st Dist	{ Suffolk,	1.	13th	{ Warren,	1.	24th	Madison,	2.
	{ Queens,			{ Essex,		25th	Cayuga,	1.
2d	{ Rockland,	1.	14th	{ Clinton,	1.		{ Wayne,	1.
	{ Richmond,			{ St. Lawrence,		26th	{ Seneca,	1.
3d	{ Kings,	4.	15th	{ Franklin,	1.	27th	Ontario,	1.
	New York,			{ Montgomery,		28th	Steuben,	1.
4th	{ Putnam,	1.	16th	{ Hamilton,	1.		{ Yates,	1.
	{ Westchester,			{ Lewis,		29th	{ Monroe,	1.
5th	Dutchess,	1.	17th	{ Herkimer,	1.		Genesee,	1.
6th	Orange,	1.		{ Oneida,		30th	{ Allegany,	1.
7th	{ Ulster,	1.	18th	{ Oswego,	2.		{ Livingston,	1.
	{ Sullivan,		19th	Jefferson,	1.	31st	{ Cattaraugus,	1.
8th	{ Columbia,	2.	20th	Otsego,	1.		{ Chautauque,	1.
	{ Greene,			{ Delaware,		32d	Erie,	1.
	{ Schoharie,	1.	21st	{ Broome,	1.	33d	{ Niagara,	1.
9th	Rensselaer,	1.		Chenango,	1.		{ Orleans.	
10th	Albany,	1.	22d	{ Cortland,	2.			
11th	{ Saratoga,	1.		{ Tompkins,				
	{ Schenectady,		23d	{ Tioga,				
12th	Washington,	1.		Onondaga,				

The counties, ordinarily, are subdivided into cities, towns, and villages.

The cities are,—1. New York, also, a county,

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. Albany, Albany county, | 6. Utica, Oneida county, |
| 3. Troy, Rensselaer, “ | 7. Buffalo, Erie, “ |
| 4. Hudson, Columbia, “ | 8. Rochester, Monroe, “ |
| 5. Schenectady, Schenectady, | 9. Brooklyn, Kings. “ |

Cities are again subdivided into wards.

The number of towns in each county varies with its size and population. The whole number, on the 1st of January, 1836, was 788.

Villages are parts of towns, and are either incorporated, or unincorporated. Incorporated villages, are boroughs, having charters, granted by the legislature, similar in some respects, to cities; and are commonly governed by a president and trustees, generally five in number, annually elected by the inhabitants resident within the corporate bounds. On the 1st of January, 1836, there were 123 incorporated villages within the state.

Unincorporated villages, are congregated dwellings, and their number cannot readily be ascertained, until it is determined, what constitutes a village. We have placed on the maps, almost every collection of houses which has a name. The number probably exceeds one thousand.

Notice of applications to the legislature, for the erection of a new county, the incorporation of a city or village, or alteration of the bounds of either, must be published, according to law, and a survey and map of the subject, verified by oath of the surveyor, be laid before the legislature, to be filed, if any law be made relative thereto, with the surveyor general.

No town is divided or altered, nor any new town erected, without application to the legislature, by the inhabitants thereof, or some of the towns from which the new one is to be formed; notice of which, subscribed by at least five residents and freeholders, is affixed upon the outer door of the house, where the next meeting is to be holden, ten days before such meeting, in each town, and a copy is read at each town meeting, by the clerk, immediately before the election of town officers. The application must be accompanied by a map, as above directed.

3. That, representation may be duly maintained upon the ratio of population, an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state is made, decennially, from the year 1825. To that end, the secretary of state, before the 1st of May, of such tenth year, transmits to the respective county clerks, duplicate forms, provided by law, for each ward or town of the respective counties. The common councils of the cities, and the supervisors, town clerks, and assessors of the towns, before the first Monday of July, appoint a marshal in the respective wards and towns, to whom the county clerk distributes such forms, before the 15th day of July.

Whereupon, the marshal proceeds to enumerate the inhabitants of his ward, or town, by obtaining from the head of each family—the number, males and females therein—of males subject to militia duty—aliens—paupers—persons of colour not taxed—persons of colour taxed, and entitled to vote—married females under the age of 45 years—unmarried females, between 16 and 45—and under 16 years—the number of marriages—births, males, females—deaths, males, females—the number of persons, deaf and dumb, or blind, idiots and lunatics, distinguishing their sex, ages, and circumstances, in each family, (including in his return of such family, every person whose usual place of abode is therein—and in the number of persons, in his district, such as may be casually absent.)

The marshal, also, obtains and returns the following statistical information—the number of acres of improved land—of neat cattle—of sheep—of hogs—owned by each family; the number—of yards of fulled, or unfulled, cloth—of linen, cotton, or other cloths—made, in the domestic way, by each family, during the preceding year; the number of grist, saw, oil, fulling, clover and paper, mills—of carding machines—of cotton, woollen, glass, rope, chain cable, oil cloth, dyeing and printing factories—of iron works, trip hammers, distilleries, asheries, tanneries, and breweries—and the value of raw materials used, and of the articles manufactured, in each.

The return of the marshal, on oath, is made to the clerk of the county, before the first of December; who, before the second Tuesday of January, following, transmits to the secretary of state, an abstract thereof, containing the sum total, in each ward and town of his county, of the particulars above required, and the sum total of each, of such particulars.

The secretary of state reports, to the legislature, a general account of the enumeration, specifying the result in the several towns, wards, cities, and counties, with a recapitulation of the whole.

The accounts of the marshals, for their services, are audited, collected, and paid, as part of the contingent expense of the county.

The head, or member of a family, above the age of 21 years, refusing, to the marshal, the information above required, or reporting falsely, is liable to the penalty of \$25, recoverable by the commissioners, for the use of common schools, in the respective towns.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

4. The people have asserted their rights and circumscribed the power of their representatives, by the following declarations.

No authority, not granted by them, can, on any pretence, be exercised over them.

No tax, duty, aid or imposition, unless by law of the United States, can be levied upon them, without their assent by their representatives in Senate and Assembly; nor can any citizen be compelled to contribute to any gift, loan, tax or other like charge, not so imposed.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, cannot be infringed.

No citizen can be constrained to arm, to go out of the state, or to find soldiers, without the assent of the people by their representatives; or in cases especially provided for by the constitution of the United States.

Inhabitants of the state, of any religious denomination, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, on paying to the state, an equivalent in money; to be estimated according to the expense in time and money, of an ordinary able bodied militia man, and collected by law. (*Const. Art. 7.*)

No soldier can, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (*3 Amend. Con. U. S.*)

No member of this state can be disfranchised, or deprived of any rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by law of the land or the judgment of his peers. (*Const. Art. 7.*)

The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has heretofore been used, remains inviolate for ever; and no new court can be instituted, which shall not proceed by the course of the common law; except such courts of equity, as the legislature, by the constitution may establish. (*Ibid.*)

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession, and worship, without

discrimination or preference, is for ever to be allowed in this state, to all mankind; but the liberty of conscience, so secured, shall not excuse acts of licentiousness, nor justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state. (*Ibid.*)

The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be suspended, unless, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. (*Ibid.*)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, ought not to be violated; and no warrants can issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. (4 *Am. Con. U. S.*)

No person can be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia when in actual service, and of the land and naval forces, in time of war, or which the state may keep with the consent of Congress, in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature) unless, on presentment or indictment of a grand jury; and in every trial on impeachment or indictment, the party accused is allowed counsel as in civil actions, or he may appear and defend, in person. (*Con. Art. 7.*)

No person is subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor to be compelled in any criminal case to witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor can private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. (*Ibid.*)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused has a right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour. (6 *Am. Con. U. S.*)

Neither justice nor right should be sold, nor denied, nor deferred; and writs and process ought to be granted freely and without delay to all requiring them, on payment of the fees established by law.

No citizen should be fined or amerced without reasonable cause; and the fine or amercement, should be always apportioned to the nature of the offence.

Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted. (8 *Am. Con. U. S.*)

All elections should be free; and no person by force of arms, malice, menace or otherwise, should presume to disturb or hinder any citizen in the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

It is the right of the citizen to petition the governor or either house of the legislature; and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law can be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. (*Cons. Art. 7.*)

In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, to the jury; and if it appear to them, that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published for good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury may determine the law and the fact. (*Ibid.*)

No lottery may be authorised in the state, and the legislature is required to prevent the sale of lottery tickets therein.

5. To guard against the abuses which are inevitable, where the whole political power, is in the same hands, the people have distributed it, into three departments, denominated the Legislative, Judicial and Executive.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

6. The Legislative Power, is vested in a Senate and Assembly, and a Governor.

The SENATE, consists of 32 freeholders; four from each Senatorial district, chosen for four years; who, at their first meeting after the adoption of the present constitution, (10th Nov. 1821.) were divided by lot, into four classes, containing eight each; the first class, to serve one; the second, two; the third, three; and the fourth, four, years; so that, one Senator, might be subsequently, annually, elected, from each district.

At the first session after each decennial enumeration, the senatorial districts are so altered by the legislature, that each shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, paupers and persons of colour, not

taxed; each district being formed of contiguous territory, in which there is no fraction of a county, and continuing unalterable, until the return of another enumeration.

The Lt. Governor presides in the senate, having a casting voice, only, therein; when he does not attend, or when he acts as Governor, the senate elects a temporary president.

The ASSEMBLY consists, permanently, of 128 members, annually chosen; apportioned among the several counties, upon the principle adopted in case of the senators, at the same time, and for the same term. Every county established at the adoption of the constitution, and separately organised, is entitled to one member; and no new county may be erected, unless its population entitle it to a member. (*Cons.*)

The legislature assembles at the capitol, in Albany, on the 1st Tuesday of January, annually, unless a different day be appointed by law. (*Cons.*)

A majority of each house constitutes a quorum for business. Each determines the rules of its proceedings, judges of the qualifications of its members, and chooses its own officers, except in case of the president of the senate, as above mentioned. Each keeps a journal of its proceedings, publishes such parts as do not require secrecy, and sits with open doors, except when the public welfare forbids. Neither adjourns, without the consent of the other, for more than two days. (*Ibid.*)

Every member of the legislature is privileged from arrest or civil process, (unless in suit against him for any forfeiture, misdemeanour, or breach of trust, in an office or place of public trust,) during his attendance at the session of his house—for 14 days previous to such session—whilst going to or returning from such session, not exceeding 16 days—and whilst absent with leave of the house. Officers of either house are also privileged from arrest, on civil process while in actual attendance on the house.

For any speech in either house, a member may not be questioned elsewhere.

Each house may expel any member, and punish its members and officers for disorderly behaviour, by imprisonment; but no member may be expelled, until a report of a committee, upon the facts alleged as the ground of expulsion, shall have been made. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, contempts against it; but that power is now confined to the following offences: arrest of a member or officer of the house in violation of his privilege: disorderly conduct in the immediate view and presence of the house, tending directly to interrupt its proceedings: publishing any false, and malicious report, of the proceedings of the house, or of the conduct of a member, in his legislative capacity: refusing to attend, or be examined as a witness, before the house, or committee, or before any person authorised to take testimony in legislative proceedings; giving, or offering a bribe to a member, or attempting by menace, or other corrupt means, to control a member in his vote, or to prevent him from voting. Imprisonment, in such cases, does not extend beyond the session of the legislature, inflicting it.

The assembly, a majority of its members elected, convening, may impeach all civil officers, for malconduct in office, and high crimes, and misdemeanours. (*Cons.*)

The clerks of the senate, and assembly, respectively give bond, with security, approved by the comptroller, in the penal sum of \$ 5000, conditioned for the faithful performance of duty, and application of funds coming officially to their hands; they prepare for the state printer indices of their journals, and for which, they are respectively allowed \$ 50, and, when a concurrent resolution passes the legislature, the clerk of the house in which it originated, furnishes a certified copy to the secretary of state to be published with the laws, when the secretary deems it necessary.

Persons applying—to divide, or alter the bounds of, any county, city, or village; to erect a new county; to incorporate a new city, or village; to remove any court house—or for the imposition of a tax for making, or improving a road—or for any other local county purpose, where the inhabitants are proposed to be taxed—must give notice of their intention, by advertisement, published, at least six weeks, successively, immediately before the application, or the first day of the session at which it is to be made, in a newspaper of the county, or of each of the counties, where the objects of such application are to be effected, and also, in case of application for the imposition of any such tax, in the state paper.

Every association applying for an act of incorporation, or being incorporated, asking an alteration, amendment, or extension of its charter, gives like notice in

the state paper, and in a paper printed in the county where such corporation is, or is to be. If the application be for incorporation, the notice specifies the amount of capital proposed; if for alteration of charter, it states, specifically, the proposed alteration. The notice of other applications, declares their nature and objects. When there is no newspaper printed in the proper county, the notice may be published in the nearest place where such paper is printed.

Any bill may originate in either house, and all bills passed by one may be amended by the other. (*Cons. Art. 1.*)

The assent of two thirds of the members of the legislature is requisite to every bill, appropriating public moneys, or property for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate. Such assent must be certified by the presiding officer of the house. (*Cons. Art. 7.*)

Every bill, so passed, before it becomes a law, is presented to the governor, who, if he approve, signs it; but if not, returns it with his objections to the house in which it originated; and such house, entering his objections, at large, on its journal, reconsiders it. If, then, two thirds of the members present pass it, it is sent with the objections to the other house, where it is likewise reconsidered, and, if approved by two thirds of the members there present, becomes a law. In all such cases, the votes of both houses are determined by yeas and nays, and entered on their respective journals. (*Cons. Art. 1.*)

If a bill be not returned by the governor within ten days, after it is presented to him, it becomes a law, as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, it is not a law. (*Ibid.*)

The secretary of state deposits in his office all bills, enacted into laws, certifying, thereon, the day, month, and year of their enactment; and such certificate is conclusive of the facts therein stated. Every law, unless otherwise prescribed therein, commences and takes effect throughout the commonwealth, on the 20th day after its passage, so certified. The secretary forthwith delivers a certified copy of such law (other than acts of incorporation) and of his indorsement, to the state printer for publication.

The officers of the legislature, are the lieutenant governor, speaker of the senate; a speaker of the assembly chosen from its own body; a clerk, sergeant at arms, doorkeeper, and so many assistant doorkeepers and other subordinate officers, for each house, as it may deem necessary.

A member of the legislature receives three dollars, the maximum allowed by the constitution, for every day of attendance and the like sum for every 20 miles of the distance from his residence to the capitol, estimated by the most usual route, and computed both for coming and going; and so much for every day, he may be detained on the road, or from his seat, by indisposition. He is paid, on the warrant of the comptroller, upon the certificate of the presiding officer of the house to which he belongs. No increase of compensation may take effect during the year, in which it shall be made. (*Cons. Art. 1.*)

The clerk of the senate has an annual salary of \$1200; the clerk of the assembly \$1800; from which they compensate their respective assistants and clerks. From funds advanced to them, they provide for the contingent expenses of their respective houses, under the direction of the comptroller to whom they account.

The sergeant at arms and the doorkeeper of each house, and the assistant doorkeeper of the assembly, receive the same compensation as members of the legislature for each day's attendance; other officers, such sums as the respective houses may allow.

No member of the legislature can receive any civil appointment from the governor or senate, or from the legislature, during the time for which he has been elected. (*Cons.*) Nor can a member elect be appointed by the governor to any office during the term, for which he is elected; but this prohibition does not extend to those officers whose appointment is, by the constitution, vested in the governor.

No person, being a member of congress or holding a judicial or military office under the United States, can hold a seat in the legislature. If a member of the legislature be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the United States, his acceptance vacates his seat in the legislature. (*Cons.*) And he is deemed to have accepted the membership of congress, unless, within 10 days after the commencement of the term of service in the legislature, he notify, in writing, the secretary of state, of his determination not to accept.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.—AND ELECTIONS.

1. Qualifications for Governor, &c. 2. Election of. 3. Powers and Duties—Devolve on Lieutenant Governor, when—upon President of the Senate, when. 4. Compensation. 5. Subordinate Executive Officers—how Appointed. 6. Secretary of State—Deputy—Duties. 7. Comptroller, his Duties—Deputies—Compensation. 8. Treasurer—his Duties—Deputy—Compensation. 9. Attorney General—Duties—Compensation. 10. Surveyor General—Duties—Compensation. 11. State Printer—Duties—Compensation. 12. Duties, common to two or more of the Executive Officers. 13. List of Administrative Officers. 14. General Provisions respecting the Qualifications and Appointment of Officers and Term of Office. 15. Of Elections, other than for Militia and Town Officers—Qualifications of Voters—General and Special Elections—Election Districts—Election Officers—Notices. 16. Manner of Conducting Elections—Reception of Votes—Canvass by the Inspectors—Final Canvass—Duties of the Secretary of State, after Final Canvass—Representatives in Congress—Electors of President and Vice President—Senators in Congress—Penalties for Breach of Election Laws.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER IS SUPREME OR SUBORDINATE.

1. The supreme executive power is vested in a governor, who holds his office for two years; a lieutenant governor is chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The governor must be a native citizen of the United States, a freeholder, and have attained the age of thirty five years, and have been five years resident within the state, unless he have been absent during that time, on public business of the United States, or of this state. (*Cons.*)

2. The governor and lieutenant governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for such offices are elected, but if two or more have an equal and highest number, therefor, the two houses of the legislature, by joint ballot, choose one of them, for such office, respectively. (*Ibid.*)

3. The governor is general and commander in chief of the militia, and admiral of the navy, of the state. He convenes the legislature (or senate only) on extraordinary occasions—communicates, by message, to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommends to them such matters as he deems expedient—transacts all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military—expedites all measures directed by the legislature, and takes care that the laws be faithfully executed—receives, at stated times, for his services, a compensation which can neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he has been elected. (*Ibid.*)

He may grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment. Upon convictions for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when it either pardons, or directs the execution of the criminal, or grants farther reprieve. (*Ibid.*)

In case of the impeachment, removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the state, of the governor, his powers and duties devolve on the lieutenant governor, for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent, or impeached, return or be acquitted. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, is out of the state, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he continues commander in chief of all the military force of the state. (*Ibid.*)

If, during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant governor be impeached, displaced, die, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate acts as governor until the vacancy be filled, or the disability cease. (*Ibid.*)

The governor nominates, and, with consent of the senate, appoints—all major generals, brigade inspectors, and chief of the staff departments, except the adjutant general and commissary general—all judicial officers (except justices of the peace)—and masters and examiners in chancery to hold office for three years, unless sooner removed by the senate on his recommendation.

He has the custody of the great and privy seals, of which descriptions in writing are deposited and recorded in the secretary's office.

He may, at his discretion, deliver over to justice, any person within the state, charged with having committed, without the United States, any crime, except treason, which, by the laws of this state, if committed therein, is punishable by death, or imprisonment in the state prison, upon the requisition of the government, within whose jurisdiction the crime is charged to have been committed, and upon such evidence of guilt of the accused, as would have justified his commitment for trial, had the crime charged been committed within the state. The expense of apprehension and delivery, is payable by those to whom the accused is delivered.

On notice of suit, for the recovery of lands holden under warranty of the state, he requires the attorney general to make defence thereto, and employs, at discretion, other counsel, to assist him, in such suits, or other suits, prosecuted or defended by the attorney general, in behalf of the state; and the fees, and other expenses, allowed by him, are payable to the attorney general, and such assistant, from the treasury.

He transmits, free of expense, to the executive of each state, three copies of the acts of the legislature, requesting a like communication, to him, of the laws of the several states; depositing one copy of such laws received, in the state library; and one in each chamber of the legislature. If one copy only be received, it is deposited in the state library. The expense of performing this duty, is paid from the treasury.

4. The governor receives an annual salary of \$4000—is allowed for house rent, \$800—and, for postage, and other contingent expenses, \$750. His private secretary receives \$600 per annum; and the doorkeeper of the executive chamber, when on duty, \$3 per day.

The lieutenant governor has no fixed salary; but receives, for every day's attendance, as president of the senate, president of the court for trial of impeachments, and the correction of errors, or, as commissioner of the canal fund, or land office, six dollars per day. But is not entitled to compensation, as such commissioner, for attending any meeting of the canal board, or land office, held during the session of the senate, or of the court. He is allowed the like compensation for every 20 miles travelling to, and from, the place of meeting, in the discharge of such duties.

5. The subordinate executive power, is confided to two classes of officers, the one denominated "*executive*," and the other, "*administrative*."

The secretary of state, comptroller, attorney general, surveyor general, treasurer, state printer, a private secretary for the governor, and a doorkeeper of the executive chamber, are styled "*executive officers*."

The first four are thus appointed: the senate and assembly, each, openly nominate one person for the office to be filled; after which, the houses meet together; if the nominations agree, the nominee is appointed; if they do not, the appointment is made by joint ballot, of the senators and members of assembly. Such appointments are made triennially, from the first Monday in February, 1823, or as often as vacancies occur, for three years, unless the appointees be removed, by concurrent resolution of the two houses. The treasurer, is appointed in the same manner, annually. (*Const.*)

The nomination for each, of such officers, is made on the first Monday of February, in each year, during which his term of office shall expire. If a vacancy is to be filled, the two houses, by concurrent resolution, fix the day for the nomination. If the nominations agree, the president of the senate proclaims the agreement. Copies of the resolutions of the two houses, by which such nominations are made, are certified by the respective presiding officers, attested by their clerks, and delivered to the appointee, as evidence of his appointment. If the officer be chosen by ballot, the result is certified by the presiding officers, of the two houses, attested by the clerks, and so delivered to the person chosen.

The state printer is appointed by law, and holds his office during the pleasure of the legislature. The private secretary of the governor, and the doorkeeper of the executive chamber, hold office, during his pleasure.

Of the Secretary of State.

6. The secretary has custody of all books and papers, in his office; all conveyances, mortgages excepted, belonging to the state, are there deposited. He records

the depositions of resident aliens, desirous to take and hold real estate. Copies of records, and papers, in his office, certified by him, under his official seal, are receivable in evidence, as the originals. He attends every session of the legislature, to receive bills, which may have become laws. Immediately after each session, he causes the original laws passed thereat, with the certified copies of concurrent resolutions delivered to him, to be bound in a volume, having on the back, the title thereof, and the year, in which the same was passed.

He deposits in his office, one copy of the laws, printed by the state printer, having compared it with the originals, and noted, at the end of each act, the errors and omissions of the printed copy, and, having caused the title, and session, to be put upon the back.

He distributes the printed laws and journals of each session, immediately after publication, to the clerk of the senate, for the use of the senate, 8—to the clerk of the assembly, for the use of the house, 20—to the governor, lt. governor, members of the legislature, chancellor, justices of the supreme court, circuit judges, comptroller, treasurer, surveyor general, attorney general, librarian of the state library, commissary general, adjutant general, and the several county clerks, one copy—to town clerks, district attorneys, and supervisors' clerks, one copy of the laws, without the journals: Four copies, to the secretary of state of the United States—to the Athenæum of Philadelphia, and that of Boston, a copy of the laws—to the Athenæums of New York and Albany, and the Historical Society of New York, a copy of the laws and journals.

He distributes the acts of congress, received at his office, in the same manner as the laws of the state. When a new county, or town, is erected, he transmits to its clerk, a complete set of the laws; being authorised to purchase the number necessary for this, and other legal objects. He transmits, at the expense of the state, to the county clerk, the requisite number of laws, and journals, for his county, including those for members of the legislature, and other officers. He delivers to such clerks, entitled thereto, the copies of reports, published by the state reporter, deposited in his office for that purpose; and to clerks of newly erected counties, a complete set of the reports of the supreme court, for the use of the county courts—to every county clerk, annually, before the second Tuesday of May, a copy of the report for the preceding year, received from the agents of the several state prisons; and before the 10th of May, a certified list, of the names of licensed hawkers, pedlars, or petty chapmen.

A deputy secretary of state, performs the duties of the principal, except as commissioner of the land office, of the canal fund, state canvasser, sealer of weights and measures, and superintendent of common schools.

The secretary receives, for his services in that department, and, as superintendent of public schools, \$1,750. The deputy secretary, and as clerk to the commissioners of the land office, has \$1,500; and \$1000, are allowed for clerk hire, in the secretary's office.

Of the Comptroller.

7. The comptroller superintends the fiscal concerns of the state—exhibits to the legislature, annually, a complete statement of the funds, revenues, and public expenditures, during the preceding year; with a detailed estimate, specifying each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations, and such as require to be provided for by laws, and showing the means of defraying them—suggests plans for the improvement and management, of the revenue—keeps and states all accounts in which the state is interested—examines and settles the accounts of all debtors of the state—certifying the amount to the treasurer—directs and superintends the collection of all moneys due to the state—examines and liquidates all claims upon the state, payment for which is provided by law—and when payment is not sufficiently provided for, reports thereon to the legislature—requires all persons receiving state moneys or securities, or having charge of state property of which an account is kept in his office, to settle their accounts; and may examine the accountant, upon oath, touching the matter of his account.

He draws warrants, designating, therein, under what law, for all moneys paid from the treasury—countersigns and enters all checks, drawn by, and all receipts for money paid to, the treasurer; which receipts are not evidence of payment un-

less so countersigned. He draws in favour of the treasurer, for the dividends on state stock in banks, or other companies, as they become due—procures from the banks, where the treasurer deposits, monthly statements of his account—keeps an account between the state and the treasurer. On the first Tuesday of every month or oftener, examines the debts and credits in the bank books of the treasury, and reports any unexplained irregularity or deficiency, forthwith to the governor.

He, from time to time, examines the securities on which money may be due to the state, inquires into their sufficiency, and may require, in addition to the interest, payment of so much of the principal, as may be necessary for the security of the state.

He transmits, annually, to the auctioneers copies of the laws relating to auctions; and reports, annually, to the legislature the returns of auctioneers.

He may make, in the name of the state, when necessary to discharge legal demands on the treasury, temporary loans, at interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, from corporations or individuals within the state, or from the bank fund, issuing certificates of stock therefor to the state treasurer, in part for the fund, at interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. redeemable at pleasure, drawing his warrant for and charging the treasurer, with the same, repaying such loans when the treasury is in condition so to do, and reporting his proceedings, therein, to the legislature.

He votes in person or by proxy, in behalf of the state, at all elections of directors of banks, or other corporations or joint stock companies, at which the state is entitled to vote.

He may, at the expense of the state, publish in one or more of the newspapers thereof such laws of the state relating to the payment of moneys due it, or, to the duties of public officers, as he deems necessary.

Where money, other than for taxes or bonds and mortgages, is paid, by mistake, into the treasury, he draws his warrant therefor, on the treasurer, in favor of the person having paid it. All leases and securities for money to the state are kept in his office.

Certificates for stock of any kind owned by the state, are deposited by him, for safe keeping, in such banks as he may select.

The comptroller, at discretion, may notify any person, or his representatives, having received public moneys unaccounted for, to account at a period not less than 60, nor more than 90, days from date of notice—such notice to be served by the sheriff of the county in which the party to be notified resides, by a copy delivered to him or at his residence, 40 days before the time fixed for accounting. Of such delivery, the sheriff's return is conclusive. If the party fail to account, within the time designated, the comptroller states an account with him charging interest thereon, at 7 per cent. from the service of the notice, and delivers a certified copy, for prosecution, to the attorney general; which copy is sufficient foundation for an action. The defendant is liable for costs, in any event, of the suit.

If the party account, without or upon notification, the comptroller if satisfied, liquidates and settles such account; but if the proper vouchers be wanting or insufficient, he requires the party to remedy the defect, within a period not less than 60, nor more than 90 days; and, on failure, settles the account upon the vouchers produced—transmits a copy to the party; and if a balance appear to be due the state, and be not paid to the treasurer, within 90 days, delivers a copy to the attorney general for prosecution; which, as in the preceding case, is sufficient basis for suit, in which the defendant is also eventually liable for costs.

Where several are liable to account, the comptroller may settle with one or more without prejudice to suit against the remainder. Nor do the foregoing provisions impair any legal remedy, for recovery of debts due the state.

Upon application, the comptroller opens accounts, against the purchaser of any subdivision of a lot of land bought of the state, for a proportionate part of moneys due the state upon such subdivision, and thereafter gives credit for payments thereon as the payor may require. So, he may pass prior payments, to the credit of such subdivision proved to have been intended to be paid thereon, by or for the use of the claimant, whether expressed or not in the receipt: the principal however due, is not reduced, unless the payment exceed the interest, calculated to the day when such subdivision is to be paid off in a new account to be opened therefor.

If separate receipts have been given by the treasurer, for payment claimed for

account of such subdivision, the receipts are delivered up to the comptroller and filed in his office.

When a mortgage to the state is paid, the treasurer's receipt countersigned by the comptroller, for the whole amount, discharges the mortgage, and warrants the secretary of state, or county clerk, in whose office it may have been registered, to minute the payment on the margin of the registry: and so in case of payment for any subdivision, of a lot so mortgaged, the payment discharges such subdivision from the mortgage. If the subdivision so paid be of a lot purchased from, but not granted by, the state, the comptroller certifies that such subdivision has been paid off; whether a separate account have or have not been opened therefor.

Every person claiming the benefit of the foregoing provisions for opening a separate account, or for discharging a mortgage upon a subdivision of a lot of land, produces a map and return of survey of the whole lot, showing his part, with satisfactory proof that the residue is sufficient security for the balance due thereon.

At the written request of the owner and actual possessor of land mortgaged to the state, the comptroller may, in his discretion, assign the mortgage with the bond accompanying it, to the nominee of such owner, paying into the treasury the amount of principal and interest thereof.

The comptroller may, with assent of the attorney general, if in their opinion the interest of the state be not thereby prejudiced, release any portion of real estate, from the lien of a judgment thereon, in favor of the state.

With the advice of the governor, he may, from time to time, dispose of any bank stock belonging to the state, and apply the proceeds to the credit of the treasury, or invest them in stock.

All papers relating to the canals, whether pertaining, exclusively, to the duty, of the comptroller, of the commissioners of the canal fund, or of the canal board, are deposited in the comptroller's office—and copies, thereof, and extracts from the minutes of such commissioners, and board certified by the comptroller are evidence equally as the originals.

When there is not, in that treasury, money belonging to the general fund, sufficient for the purposes of the government, the comptroller is required to take it from the common school, or literature fund, and to assign to the proper fund an equal amount of securities from the general fund—and in case of assignment to the literature fund, to notify the chancellor, or secretary of the Regents of the university, and of assignment to the school fund, to notify the superintendent of common schools, without whose consent, respectively, endorsed on the security, such assignment is not made. The interest accrued and unpaid upon such security is added to the principal.

If there be not money in the treasury belonging to either of the general, school, or literature funds, and money be needed for the purposes of the government, the comptroller is required to notify the commissioners of the canal fund thereof, who shall redeem with money of the Erie and Champlain canals, the stock of such canals held by the literature and common school funds, and when all such stock shall be redeemed, the commissioners shall purchase, at par, the stock of the Cayuga and Seneca, of the Oswego, and of the Hudson and Delaware canals, held by either the literature or common school funds in the order here mentioned, and in such portions as the general fund may require. And the stock so purchased is held by the commissioners for the Erie and Champlain canals.

The fiscal year in the comptroller's, as in the treasurer's, office, begins on the first day of October, annually, and ends on the 30th September, next succeeding.

The comptroller has an annual salary of \$2500; and each of the deputy comptrollers, of \$1500. There are allowed for clerk hire in his department, \$6000 per annum.

There are two deputy comptrollers appointed by the comptroller. The first performs the duty of the comptroller, except in drawing warrants on the treasury, auditing public accounts, or as commissioner of the land office, of the canal fund, and as state canvasser. The second may perform any duties of the comptroller in relation to the canal fund, except as commissioner of the fund; and is clerk of the commissioners of that fund, and of the canal board.

The Treasurer.

8. The treasurer receives all moneys paid into the state treasury.

Within ten days, after notice of his election, and before entering upon the execution of his office, he gives bond to the state, with not less than four sufficient sureties, approved by the president of the senate, and speaker of the assembly, in the sum of \$50,000—to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, until a new appointment be made, and a new bond given—to be discharged and cancelled, after such new appointment, and new bond given, upon filing in the office of the secretary of state, a certificate of the committee, examining and settling his accounts of the preceding year, that such accounts are regularly stated and balanced, and the balance, in moneys, securities, and other effects, is in the treasury, or deposited according to law.

The treasurer pays all warrants drawn by the comptroller, and on such warrants only: He exhibits to the legislature, annually, an exact statement of the balance in the treasury, with a summary of his receipts, and payments, during the preceding year:

He deposits the public moneys, those of the canal fund excepted, within three days after receipt, in such banks, of the city of Albany, as he and the comptroller may deem secure, and will pay the highest interest thereon. Moneys directed by law, to be deposited in the Manhattan bank, to his credit, are drawn for as required; but may be transferred by the comptroller, from time to time, to such banks in Albany, or continued in the Manhattan bank, if it pay such interest thereon, as may be paid by such Albany banks.

Moneys so deposited are placed to account of the treasurer, who keeps a bank book, in which they, with the moneys drawn, are entered, and which he exhibits, monthly, to the comptroller, or oftener, if required. The banks transmit, to the comptroller, monthly statements of the treasurer's account; and pay money only on the checks of the treasurer, countersigned by the comptroller.

The accounts of the treasury are annually closed, on the 30th of September, and are examined in December, annually, by a committee, of not less than three, nor more than five persons, appointed by the legislature, at the previous session. After examination of accounts, and vouchers, such committee, or major part, certifies to the legislature, at the next session—the amount received and paid—the amount paid upon the comptroller's warrants—the amount received by the then treasurer, when he entered upon office—and the balance in the treasury, on the last day of the preceding November. The committee, also, compares the comptroller's warrants, of the preceding year, with the laws under which they purport to be drawn, and certifies whether the comptroller had power so to draw, specifying the cases, if any, in which, in their opinion, he may have drawn without power, with their reasons. Each member of the committee receives \$3 per day, for his services.

The treasurer appoints a deputy, for whose conduct he is responsible, and who performs any of the duties of the treasurer, except signing checks, and the duty of commissioner of the land office, commissioner of the canal fund, and state canvasser.

The treasurer receives, annually, \$1,500, and his deputy, \$1,300.

The Attorney General.

9. The attorney general prosecutes and defends all actions, in whose event the state is interested. In such actions, he is entitled to the costs, adjudged to the state, or the party representing it, and pays the taxable fees of sheriff, clerks, and witnesses; but when they cannot be had from the opposing party, the amount, audited by the comptroller, is paid him from the treasury, to be repaid, if afterward collected from such party.

On request of the comptroller, or surveyor general, he prepares drafts for contracts, and other instruments, for the use of the state.

When required by the governor, or a justice of the supreme court, he attends the courts of oyer and terminer, to conduct the prosecution by the state, and is entitled to his expenses, and reasonable compensation for services, from the treasury, on the governor's certificate.

On request of the governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, or surveyor general, he prosecutes every person charged by either, with an indictable offence, in violation of laws, which such officer is specially required to execute, or in relation to his department.

He causes to be tried, all persons indicted for corrupting, or attempting to corrupt, any member of the legislature, qualified or elect, or any commissioner of the land office; and all persons indicted for offences against the laws, for prevention of duelling; attending in person to these duties.

Without his consent, no action of ejectment may be commenced in the name of the state, for the benefit of an individual; such consent is given, only upon security, from the party desirous to prosecute, for the payment of costs, in case of a determination of the suit, in favour of the defendant—to be approved by a clerk of the supreme court, and filed in his office.

The attorney general pays into the state treasury, all moneys received by him, for debts due, or penalties forfeited, to the state, immediately upon receipt thereof. He registers, in proper books, provided by the state, all actions prosecuted or defended by him, on behalf of the state, and all proceedings in relation thereto, and delivers such register to his successor.

He may not act as attorney, in any private suit, unless the state be interested in the event thereof.

He may, ascertaining that lands mortgaged to the state, are incumbered by prior judgments or mortgages, with the advice and consent of the comptroller, discharge such incumbrances, taking an assignment thereof, to the state, and receiving the necessary money therefor, from the treasury.

When lands mortgaged to the state, or purchased for it, on foreclosure of a mortgage, are sold by virtue of judgment prior to such mortgage, he, with the advice and consent of the comptroller, may redeem such lands, as judgment creditors may redeem, by law.

When directed by the commissioners of the land office, he causes partition to be made of such tracts of land as are held in joint tenancy, or tenancy in common, in which the state is interested.

When an officer or agent of the state, by his own name, or name of office, is party to any contract, in which the state is the real party in interest, action for breach, in name of the state, may be brought, as if the state were the nominal party, but only by the attorney general.

The attorney general receives a salary of \$1000, and fees for collecting debts, and special services, and is allowed \$600, for clerk hire.

The Surveyor General.

10. The surveyor general superintends the surveys, and sales, of lands belonging to the state, pursuant to law, and the requisition of the commissioners of the land office. He preserves, in his office, a map of the state; and from time to time, delineates thereon, the bounds of counties, and towns, erected or altered. If the bounds of a town, be so described in the act, erecting or altering it, that they cannot be delineated, without special survey, he directs the supervisor of such town, to cause such survey to be made, and transmitted to his office; and on failure, notifies the attorney general thereof, that he may prosecute the delinquent, for the penalty imposed by law, to be applied to the making a map of such town.

In case of dispute between officers of two or more towns, respecting the bounds of either, he hears the parties, and determines the dispute, directing a survey, when necessary. His determination, filed in the office of the secretary of state, is conclusive—subject to the action of the legislature.

He accounts, from time to time, with the comptroller, for all moneys received by either, he hears the parties, and determines the dispute, directing a survey, when necessary. His determination, filed in the office of the secretary of state, is conclusive—subject to the action of the legislature.

He receives an annual salary of \$800, and is allowed for clerk hire, \$600 per annum.

The State Printer.

11. The state printer prints, during each session of the legislature, 339 copies of the journals of each house—delivers to the clerks of each, in sheets, for the use of their respective houses, 12 copies; and the remainder, in boards, with the indices, and appendices, furnished by such clerks, to the secretary of state, so soon as may be,

after the close of each session—prints, and delivers to such clerk, for the use of the members of the legislature, during the session, 250 copies of every document, &c., ordered by either house, and extra copies, when directed—executes all printing required by law, or concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly to be done for the state, or for either of the above named executive officers; unless special provision be made therefor, by law—prints, in Albany, at his discretion, a daily, weekly, or semi-weekly, newspaper, deemed the State Paper, when referred to in the laws—publishes, forthwith, therein, every certified copy of a law, furnished for that purpose, by the secretary of state; supplying to the secretary, a proof for revision and correction.

Laws so published, may be read in evidence in the courts, and elsewhere, until three months after the close of the session, at which they were enacted.

He publishes, in such paper, all notices and advertisements, required by law to be published therein—prints, in octavo volumes, so many copies of the laws of each session, with concurrent resolutions, and indices, to be delivered to the secretary of state, as the secretary may direct, furnishing proof sheets to him, for revision and correction—delivers the same to the secretary, within one month, after the close of the session. The laws may be read in evidence, from such volumes, in all courts, and elsewhere.

His compensation for services to the state, is fixed by law, and his accounts therefor, audited by the comptroller, are paid from the treasury. In other cases, his compensation, paid by the person requiring the service, is, also, ascertained by law.

Provisions relating to two or more Executive Officers.

12. The governor, secretary of state, comptroller, deputy comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, or surveyor general may administer oaths, in all matters belonging to their respective offices.

The comptroller, attorney general, surveyor general, or any two of them, may, from time to time, extinguish all legal claims on lands sold, or granted for valuable consideration, under the authority of the state. The moneys required therefor, in no case exceeding the principal with interest at 6 per cent. for which the lands were sold by the state, to be paid from the treasury.

When apparent to such officers, or any two of them, that sales for lands for arrears of quit rents, have been improperly made, or cannot for any reason be effectual, they, or any two, may subscribe a certificate of the fact, with their reasons, and file it in the office of the comptroller. And the comptroller, thereon, cancels such sales on his books, refunds to the purchaser, or his representative the consideration money paid, with 6 per cent. interest, from the time of payment, until vacation of the sale, not exceeding six years in the whole.

Such repayment, and moneys refunded, for payments erroneously made into the treasury, on account of quit rents; are paid in moieties respectively from the school, and literary funds.

The attorney general, and comptroller, or either, may acknowledge satisfaction, of a judgment in favor of the state when settled, or discharged by payment, or legislative provision; and the clerk of the court, in which such judgment was docketed, on filing a satisfaction piece so acknowledged, enters satisfaction of record.

Surplus moneys received on sales of land for moneys due the state, are refunded by the comptroller; on satisfactory proof of the right of the applicant to receive them.

Where lands are purchased by the attorney general, for the state, on foreclosure of mortgage, and are sold by the commissioners of the land office, for more than the amount bid by the attorney general, the comptroller gives credit to the mortgagor on his bond, for the amount of such sale, deducting costs, charges, and expenses of sale: and if such land be sold for more than is due the state, or the mortgagor, pay into the treasury the balance on his mortgage, after purchase by the attorney general, and on the sale thereof by such commissioners, there be an excess above the amount due the state, and the costs, and charges of foreclosure, purchase, and sale, the comptroller refunds to the mortgagor, or his representative, such excess; in case of interfering claims to such surplus, referring them to the attorney general, whose decision, as to the rights of the claimants is final, and conclusive as to any claim against the state.

The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general, attend the legislature during its session, to report on matters referred to them by it, or either house.

The secretary of state, comptroller, and surveyor general, on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, annually, file, with the treasurer, an account, in writing, of all fees by them respectively received during the preceding quarter, and pay the amount into the treasury.

The seals of office respectively used by the comptroller, secretary of state, and adjutant general, are as effectual, when impressed upon paper, as if impressed on wax.

Copies of papers filed in the office of the comptroller, and surveyor general, certified, by the proper officer, are evidence in like manner as the original.

The offices of the secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, and surveyor general, are kept in the state hall, at Albany.

Administrative Officers.

13. In the class of administrative officers are included—

5 Canal commissioners, three of whom are acting commissioners.

2 Canal appraisers, and so many superintendents of canal repairs as the canal board shall, from time to time, appoint.

A mayor for each of the cities of the state.

Loan officers, under the act of 14th April, 1792, for each county.

Commissioners of loans, under act of 11th April, 1808, for each county.

Loan officers for the county of Putnam.

County treasurer for each county except New York.

5 Inspectors of the state prison at Auburn.

5 Inspectors of the state prison at Mount Pleasant.

2 Superintendents of salt springs—one in the county of Onondaga, and one at Montezuma.

1 Inspector of salt, in the county of Onondaga.

3 Harbour masters, for the port of New York.

So many wardens, and branch pilots for the same port, as the governor, and senate may appoint.

54 Auctioneers, for the city of New York, four for the city and county of Albany, and one or more for every other city, village, or county, where deemed necessary by the appointing power.

An inspector of flour, and meal, for each of the cities of Albany, and New York, and one or more such inspectors in every other city, or county where deemed necessary, by the appointing power.

An inspector of beef, in the city of New York; not more than 10 inspectors of beef and pork for the city, and county of New York; and one, or more such inspectors in every other county, where deemed necessary.

One inspector of pot and pearl ashes for said city, and county, and not more than two such inspectors in every other county, where necessary.

Not less than 7, nor more than 10 inspectors of lumber, for said city, and county; nor less than two, nor more than six, for the city of Albany; not more than six for Troy; one for the city of Hudson, and so many in other parts of the state as may be deemed necessary.

An inspector general of staves, and heading for the city, and county of New York, and one for the city, and county of Albany.

Not less than 8, nor more than 10 cullers of staves, and heading for the city, and county of New York; not less than four, nor more than six, for the city, and county of Albany; two, or more for the city of Hudson; and so many in other parts of the state, as may be necessary.

Seven inspectors of sole leather for New York; 2 for Albany; 2 for Troy; 1 for Hudson, and 1 for Schenectady; 1 for Brooklyn; 1 for Catskill; 1 for Sagg Harbour; 1 for Lansingburg; 1 for Waterford; 1 for Utica; 1 for Ithaca; 1 for Auburn; 1 for Rochester; 1 for Newburg; 1 for Batavia; 1 for the counties of Lewis, Onondaga, Herkimer, Montgomery, Madison, Ulster, Oneida, Jefferson, respectively; 2 for the county of Ontario, one of whom, to reside in Geneva; and so many for the other counties, or villages as may be necessary.

One inspector of flaxseed, for New York.

An inspector of leaf tobacco, for New York, annually.

Four inspectors of fish, for New York; 2 for Jefferson county; 1 for each of the towns of Richland, and Orwell, in Oswego county; and one or more in the other counties, as may be deemed necessary.

An inspector of fish, or liver oil, for each of the cities of New York, Albany, and Troy.

An inspector general of distilled spirits, and not less than three, nor more than five, other inspectors, for the city of New York; and one, for each other county, where necessary.

An inspector of hops, for each of the cities of New York, Albany, Troy, Utica, and Buffalo; and for each of the villages of Oswego, Ithaca, and Whitehall.

One weigher at the quarantine ground, on Staten Island.

A health officer, resident physician, and health commissioner, for New York.

A health officer, for the city of Albany, and one for the city of Hudson.

So many directors of incorporated banks, as the state may be authorised to appoint.

Fifteen wreck masters in Suffolk; 12 in Queens; 3 in Kings; 2 in Richmond, and 2 in Westchester counties.

A county sealer in each county, an assistant state sealer in the city of Albany, the sealer for the county of Oneida, to be deemed assistant state sealer.

Two inspectors of weights and measures, in the city of New York, appointable, and removable at pleasure by the common council.

Not less than three, nor more than five, commissioners to inspect turnpike roads, in each county, in which there is such road, whose act of incorporation contains no provision for the appointment of special inspectors.

An agent for the Onondaga tribe of Indians; five or more superintendents; and not less than three, nor more than 5 superintendents for the Brothertown Indians.

An attorney for the Oneida Indians.

A receiver for the profits of the state pier, at Sagg Harbour.

The common council, of each city, except New York, biennially from 1st January, 1830, determine, and limit the number of commissioners of deeds, and notaries public, to be next appointed in their respective cities; transmitting to the governor, under the corporate seal, and attested by the mayor, a copy of such determination.

One inspector of green hides, and calf skins, in the cities of New York, Albany, Troy, Hudson, Schenectady, Rochester, and in each of the villages, of Catskill, Lansingburg and Watford.

A measurer general, and not less than ten, nor more than twenty, measurers of grain, for the city of New York.

A weigher, and measurer for the town of Greenbush, in Rensselaer county; two measurers of grain, and one of wood, for the village of Port Schuyler, and one, measurer of wood, and stone, for the village of West Troy.

A measurer of stone, in the city of Albany.

A weigher general, and not less than twenty, nor more than thirty, weighers of merchandise, in the city of New York.

Not exceeding four inspectors, and measurers of wood, and lumber, in each of the counties of Montgomery, Saratoga, Albany, Clinton, Essex, and Greene, holding office for three years, unless vacated by death, or otherwise.

As many inspectors of unslacked lime, as the governor may deem necessary, in the county of Greene.

Commissioners for loaning money, under the act of 11th April, 1808; loan officers of Putnam county, harbour masters, wardens, and pilots, of the city of New York; inspectors of flour, leather, beef, and pork, distilled spirits, lumber, flaxseed, pot and pearl ashes, green hides; inspector generals, and cullers of staves and heading; weigher at the quarantine, weigher and measurer at Greenbush; measurer general, and measurers of grain; and weigher general, and weighers, in the city of New York; measurers of grain, wood, and stone, at Port Schuyler; health officer, resident physician, and health commissioner, of the city of New York; agent of the Onondaga Indians; superintendent of the Brothertown Indians; attorney of the Oneida Indians; are appointed for two years—measurers of wood, &c., and measurers of stone, at Albany, are appointed for three years; superintendents of salt springs, and inspectors of salt, inspector of leaf tobacco, auctioneers, and bank directors, for one year; inspectors of lime, until others are nominated; and are all appointed by the governor and senate.

Inspectors of hops, fish, oil, turnpikes, and health officers of Albany and Hudson; peace-makers of the Brothertown Indians; and receiver at the state pier, Sagg Harbour, are appointed by the governor, for two years.

The resident physician, health commissioner, and health officer of New York, must be licensed physicians. Either may be removed by the governor, during the recess of the senate; and temporary vacancies, may be filled by the board of health, until the cause be removed, or the sense of the governor, or governor and senate, be declared.

Every administrative officer is confined in the execution of his duties, to the precinct for which he is appointed, unless otherwise provided by law.

General provisions, respecting the qualifications and appointment of officers, and the term of their offices.

14. Every civil officer must be a citizen of the state. No minister of the gospel is, under any pretence, capable of holding any civil, or military, office, within the state, that he may not be diverted from the great duties of his function. (*Const. Art. 7.*)

No person elected to the common council of a city can, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed to any office of profit, in the gift of the council; but this provision does not extend to officers, whose appointment is, by the constitution, in such council.

Officers elected by the people, unless to supply vacancies, enter on office, on the first of January, succeeding their election. Officers, the mode of whose appointment is not prescribed by the constitution or laws, are nominated and appointed by the governor, with consent of the senate.

Assistants, deputies, and other subordinate officers, whose appointment is not specially provided for, are appointed by their principals, respectively; where the number of subordinates is not fixed by law, it is discretionary with the principals; and, where not otherwise provided, the deputy has the power, and performs the duty, of the principal, during his absence, or vacancy in office.

Offices, whose duration is not prescribed by the law or constitution, are holden during the pleasure of the appointor.

Officers duly appointed, except the chancellor, justices of the supreme court, and circuit judges, who have entered upon office, continue therein, though the term have expired, until a successor be qualified; so, of the sheriffs, and clerks of counties, and the register, and clerk, of New York.

Nominations by the governor, to the senate, are in writing; and except, of a chancellor, chief justice, or justice of the supreme court, designate the district, for which the officer is intended, and his residence. Notice of the concurrence of the senate, in any appointment to civil office, or recommendation of removal, is immediately given, by the clerk, to the secretary of state, and governor. The notice to the former, certified by the president and clerk of the senate, and, to the latter, by the clerk only.

So, when an officer, whose nomination is with the governor, is removed by a joint resolution of the two houses, the clerk of that house, in which the resolution originated, immediately notifies the governor thereof.

The commissions of all civil officers, appointed by the governor and senate, or by the governor, are signed by the governor, recorded, and attested by the secretary of state, under the state seal. The secretary sends the commission, or supersedeas of office, to the clerk of the county wherein the person appointed, or superseded, resides; or, when the governor shall so direct, sends a special messenger to the appointee, or person superseded, or to the county clerk, with the commission, or supersedeas; and when so directed, publishes notice of such supersedeas, for two weeks, in the state paper, which is sufficient notice, within the law.

The certificates of the board of canvassers, is evidence of the election of persons, therein declared to have been elected.

A duplicate certificate of the appointment of commissioners of deeds, in towns, signed by the first judge, and the chairman of the board of supervisors, is delivered to each commissioner, and is his commission.

The commissions of all other officers, where not specially provided for, are signed by the presiding officer of the board, or by the person making the appointment.

Every officer, before entering on duty, swears or affirms, that he will support, the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of New York, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office, to the best of his ability.

Such oath, when not otherwise directed by law, is taken, subscribed, and deposited, in the proper office, within fifteen days after the officer is notified of his appointment, or within fifteen days after the commencement of his term of office.

The oath may be taken and subscribed, except where otherwise provided, before the chancellor, justice of the supreme court, circuit judge, secretary of state, attorney general, lieutenant governor, president of the senate, speaker of assembly, judge of any county court, mayor, or recorder, of any city, clerk of any county, or city, or of any court of record.

Justices of the peace, and commissioners of deeds, make oath before the clerk of their proper county.

The oath, duly certified by the officer before whom it is taken, is deposited, within the time required by law—that of the governor, lieutenant governor, chancellor, justices of the supreme court, comptroller, secretary of state, attorney general; members and officers of the legislature; canal commissioners, and all other executive, and administrative officers, whose authority is not limited to any particular district, except otherwise directed—in the office of the secretary of state:

That of circuit judges, in the office of the clerk of the county in which they, respectively, reside:

That of counsellors, solicitors, and attorneys, taken before the court of which they, respectively, are officers, in the office of the clerk, or register, of such court:

That of registers, and clerks, in chancery, and clerks of courts of equity, and common law, in their respective offices:

That of supreme court commissioners, notaries public, superintendents of canal repairs, and collectors of canal tolls; of all judicial, executive, and administrative offices, for any county, or city, and of all officers, whose duties are local, or whose residence in a particular district, is prescribed by law, in the office of the clerk of the county in which they, respectively, reside.

Resignation of office is made by the governor, lieutenant governor, and the executive officers, to the legislature; by members of the legislature, to the presiding officers of the respective houses, to be transmitted to the secretary of state; by appointees of the governor, with, or without consent of the senate; and by the sheriffs, county clerks, and the register of New York, to the governor; by district attorneys, to the appointing court; by justices of the peace, to the supervisors; by commissioners of deed, for towns, to the first judge of the county; by other officers, to the power appointing them.

Offices are vacated by death, resignation, supersedeas, removal from the state, or from the district in which the duties are to be discharged, conviction of an infamous crime, or offence violating the oath of office; failure to take, in due time, the official oath, or give, or renew, the official bond; or the decision of a competent tribunal, avoiding the election, or appointment, of incumbents.

If any officer be convicted of an infamous crime, or of an offence violating his official oath, or his tenure be declared void, the court convicting, or deciding, notifies the governor thereof, stating the cause of the conviction, or decision; who immediately gives notice of the vacancy, to the appointing authority, or that required to order an election. If an officer die, or remove from his district, the clerk of the county in which he resided, notifies the governor of the vacancy.

Officers appointed by the governor, for a definite time, or to fill vacancies, are removable by him; the treasurer, or other collector, or receiver, of public moneys, appointed by the legislature, the governor and senate, or governor, unless otherwise provided by law, may be removed by the governor, on report of the comptroller, that such officer has, wilfully, violated his duty. The governor may, also, remove every officer, on whose official bond, judgment is obtained for breach of its condition.

Officers appointed by the governor and senate, except the chancellor, justices of the supreme court, and circuit judges, are removable by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor.

The governor fills all vacancies happening during the recess of the senate, in

offices, to which he, with the senate, appoint, except the offices of chancellor, justice of the supreme court, circuit judge, judge of county courts, and recorders of cities, by commissions, expiring twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the senate: vacancies during the recess of the legislature, in offices filled by it, are supplied by the governor, until the meeting of the legislature.

The governor may remove a sheriff, coroner, county clerk, the register, or clerk, of New York, at any time, previously communicating to him, the charge against him, and giving opportunity for defence; and may direct the district attorney of the proper county, to conduct an inquiry into the truth of such charge, examining the witnesses before a judge of the county court, giving at least, 8 days notice, of time and place, to the accused.

In such case, the attendance of witnesses may be enforced, by the prosecution, or defence, as in other cases; and their testimony, on oath, subscribed by them, is certified by the judge, and transmitted by the district attorney, to the governor.

If a vacancy, by death, or otherwise, occur in the office of sheriff, or county clerk, the clerk and register of New York, the governor fills the vacancy, until supplied by election.

Due provision is made by law, for compelling public officers to deliver official books, and papers, to their successors.

OF ELECTIONS, OTHER THAN FOR MILITIA AND TOWN OFFICERS.

15. Every male citizen 21 years of age, inhabiting the state one year next preceding any election, and resident for the last six months in the county where he may offer his vote, may vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers elective by the people.

But no man of colour can vote, unless he have been three years a citizen of the state, and for one year next preceding the election at which he offers his vote, shall have been seised of a freehold estate of the clear value of \$250, have been actually rated, and paid a tax thereon.

Nor can any person vote who has been convicted, within the state, of an infamous crime; unless pardoned, and by the terms of pardon, restored to the rights of a citizen.

General elections, are such as are holden at the same time, in every county, for, the election of all or some of the following officers; governor, lieutenant governor, senators, members of assembly, sheriffs, clerks of counties, register and clerk of New York, coroners, justices of the peace, representatives in congress, and electors of president and vice president.

Special elections are such as are held only in a particular district or county, when no general election is holden, for the choice of one or more of the officers proper to be chosen at a general election.

General elections are holden on the first Monday of November, annually, and are continued for three succeeding days; special elections, at the time and place, legally notified, not within forty days previously to a general election, and for two days only.

Special elections are holden—when an officer, other than a governor, lieutenant governor, or presidential elector, proper to be chosen at a general election, shall not have been chosen by reason of two or more candidates, for the same office, having an equal number of votes and are ordered by the board of canvassers having power to determine on the election of such officers—when the right of office of a member of the legislature, sheriff, county clerk, clerk or register of New York, shall cease before commencement of his term of service—when a vacancy, depriving a county of its entire representation, occurs in the office of a member of assembly, after the last day of December in any year, and before the first day of February, following.

If a special election be not holden as required by law, the vacancy is supplied at the next general election.

Vacancies in the office of representative in congress, senator, justice of the peace, sheriff, county clerk, clerk or register of New York, are supplied, at the general election, next thereafter; but if the term of service of the officer expire at the end of the year, during which the vacancy occurs, the vacancy is not filled, but the usual election is had for a new officer to hold during the constitutional term.

If a vacancy, proper to be supplied at a general election, be not supplied at the general election next succeeding it, a special election is holden. Special elections, other than ordered by the board of canvassers are directed by the governor by proclamation.

Elections, in the cities are by wards, and the respective common councils, annually, appoint on or before the second Monday of October, from the electors, three inspectors for the elections, general and special, to be holden during the year, any two of whom may act; but in case of death or inability of either, another is chosen. In other parts of the state, elections are by towns, and the supervisor, assessor, and town clerk, are the inspectors.

The secretary of state, biennially, between the first of July, and the first of September, next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the governor, and lieutenant governor, last chosen, notifies the sheriff, clerk, or first judge of each county, that at the next general election, a governor and lieutenant governor, are to be elected. And, also, specifies the names of the senators for the district to which the county belongs, whose terms of service expire on the last day of December, thereafter. If a vacancy exist, in a county, proper to be supplied at the ensuing general election, he specifies the cause, the name of the officer, in whose office it has occurred, and the time when his term expires; and if the vacancy be in a district, such notice is given to the sheriff, clerk, or first judge of each county, therein.

The secretary, when a special election is ordered by the governor, in a county, sends a copy of the proclamation to the sheriff, clerk, or first judge of the county, and when ordered in a district, to one of such officers in each county therein. The notices of the secretary and proclamations of the governor are published in the state paper, once in each week from the date, until the election.

When a special election becomes necessary, in case of equality of votes, the proper board of canvassers, without delay, notify the sheriff, clerk, or first judge of each county, in the district, or of the county only, as the case may require; specifying the officer to be chosen and the day of election; the latter not to be less than 30, nor more than 40 days from the date of the notice.

The notice of such election, ordered by the state canvassers is signed by the secretary of state, if ordered by the county commissioners, by the chairman and clerk of the board. But no notice of an election nor copy of the governor's proclamation, is, in any case, directed to the clerk of a county, unless the office of sheriff be vacant; nor to the first judge, unless the office of the sheriff and clerk, both be vacant.

The sheriff, clerk, or first judge of a county, so notified, gives immediate notice, in writing, to an inspector in each town or ward, publishes such notice in all the newspapers printed in the county, if none, in a newspaper in an adjoining county, once a week, from the date of the notice until the election.

Such inspector notifies, immediately, his fellows, fixing time and place for the meeting of the board of inspectors: and the board gives, at least eight days notice of the election, to the electors; by posting it in at least 5 of the most public places of the town or ward, specifying the officers to be chosen, the hour of opening, adjourning, and closing the poll on each day; stating, if the election be a general one, whether any of the officers to be chosen, are to supply vacancies and the names of the late incumbents of the vacant offices. If the notice be by the inspectors of a town, it also states the number of the justices of the peace, then to be chosen in each town, and the names and unexpired terms of service of those in whose offices any vacancy then to be supplied has occurred.

Manner of conducting Elections.

16. The inspectors or a majority of them meeting at the proper time and place, form a board for presiding at and conducting the election, of which, the supervisor, if one, presides; if not one, or he be absent, they select a chairman from their number, who administers to his fellows the oath of office, and takes like oath administered by an inspector. If a majority be not present at one, or more of the days of election, those attending may appoint so many electors of the town or ward, to act as inspectors, as may be necessary to form a board, who, taking the proper oath, act until the majority of the inspectors do attend.

This board appoints two clerks of the polls, who, also, take the oath of office,

administered by the chairman. The poll is then opened and proclamation thereof made; and proclamation is also made of the adjournment, opening, and closing of the poll, on each day. The poll is kept open during the day only, between the rising and the setting of the sun: and may not be opened before, nor kept open, after, the hour notified.

In the city of New York, the poll is opened at, or before 9 o'clock, A. M. of each day; and kept open until the setting of the sun.

At each opening, in the forenoon, the inspectors give notice, at what hour, on that day, and for how long, the poll will be adjourned; if an adjournment there be; and at what hour the poll will be closed for that day.

The electors vote by ballot; so folded as to conceal the contents, delivering it, to one of the inspectors, in presence of the board. The ballot, a paper ticket, written or printed, or partly both, contains the names of the persons for whom the elector votes; designating the office to which each so named is intended by him to be chosen: but no ballot may contain more names, as designated to any office, than there are persons to be chosen at such election, to fill such office.

On the outer side of the ballot, appears one of the following words; "state," "congress," "county," "justices;" but no ballot found in the proper box is rejected for want of such endorsement. That endorsed "state," contains the names of candidates for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, and senator, or either of them; that endorsed "congress," the names of candidates for congress, and elector of president and vice president, any, or either of them: that endorsed "county," the names of the candidates for the assembly and the county officers to be filled, any or either of them; and that endorsed "justices," the names of candidates for the office of justice of the peace, in the town, in which the election is held.

If, at a general election, there be one or more vacancies to be filled, in the office of senator, or of justice of the peace, and a senator or justice is also to be elected for four years, it is not necessary to designate on the ballot, for which term the candidate is selected; that is afterwards determined by lot, without regard to any designation. If, at such election for representatives in congress, any person named in the ballot be designed to fill a vacancy in the office of such representative, the ballot designates the congress for which each person is intended.

If a person offering to vote, be challenged as unqualified, by an inspector (whose duty it is to challenge every one whom he shall know or suspect, not to be qualified) or by a voter, the board of inspectors declare to the challenged, the qualifications of an elector. If he claim to be qualified and the challenge be not withdrawn, an inspector tenders to him the oath comprising a statement of the qualifications; varying it as the applicant may be, white or coloured; and on his refusal to take the oath, his vote is rejected.

If one be challenged as convicted of an infamous crime, he is not required to answer any question relative to the alledged conviction; nor is any proof of such conviction receivable, other than a duly authenticated record thereof; but, if such convict vote, unless pardoned and restored to the rights of a citizen, he is guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction may be imprisoned in the county gaol for six months.

At each general election the inspectors keep a "state box," a "county box," and a "justices' box;" and if representatives in congress or electors of president and vice president, are to be chosen, a "congress box;" and at a special election, so many of such boxes only as are requisite for depositing therein, the proper ballots. Each box is locked before the opening of the poll, and the keys delivered to an inspector designated by the board, and may not be opened during the election—except, as herein after mentioned. The ballots are deposited through a hole made for the purpose.

Each clerk keeps a poll list, on which is registered the names of the voters, and the vote given for the respective boxes. At each adjournment, the clerks, in presence of the inspectors, compare their lists, compute and set down the number of votes for each box, and correct all mistakes, until the lists correspond in all respects. The boxes are then opened, the lists placed therein, the boxes again locked, the opening in the lids covered by the seal of one of the inspectors, and the keys delivered to one and the boxes to another of the inspectors, to be safely kept, the latter unopened until redelivered to the board, at the next opening of the

poll: when the seals are broken, the boxes opened, the lists taken out, and the boxes again locked; and *toties quoties*, until the poll be finally closed.

The board of inspectors are authorised to maintain order and to enforce the obedience to their lawful commands during the election and the canvass and estimate of the votes after the closing of the poll; and may, by an order in writing, commit to prison, for a period not exceeding 30 days, any person refusing to obey such commands or by disorderly conduct, in their presence or hearing, interrupting, or disturbing their proceedings: such order is executed by the sheriff or constable, if present, otherwise, by any person deputed, in writing, by the board.

Canvass of the Votes by Inspectors.

The poll being finally closed, the inspectors proceed to canvass the votes, or adjourn the canvass to some convenient hour of the next day. If it be adjourned the like precautions are taken relative to the lists and boxes, as at an adjournment of the poll. The canvass is public, and must be completed on the day subsequent to the poll, or sooner; except in New York where three days are allowed.

The canvass commences by comparison of the poll lists from the commencement and correction of mistakes therein, until they agree; the ballots are taken from the respective boxes and counted, unopened; except so far as to ascertain that each is single; those appearing double, are destroyed—ballots, properly endorsed, found in a box different from that designated by the endorsement, are counted, as if found in the proper box. If the ballots exceed in number that of the votes in the correspondent columns of the poll lists, they are replaced in the box; and one of the inspectors, publicly, draws out and destroys so many ballots, unopened, as shall be equal to the excess.

The ballots, and numbers on the poll lists being made to agree, the canvass and estimate proceed; a statement of the result is drawn up in writing, certified to be correct, and subscribed by the inspectors; containing in words, at full length, the whole number of votes given for each office, the names of the persons for whom they were given, for such office, and the number of votes so given, to each person: and is given to one of the inspectors, appointed, by the board, to attend the county canvass. A duplicate so signed, at the same time, is immediately given to the town clerk, to be filed by him. The poll lists, and ballots, except such of the latter as shall have been rejected by the inspectors as imperfect, are then destroyed, and the board is dissolved.

A copy of all ballots rejected as defective, with the originals attached, is delivered to the town clerk, and filed in his office.

Of the Final Canvass.

The inspectors, in each county, to whom the original statements of the canvass, in the towns and wards are confided, or the major part of them, form the county board of canvassers, meeting at the office of the county clerk, on the Tuesday, next following the election, before 1 o'clock, A. M.; choosing one of their number as chairman; having for secretary, the clerk, or in his absence, his deputy; and taking the constitutional oath, administered to the members by the chairman, and to him, by the secretary.

From the original statements of the town, or ward canvass, the board estimates the votes of the county, and makes such statements thereof, as the nature of the election requires; a separate statement, containing the whole number of votes given in the county, for governor, lt. governor, senator, and representatives in congress, any, or either of them; the names of the persons to whom such votes were given, and the number of votes for each—a similar statement of the votes, for electors of president, and vice president—another of the votes, for members of assembly, and county officers, any, or either of them; and for each town, of the county, in which justices of the peace, have been voted for, a separate, and similar statement of such votes, in the town, designating it by its name. In all which, the whole number of votes given, the names of the candidates, and the number of votes given to each, are written out, in words, at full length.

Each statement, with a copy certified, as correct, by the signatures of the chairman, and secretary, is filed of record, in the office of the county clerk.

Upon the statements of votes given for members of assembly, county officers, and justices of the peace, the board determine who, by the greatest number of

votes, have been elected. If the county be, of itself, a congressional district, the board also determines, and in like manner, upon the statement of votes given for electors of president, and vice president, what persons have been duly elected. A certificate of each determination annexed to the statement, attested as above is filed with the clerk, and published in one, or more newspapers of the county.

If votes have been received, for the office of elector of president, and vice president, and the county be not, of itself a congressional district, the board deliver to the county clerk, a second copy of the statement of such votes, to be presented by him, to the board of district canvassers.

If any inspector, appointed for the county canvass, be unable to attend, on the day of meeting, he causes to be delivered, by that day, at the office of the county clerk, the original statement of the votes, of his town or ward. If, on that day, a majority of the canvassers do not attend, or the statements of the votes from every town, and ward be not produced, the canvassers, present, adjourn to some convenient hour of the next day; at which the canvassers attending, though less than a majority of the whole, organise as a board, and upon the statements, or certified copies, estimate, state, and certify the votes of the county.

The county clerk delivers to the board, the statements of votes, at the next preceding election, received at his office—if the board do not organise on the day appointed, by reason of deficient returns, he obtains the necessary statements, or certified copies thereof for the board, at their next meeting—records all the statements, and certificates delivered to the canvassers, in an appropriate book—makes, signs, and seals, with the seal of his office, three copies of the statements, and certificates of the votes, for governor, lt. governor, senators, and representatives in congress, or either of them, and if his county be a congressional district, of the votes, for electors of president, and vice president, and sends, by mail, one, to the governor, another to the secretary of state, and a third, to the comptroller, on, or before the third Monday in November, annually, after a general election, and within ten days after a special election; prepares as many certified copies, of each certificate, of the determination of the board, as there are persons declared to be elected therein, and delivers one, to each person elected; and transmits to the secretary of state, within 30 days after a general election, a list of the persons elected to the assembly, and of the persons declared at such canvass, to be elected, sheriff, clerk, coroners, and justices of the peace, in his county.

The accounts of clerks of counties, for election services, and expenses, are audited, and paid as other contingent county charges.

The secretary of state files, and records, in an appropriate book, such certificates received from the county clerk; and obtaining from the governor, and comptroller, every such statement received by them, records therefrom, one for each county, from which no similar statement has been received by himself.

If from any county, from which such statement is due, none be obtained by him, on, or before the last day of November, next after the general election, nor within twenty days after a special election, he despatches a special messenger, for such statement from the county clerk; who, immediately, on demand of the messenger, makes out, and delivers it to him, to be borne to the secretary, filed and recorded.

The secretary appoints a meeting of the state canvassers, at his office, or that of the treasurer, or comptroller, on or before the 15th December, after each general election, and within 40 days after a special election; and if a majority of those officers fail to attend, on the day appointed, notifies the mayor, and recorder, of the city of Albany, that their attendance is required.

The secreatry of state, comptroller, surveyor general, attorney general, and treasurer, are the state canvassers; three of whom, form a board. If a quorum fail to attend, the mayor, and recorder, of Albany, convened by the secretary, without delay, with the others, constitute the board.

The board, upon the certified statements of elections received by the secretary, make a statement of the whole number of votes given, for the office of governor, and lt. governor, or either of them; another statement of the votes, for senator, and a third, of the votes, for representatives in congress, each of which, showing the names of the persons to whom such votes have been given, for either of such offices, and the whole number of votes for each; distinguishing the several districts,

and counties in which they were given: certifying such statements to be correct, and subscribing them with their proper names.

Upon such statements, the board determine, and declare, who have been duly elected; and make, and subscribe, on each, respectively, a certificate of such determination, and deliver it to the secretary.

If a canvasser dissent, he states, in writing at large, his reasons; if the proceedings of the board appear to any one of its members illegal, or irregular, he protests against them, in writing, setting forth distinctly, the grounds of such protest; and such dissenter, or protestor, delivers his dissent, or protest, signed with his proper name, to the secretary.

The board may adjourn from day to day, for a term not exceeding five days.

The secretary of state records the certified statements, and determinations made by the state canvassers, and the dissent, or protest of a canvasser: delivers, without delay, under the seal of his office, a copy of such determination, to each person thereby declared to be elected, and to the governor: causes a copy of such statements, and determinations, to be printed, in the state paper, and in one, or more of the newspapers, in each senate district; for which a senator shall have been chosen: prepares a general certificate, under the seal of the state, addressed to the house of representatives of the United States, of the due election of the persons chosen, as representatives of the states, in congress, and transmits it to the house of representatives: stating, in such certificate, who has been elected to supply a vacancy.

He also records, the names of the justices of the peace elected, arranging them in alphabetical order, in their respective counties—and the names of the sheriffs, coroners, and clerks, elected in the respective counties.

Representatives in Congress.

The representatives in congress are chosen, in the several congress districts, biennially, from the year 1826. If such representative resign, he notifies the secretary of state; and if a vacancy occur by death, the clerk of the county, in which the representative resided at the time of his election, transmits a notice thereof to the secretary.

Electors of President and Vice President.

On the first Monday of November, and the two succeeding days, preceding the time for the choice of president and vice president of the United States, there are elected, by general ticket, as many electors of president, and vice president, as this state is entitled to appoint; each voter in this state has a right to vote for the whole number: and the several persons, to the number required to be chosen, having the highest number of votes, are deemed electors.

The board of inspectors of each town, provides an "electoral box," in which the ballots for electors, endorsed "electors," are deposited.

The clerk of each county makes three certified copies of the statement of votes given for electors in his county, immediately after recording the same, and forthwith transmits, by mail, one of such copies to the governor, another to the secretary of state, and delivers the other as directed, by Act 15th April, 1829.

Due provision is made by that act, for collecting and transmitting the certified copies of the statements, of electoral votes, to the secretary of state, in due season for the action of the state canvassers, by proper messengers.

The board of state canvassers meet at the office of the secretary of state, on the Wednesday next after the third Monday of November, after every such election, or sooner if certified copies of the statements of votes, have been received from all the counties, to canvass the votes given for electors of president, and vice president; and in case all such copies have not been received on that day, the board adjourns from day to day, until they are received, not exceeding five days.

The state canvassers proceed in making a statement of the votes, and determining, and certifying the persons elected, in the manner prescribed by law in relation to the election of state officers.

The secretary of state, without delay, causes a copy, under the seal of his office, of the certified determination of the board of state canvassers, to be delivered to each of the persons therein declared to be elected; and for that purpose employs such, and so many messengers as he deems necessary.

The electors of president, and vice president convene at the Capitol, on the day preceding the the first Wednesday, in December, after the election; and such as are assembled at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, immediately, thereafter, fill by ballot, and plurality of votes, all vacancies in the electoral college; and elect, a president, and secretary, from themselves.

The secretary of state prepares three lists of the electors, signed by the governor, having the seal of the state affixed, and delivers them to the president of the college, on, or before the first Wednesday in December.

On that day, at the Capitol, the electors vote, by ballot, for president and vice-president; one of whom, at least, may not be an inhabitant of the state; naming, in separate ballots, the person voted for as president, and vice-president, respectively. They make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and all persons voted for as vice-president, which they sign, and certify, and after annexing thereto, one of the lists received from the secretary of state, seal up; certifying, thereon, that lists of the votes of the state, for president and vice-president, are contained therein.

The electors, or a majority of them, by writing, appoint a person to take charge of, and deliver, such sealed lists to the president of the senate, at the seat of government of the United States, before the first Wednesday of January, next ensuing; or if there be no such president, at the seat of government, then into the office of the secretary of state of the United States. The electors, also, forthwith send by mail, to such president of the senate, at the seat of government, and deliver to the judge of the United States, for the northern district of the state, similar lists, so signed, annexed, sealed, and certified.

The electors receive, for their attendance and travelling expenses, the same compensation as is, at the time, allowed to members of the legislature.

Election of Senators in Congress.

On the first Tuesday of February, next preceding the end of the term for which any such senator was elected, if the legislature be in session, and if not, within ten days after a quorum of both houses shall be assembled, an election is holden for such senator; and, when the seat of such senator is vacated, before the expiration of his term, an election is holden, within ten days after the legislature have notice of the vacancy, at the place where it shall be then sitting.

At such election, the senate and assembly, each, openly nominate a candidate; and immediately meeting, if they agree in their nominations, the nominee is elected; but if they disagree, the election is made by joint ballot.

Copies of the resolutions of the senate and assembly, testifying the choice, signed by the presiding officers, are delivered to the person elected, as evidence of his election.

Penalties for Breach of Election Laws.

An elector, challenged as unqualified, guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing, or affirming, in any oath, or affirmation, prescribed by such laws, is guilty of perjury; and every one, wilfully and corruptly, procuring him so to swear, or affirm, is guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable, as directed by law, for such offences.

If an officer, on whom any duty is enjoined by the election laws, wilfully neglect, or corruptly execute, it,

Or, if any person by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means, directly, or indirectly, attempt to influence, or deter, an elector in giving his vote, at any election, held under such laws, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment, not exceeding one year.

If any officer, or other person, order any of the militia to appear, or exercise, on any day during any election, or within five days previous thereto, except in cases of invasion, or insurrection, he forfeits \$500.

If any of the messengers intrusted with the district votes, destroy the certificates intrusted to their care, or wilfully do any act that shall defeat the due delivery of them, he is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, at hard labour, for a term not less than three, nor exceeding five, years.

If any officer, or messenger, on whom any duty is enjoined relative to the electoral election, be guilty of wilful neglect, or of any corrupt conduct, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment, not exceeding one year.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE FUNDS, REVENUE, PROPERTY AND EXPENDITURE, OF THE STATE.

1. The General Fund. 2. Canal Fund. 3. Literature Fund. 4. Common School Fund.
5. Public Lands. 6. Public Buildings. 7. State Library. 8. Canals—Canal Commissioners—Canal Board. 9. Salt Springs—Management of. 10. Interest of the State in Mines.

THE public property of the state, consists of the general fund, canal fund, literature fund, common school fund, certain lands not included in the last fund, public buildings, state library, canals, and salt springs.

THE GENERAL FUND.

1. The general fund consisted of the accumulations of moneys, invested in stocks, and of the public lands, as a capital, and to it belonged the revenues, derivable from taxes, on sales by auction, and on the manufacture of salt, and in a word, all receipts into the public treasury. From it, however, have been established, the literature, common school, and canal funds; being specific appropriations, of capital, and revenue, to the objects indicated by these titles.

In 1800, the capital of the general fund, independent of lands, amounted to \$3,750,712 12. Since that period, the whole capital has been expended, and the state involved in debt, of about a million, to meet its current expenses. About the year 1825, the legislature deemed it sound policy to expend its hoards, and to resort to direct taxation, for the support of government, when necessary; probably, on the principle, that the possession of a fund, for the ordinary expenses of the government, caused indifference to appropriations, which would not exist, were they, in all cases, to be sustained by taxation. Resort to taxation had, therefore, become necessary, to meet the current demands upon the treasury, and pay the interest on the debt of the state, and a tax of one mill, upon the dollar, of the assessed value of real and personal estate, was proposed in 1836, estimated to produce \$500,000.

On the 1st of January, 1836, the established sources of revenue to the general fund, consisted:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Of license duties, on hawkers, pedlers, and petty chapmen, producing per annum, about | \$1,500 |
| 2. Fees paid into the offices of the secretary of state, comptroller, and surveyor general, | 1,200 |
| 3. Auction and salt duties, restored by alteration of the constitution, to the general fund, estimated to produce annually, | 350,000 |
| 4. After the year 1837, from canal tolls, (reserved) annually, | 300,000 |
| 5. Tax on foreign insurance companies, | 2,500 |
| 6. Sales of lands not transferred to school fund. | |

In 1836, there were receivable for this fund, payments on sales for lands, \$40,000, and from miscellaneous sources, \$12,000.

These sources were estimated to yield \$378,078, including a portion only, of the auction and salt duties.

The ordinary charges on this fund in 1836, were:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Salaries of the officers of government, including office expenses, | \$60,000 |
| Compensation of members and officers of the legislature, including expenses of both houses, | 85,000 |

Compensation of members of the court for the correction of errors, and expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
Annuities to Indians, including all expenses relating to Indian affairs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Apprehension of criminals, and incidental expenses of government by the executive,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Interest on state debt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,000
Brigade inspectors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Commissary's department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Courts martial and courts of inquiry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Miscellaneous expenses, including advances for the state hall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Support and instruction of indigent deaf and dumb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000
Do. do. indigent blind,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
New York eye infirmary, 3d and last instalment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Deficiency in the Oswego canal fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Do. in the Cayuga and Seneca canal fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800
Do. in the Chemung do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,800
Do. in the Crooked lake, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
									<hr/>
									\$384,600

CANAL FUND.

2. By the act of 1817, instituting the canal system, this fund was established; and, as confirmed by the constitution, consisted: 1. Of lands granted by the state, or others, for constructing the canals; 2. Tolls, and commutation moneys, on the state navigable communications, as established in 1821; 3. Duties on salt, as established 15th April, 1817; 4. Duties on auction sales, as fixed by the same act, excepting the annual sum of \$33,500, previously appropriated to the hospital, economical school, and orphan asylum; 5. All moneys received from the sale, or use, of the surplus waters of the canals; 6. Tax on steamboat passengers; 7. Penalties, or damages received under the canal laws; 8. And the canals themselves.

By the constitution, neither the rates of tolls, the auction or salt duties, nor the revenue from steamboat passengers, could be reduced, or diverted from this fund, before the payment of the canal debt, contracted for the Erie and Champlain canals. But, as this event became certain and proximate, the prohibition was modified, as to salt, in 1833, and the duty reduced, one-half. The tolls have been reduced, upon an average, $35\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. below those of 1832; and the tax on steamboat passengers was relinquished, in 1824.

We have stated, at page 75, the contributions of individuals, companies, and the state, in lands, to this fund.

Canal Fund.

The fund is under the management of a board of commissioners, consisting of the lieutenant governor, comptroller, attorney general, surveyor general, secretary and treasurer, a majority of whom with the comptroller make a quorum for business. But, the charge of lands pertaining to the fund belongs to the commissioners of the land office.

The commissioners of the canal fund, are authorised:—To manage the fund to the best advantage—to recommend to the legislature, from time to time, measures for its improvement, and to report its state at the opening of each legislative session: to advance to superintendents of canal repairs, the sum requisite for the execution of their duties, not exceeding, at one time, five thousand dollars. To apply, the surplus revenues of the fund, after payment of interest on canal debt, to the purchase of the canal stock, when it may be advantageously purchased; and to cancel the certificates thereof; But, when such purchase cannot be made, to invest such revenues in the stocks of the United States, or of the cities of New York, or Albany, or in any stocks for the payment of which the faith of the state may be pledged, and so to reinvest the interest thereon; and when authorised to borrow money, to give certain notice for the reception of proposals of loan.

They are empowered, to allow all claims for moneys paid by canal commissioners or their agent, or superintendent, or toll collector, for judgments against them or either of them, for any act done under the canal laws or for costs and ex-

penses in suits instituted by them under such laws; and to direct the attorney general, or employ other counsel, to defend the interest of the state in all suits, arising under laws, respecting the canals, or from the appraisement of damages thereon.

They may deposit the moneys of the fund with any safe incorporated moneyed institutions of the state, and make such contracts therewith for the interest on, and duration of, the deposits as they deem promotive of the interest of the fund.

Moneys expended in the construction or improvement of the canals, or by the commissioners under the above provisions, or by such commissioners, canal commissioners, or agents employed on canals pursuant to law; together with the compensation to such officers, including salaries of canal commissioners, and the compensation of clerks in the comptroller's offices for services on the accounts and revenues of the canals, are charges on the canal fund.

We have given a tabular view of the operation of this fund, at page 86.

The cash in hand belonging to the fund and appropriated to the payment of the canal debt amounted on the 30th of September, 1835, to \$3,406,709 72, which were invested in the manner shown in the annexed table; the larger portion being loaned temporarily to banks.

Nature of Investment.		Amount.	Annual interest.
Loan to the city of Albany, 5 per cent.	- -	75,000 00	3,750 00
<i>State stock, viz:</i>			
Cayuga and Seneca canal, 5 per cent.	- -	87,000 00	4,350 00
Crooked Lake canal, "	- -	6,652 95	332 64
Delaware and Hudson canal, "	- -	53,075 64	2,653 73
Oswego canal, "	- -	27,106 00	1,355 30
Nevsink navigation company, "	- -	10,000 00	500 00
<i>Loans and deposits, viz:</i>			
Loaned at 60 days' notice, 5 per cent.	- -	841,000 00	42,050 00
" " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	- -	1,515,284 38	83,337 79
Deposites at sight, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	- -	736,636 88	33,103 65
" " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	- -	55,954 87	1,958 42
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total invested at 5 per cent.		\$3,406,709 72	\$173,390 53
" " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$1,099,833 59		
" " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2,250,921 26		
	55,954 87		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$3,406,709 72	

From 1826 to 1835 inclusive, the fund was increased by interest to the amount of \$667,354 06.

The following table shows the amount of the outstanding canal stock, 30th of September, 1835, and how holden.

Description of Stock.	Amount held by foreigners.	Amount held in the State of N. Y.	Amount held in other States.	Total.
6 per cents of 1837,	\$519,767 23	\$359,500 92	\$25,099 60	\$904,367 75
5 per cents of 1837,	617,800 48	155,781 57	6,296 07	779,878 12
6 per cents of 1845,	567,123 60	148,649 85	7,650 00	723,423 45
5 per cents of 1845,	1,660,371 53	268,717 97	12,876 03	1,941,965 53
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$3,365,062 84	\$932,650 31	\$51,921 70
				\$4,349,634 85

LITERATURE FUND.

3. The foundation of the literature fund may properly be ascribed to the act, "For the encouragement of Literature," passed the 3d of April, 1801, by which four lotteries were granted, for raising \$25000 each; one half to be placed in the hands of the Regents of the University for distribution among the academies, and the other to be paid into the treasury to be applied to common schools, as the legislature should direct. Various accretions were made to the fund previous to April, 1827—when the legislature appropriated to it, \$150,000, and directed the whole interest to be apportioned among the incorporated academies and seminaries without regard to the sex of the students.

Money belonging to the capital of the fund, is invested by the comptroller in such public stocks, or loans of the state, as the Regents of the University deem most advantageous.

Twelve thousand dollars of the revenue are annually distributed, by the regents, to the academies and schools subject to their visitation, to be, exclusively, expended by the trustees towards paying the salaries of tutors. Any portion of the excess, of the fund, over that sum, may, in the discretion of the regents, be assigned to any academy or school, subject to their visitation, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, for the purchase of text books, maps, and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, not exceeding \$250 in any one year; provided the trustees of such academy or school raise and apply an equal sum to the same object. Or, if the regents deem it expedient they may appropriate such excess to such academies, or a portion of them, to be expended in educating teachers of common schools, in such manner and under such regulations as the regents may prescribe. (*Acts of 1834.*)

In January 1836, the principal of this fund consisted of the following stocks.

Albany Insurance Company, - - -	100 shares, - - -	\$6,000 00
State, - - -	- - -	117,720 87
New York State Bank, - - -	579 " at \$28 - -	16,212 00
Canal Bank of Albany, - - -	23 " at 20 - -	460 00
Merchants' Bank, - - -	2,499 " at 50 - -	124,950 00
		<hr/> \$265,342 87

The revenue of the fund in 1836, was estimated as follows.

Interest on State Stock, - - -	\$5,886 00
Dividend on New York State Bank Stock, - - -	1,400 00
do. Canal Bank Stock, - - -	45 00
do. Merchants' Bank Stock, 6 per cent, - - -	8,122 00
Interest on Albany Insurance Company Stock, - - -	600 00
	<hr/> \$16,053 00

The management of the fund is with the comptroller, to whom under the act of the 25th of January, 1832, the regents transferred all the property pertaining to it. He audits and settles their accounts for incidental expenses; and they annually deliver to him a schedule of the distribution of the income of the fund, immediately after it is made, designating the several institutions entitled to a participation, and the amount awarded to each, and he draws his warrant on the treasurer in favor of each, for the sum awarded and directs the manner in which it shall be receipted and drawn from the treasury.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND, AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

4. The common school fund consists—of the proceeds of all lands belonging to the state, in the year 1823, except such parts as may have been, or may be, appropriated to public use, or ceded to the United States; and of moneys derived from that, and other sources. These, by the constitution, form a perpetual fund, the interest of which is to be inviolably applied to the support of common schools throughout the state.

In January, 1836, this fund consisted of the following items:

Bonds for lands sold, - - -	- \$1,098,577 86
Do. for loans from capital, - - -	- 176,644 48
Balance on loan of 1786, - - -	- 2,815 12
Do. do. 1792, - - -	- 179,571 17
Do. do. 1808, - - -	- 260,120 93
Stock in the Merchants' bank, 1,101 shares, at \$50, - - -	- 55,050 00
Do. Manhattan Co. 1,000 do. - - -	- 50,000 00
Money in the treasury—balance of receipts from capital, - - -	- 52,412 15
	<hr/>
Productive capital, - - -	\$1,875,191 71

The revenue estimated for 1835, was \$108,400. But the actual receipts amounted to \$134,006 40, being \$22,000 more than 6 per cent., upon the entire capital of the fund. The excess arose, chiefly, from arrearages of interest on the bonds and mortgages belonging to the fund.

There is annually distributed, as the revenue of the common school fund, and according to the apportionment of the superintendent, then in force, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, denominated "school moneys;" and as often as the revenue is increased by the sum of ten thousand dollars, such sum is added to the distribution. And, whenever the revenue of this fund is insufficient to pay the annual appropriation of \$100,000, the deficiency is supplied from the general fund.

The moneys so distributable, are paid on the warrant of the comptroller, on the 1st of February, annually, to the treasurers of the several counties, and to the chamberlain of the city of New York.

The accretions in the treasury, of money belonging to the capital of the school fund, are invested, by the comptroller, in such public stocks of the state, of the United States, or of the cities of New York and Albany, as the comptroller and superintendent deem most advantageous; and the commissioners of the canal fund, and public agents, authorised to borrow moneys, and issue certificates of stock, are required to receive investments of the school fund, upon the most favourable terms to the fund, upon which money is borrowed at the time of investment. The certificates of stock, for such investment, are taken in the name of the comptroller, in trust for the school fund, which trust is specially expressed in every certificate.

The care and disposition of lands belonging to the fund, are confided to the commissioners of the land office.

By the act of 1835, the comptroller was required to transfer to the common school fund, all bonds and mortgages, then belonging to the general fund, the literature fund, the Erie and Champlain canal fund, and to the Oswego canal fund; and annually, at the end of the fiscal year, such as should be thereafter received, on account of such funds—transferring from the school fund, an equivalent in stocks, to those funds, respectively. Pursuant to this requisition, there were assigned, bonds and mortgages to the school fund, \$461,183 52.

For a history of this fund, see *infra*, "Public Instruction."

The following table exhibits the capital of the school fund, according to the annual reports of the comptroller, from the foundation of the fund in 1805-6, to 1836; also, the annual interest or revenue derived from the fund; the amount annually apportioned from the state treasury, and the increase and decrease of the capital each year, for 30 years.

SCHOOL FUND.

	Capital.	Annual revenue or interest.	Sum annually paid from state treasury.	Increase of capital from year to year.
1806	58,757 24	Not stated.	[No distribution to be made, until the revenue amounted to \$50,000.]	
1807	183,162 96	"		124,405 72
1808	307,164 56	"		124,001 60
1809	390,637 15	24,115 46		83,472 59
1810	428,177 91	26,480 77	- -	37,540 76
1811	483,326 29	36,427 64	- -	55,148 38
1812	558,464 69	45,216 95	- -	75,138 40
1813	636,758 07	47,612 16	- -	78,293 38
1814	822,064 94	57,248 39	- -	185,306 87
1815	861,457 89	57,539 88	- -	39,392 95
1816	934,015 13	64,053 01	60,000 00	72,557 24
1817	982,242 26	69,555 29	60,000 00	48,227 13

SCHOOL FUND—continued.

	Capital.	Annual revenue or income.	Sum annually paid from state treasury.	Increase of capital from year to year.
1818	971,361 31	68,770 00	60,000 00	*
1819	1,103,949 09	70,556 04	60,000 00	132,587 78
1820	1,229,076 00	78,944 56	70,000 00	125,126 91
1821	1,215,526 00	77,144 56	80,000 00	†
1822	1,152,630 57	77,417 86	80,000 00	‡
1823	1,155,827 40	72,515 09	80,000 00	3,196 83
1824	1,172,913 28	75,315 05	80,000 00	17,085 88
1825	1,288,309 47	81,815 41	80,000 00	115,396 19
1826	1,319,886 46	86,429 93	80,000 00	31,576 99
1827	1,353,477 64	81,381 90	100,000 00	33,591 18
1828	1,611,096 80	89,034 96	100,000 00	257,619 16
1829	1,684,628 80	94,626 25	100,000 00	73,532 00
1830	1,661,081 24	100,678 60	100,000 00	§
1831	1,696,743 66	80,043 86	100,000 00	35,662 42
1832	1,704,159 40	93,755 31	100,080 00	7,415 74
1833	1,735,175 28	109,117 77	100,080 00	31,015 88
1834	1,754,046 84	104,390 78	100,080 00	18,871 56
1835	1,791,321 77	134,006 40	100,080 00	37,274 93
1836	1,875,191 71			83,869 94
			\$1,600,320 00	\$1,927,308 41
	* Loss,	-	10,880 95	
	† "	-	13,550 00	
	‡ "	-	62,895 43	
	§ "	-	23,547 56	
				110,873 94
				\$1,816,434 47

The sums placed in the column of "revenue or interest," in the foregoing table, are generally estimates, prior to the year 1825; from 1825 to 1835 inclusive, the sums actually received into the treasury, on account of revenue, are given. The deficiencies in the annual revenue of the school fund to meet the apportionment have been paid from the general fund, and are as follows:

1819,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 13,500 00
1820,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000 00
1822,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,309 81
1823,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
1824,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000 00
1825,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,630 26
1827,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,618 10
1828,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,965 04
1829,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,373 75
1830,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,956 14
										\$ 104,353 10

The total amount paid from the general fund, to make up deficiencies in the revenue of the school fund, for the annual distribution to the schools, is \$104,353 10. Of this sum, \$22,000 has been refunded, in compliance with laws of 1820 and 1823. The loss to the general fund, by contributions to the school fund revenue, after deducting the latter sum, is \$81,853 10.

OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

5. We had hoped to procure from the surveyor general's office, an abstract, showing the manner in which the public title to all the lands granted by the state, has been divested. But the means for such a statement were unattainable.

We may remark, however, that, during the colonial government, lands were frequently granted in large tracts, for light considerations; and patents therefor, covered much of the counties on the Hudson and extended over the southeastern, and the northern parts of the state. Portions of these tracts still remain in the families of the original grantees: as in the case of the Van Rensselaer, and Livingston estates; others have been sold in larger, or smaller tracts; and, perhaps, not an acre belongs to the heir of the patentee. On the larger estates, leaseholds, by various tenures, and generally long terms, have been established, in Columbia, Ulster, Albany, Rensselaer, Greene, Delaware, and other counties. In the northern counties, we are not instructed that this species of tenure is found: and we believe it is not common in the West, unless in Livingston county, where it prevails to some extent. The effect of this tenure is generally deemed adverse to the improvement of the country, and the leaseholder and freeholder are distinguished and contrasted, by the appearance of their farms, especially of their dwellings, and out houses.

The royal grants, were generally subject to quit rents, small in amount, and sometimes payable in kind, which have been almost wholly commuted, or extinguished by sales, under the state authority.

The royal rights, upon the revolution, devolved upon the state. In 1787, the tenure of lands granted by it was declared to be allodial, and fees and their incidents were formally abolished. The land office was soon after established, and the lands of the state were generally sold, from time to time, to the highest bidder.

In 1782, the legislature appropriated a tract, bounded on the north, by Lake Ontario, Oswego river, Oneida river and lake; east, by Madison, and Chenango counties; south, by Broome, and Tioga; west, by the Seneca lake and in part by the preemption line, (or the east boundary of the land subsequently conveyed to Massachusetts,) for the use of the troops of this state, who had served in the revolutionary armies; upon condition, that, the Indian title could be extinguished. The Six Nations by treaty, in 1788 and 1789, conveyed their interest to the state, and the survey of the tract was made in the latter year, dividing it into 28 townships, each containing 100 lots, of 600 acres—and forming an area of 1,680,000 acres—comprehending, the counties of Onondaga, Cortlandt, Tompkins, Cayuga, Seneca and part of Oswego and Wayne.

In 1786, under the impression, that the Indian title to the above described tract could not be speedily obtained, the legislature appropriated another tract, to the same object, situated in Clinton, Franklin and Essex counties; comprising 12 townships of 12 miles square, equal to 768,000 acres. But, on the relinquishment of the Indian title, the first tract was apportioned among the grantees.

Under her broad charter, stretching from sea to sea, Massachusetts claimed a large interest in the territory of New York. Her right had been preferred against the Dutch authorities, and had been reiterated during the existence of the royal authority. The claim, after much controversy, was finally settled, by commissioners on 16th December, 1786. In consideration, that Massachusetts confirmed to New York, her political jurisdiction over the limits of the state and all other the lands within them, New York ceded to her, "the right of pre-emption of the soil, from the native Indians," to all the lands in the state, lying west of a line, running due north, from the 82nd mile stone, on the north boundary of Pennsylvania, to the British possessions in Canada, excepting a tract, of one mile in width, along Niagara river." This line proves to be the meridian of the city of Washington.

This great tract comprehends, a small portion of Tioga, nearly all of Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston, Allegany, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque, 13 counties—equal to about seven millions of acres: nearly one fourth of the area of the state, and including much of the best land in it.

For the same consideration, a second tract was also conveyed to Massachusetts, consisting of 10 townships, of 6 miles square—equal to 230,400 acres, lying between the Owego, and Chemung rivers, now chiefly in Chenango county. The right of Massachusetts, to this tract was, soon after, sold to Samuel Brown and 59 associates, for £ 1000.

In 1787, that state sold the larger tract to Messrs. Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, for one million of dollars, payable in *consolidated securities*, at par.—

Having soon after extinguished the Indian title to a portion of this territory, these gentlemen surveyed that portion into tracts, denominated ranges, and subdivided the ranges into other tracts denominated townships—commencing the number of ranges and townships, at the 82d mile stone, in the southeast corner of the purchase, and numbering the ranges westwardly from 1 to 7 and the towns northwardly, from 1 to 14. (See "Ontario county.") This system of survey has been maintained by their successors and adopted by the General Government. Mr. Phelps opened a land office, in Canandaigua, in 1789, and sold large parcels to speculators and actual settlers. On the 8th November, 1790, Phelps and Gorham sold nearly the whole of the residue of the survey, 1,204,000 acres, to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, for eight pence the acre, who resold it to Sir William Pulteney.

Still, being unable to fulfil their contract with the state of Massachusetts, Phelps and Gorham compromised and surrendered that part of the land, to which the Indian title was unextinguished; in consideration whereof, the state relinquished two thirds of the contract price.

In 1796, Robert Morris purchased from the state, this portion also—extinguished the Indian title—sold off several tracts of fifty thousand and one hundred thousand acres, upon the east side and along the Genesee river and mortgaged the residue to Wilhelm Willink of Amsterdam and 11 associates, called the Holland Land Company. This company, by foreclosure of the mortgage, acquired full title to the land; surveyed it; and in 1801, opened their first land office, at Batavia. Having sold a large proportion of the country, they, in 1835, conveyed the residue of the wild lands, to several companies, who have undertaken to retail them.

The Holland purchase was bounded on the east, by a transit meridian line, due north, from lat. 42°, embracing the two western ranges of the county of Allegany, and with an offset, west, of 2½ miles, extending north, to Lake Ontario, on the west line of Murray town, Orleans county—two fifths of Allegany county; the greater portion of Genesee, and Orleans counties; and, all of Niagara, Erie, Chautauque and Cattaraugus, with the exception of the reservation already mentioned along the Niagara river.

The Pulteney purchase was bounded north, by Lake Ontario; east, by the pre-emption line; south, by Pennsylvania; west, by a transit meridian line, due north, from lat. 42°, to the Genesee river, at the mouth of the Canaseraga creek, of Steuben county, thence by that river, to the south line of the town of Caledonia; thence west, 12 miles, and thence northeast, by the east line of the triangle tract, 12 miles west of the Genesee river, to Lake Ontario—comprehending nearly all of Steuben, and Ontario, the east range of townships of Allegany, the east range of Orleans, and the greater part of Livingston, and Monroe, counties.

In consequence of the mode of survey, all doubt and difficulty have been avoided in titles to the Massachusetts lands.

When granting their interest in the Massachusetts lands and in other parts of the state, the Indians made certain reservations, most of which they still hold. Thus, they possessed the *Cuneadea*, *Gardeau*, and *Big Tree* reservations on the Genesee river; the *Tonewanta*, *Tuscarora*, and *Buffalo creek* reservations, in Genesee, Niagara, and Erie counties; the *Cattaraugus Reservation*, on the creek dividing Chautauque, from Erie county; the *Allegany reservation*, upon the Allegany river, commencing 20 miles below Olean, and running into Pennsylvania; the *Oneida reservation*, in Oneida county; the *Onondaga reservation* in Onondaga county; and the *St. Regis reservation*, partly in Upper Canada, and partly in Franklin county.

From this view of the lands of the state, it is perceived that she retained, comparatively, a small portion of the soil, within her limits; and the interest which she acquired by the revolution, was confined to districts in the central counties, on the Mohawk river, and in the counties north of the river and east of the Seneca lake. And even here, there were large tracts, as those granted to McComb, and others, held by individuals.

In accordance with the policy which has prevailed, universally among the European powers colonising North America, the constitution of the state provides, that "no purchase, or contract for the sale of land in this state, since 14th Oct. 1775, or thereafter made of or with the Indians of the state, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the legislature.

The general care and superintendence of all lands of the state, the superintendence whereof is not vested in some other office or board, belong to the commissioners of the land office; consisting, of the lt. governor, speaker of assembly, secretary of state, attorney general, surveyor general, comptroller and treasurer.

The deputy secretary of state is clerk to the board; and its books, papers, and documents, are kept in the secretary's office.

The commissioners or a majority of them, or any three of them, if the surveyor general be one, are empowered to direct the granting of unappropriated lands; to lease from time to time, not exceeding one year, and until they can be disposed of according to law, all such lands as have improvements upon them, and are to be appropriated to immediate use. To direct repayment of original purchase moneys, with interest at 6 per cent. to purchasers of lands, to which the title of the state shall fail; to order, from time to time, the surveyor general to cause actual surveys to be made of unappropriated lands; to direct him, to sell unappropriated lands at auction, from time to time, not more than 20000 acres at any one auction, and each lot separately; prescribing the minimum price and terms, time, and place of sale, designating the newspapers, in which notice of sale shall be published: to establish rules for preventing frauds, in cases of lost certificate of sale, and of pre-emptive rights: to fix the time for the performance of the conditions of grants, by the grantees: to prescribe the form of letters patent for lands, making therein an exception and reservation to the state, of all gold, and silver mines:

To require the sheriff of any county in which are public lands not patented, or Indian lands, to report to them and to the proper district attorney, all trespasses committed thereon, by cutting, and carrying away timber; for which trespasses, such attorney prosecutes: to grant lands under the waters of navigable rivers, or lakes, for the promotion of commerce, to the proprietors of adjacent lands only: to dispose of lands conveyed to the state, for the benefit of the canal fund; and appoint agents to prosecute trespassers, on such lands.

The secretary of state convenes the commissioners, for transaction of business, so often as may be necessary. At such meetings, the lieutenant governor presides, or in his absence, a chairman chosen by the members present. Their expenses, in discharge of their duties, are audited by the comptroller, and paid from the treasury.

Due provision is made by law, for the survey, appraisement and sale of unappropriated lands; for the protection of such lands and the payment of charges; and for the foreclosure of mortgages given by purchasers.

The system for the management of the public lands is simple and efficient.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

6. The public buildings and erections consist of the capitol at Albany, under the care of the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the assembly, secretary of state, attorney general, and comptroller; the state hall, under the care of the comptroller, secretary of state, and surveyor general; the arsenals and magazines, and appurtenances, at Staten Island, city of New York, New York Island, Albany, Whitehall, Plattsburg, Elizabethtown, Malone, Russell, Watertown, Onondaga, Canandaigua, and Batavia, under the care of the commissary general; the state prisons, at Mount Pleasant and Auburn; the marine hospital and dependencies, at Staten Island, in charge of the commissioners of health, of the city of New York; the state pier at the port of Saggs Harbour, under the care of the receiver of the profits thereof.

STATE LIBRARY.

7. The state library is under the care of trustees, consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, and comptroller.

For its gradual enlargement, one thousand dollars per annum, are appropriated from the treasury, and three hundred, from the profits arising from the surplus of the common fund, appertaining to the court of chancery; or so much thereof, as may remain, after payment of the contingent expenses of the court.

The trustees report, annually, to the legislature, the manner of their expenditure of such moneys, with a catalogue of the books, maps, &c.; appoint the librarian, prescribe regulations for the government of the library; permitting members of the legislature to *take out* books, under certain restrictions, but prohibiting any other person to take out any books, &c. for any purpose whatever.

Before granting members of the legislature a certificate of attendance, the presiding officers of the respective houses must be satisfied, that they have returned all books belonging to the library, and settled all fines for injuries thereto.

The books are kept in two rooms; one containing those relating to law; and the other, the miscellaneous, historical, political, and scientific works. In 1835, there were of the former, 2,749 volumes, comprising a full collection of American reports, and elementary treatises, and nearly all the English reports and legal treatises, except such as are of a very early, or very recent period; of the latter, 2,306, including selected standard works on American history, politics, and legislation, with such foreign publications of general interest, as are not usually found in the libraries of associations or individuals.

CANALS.

8. A complete manuscript map, and field notes of each canal now, or hereafter constructed, and of the lands belonging to the state, adjacent thereto, or connected therewith, on which the boundaries of every parcel, to which the state has a separate title, is designated, and the names of former owners, and date of each title, entered, is filed in the office of the comptroller. A copy of each such map, with the field books and notes of survey or of such part thereof as the canal board direct, is filed in the clerk's office of every county intersected by the canal, to which the map relates. A transcript from the original or a copy duly certified, is presumptive evidence in all judicial or legal proceedings.

The general care and superintendence of the canals are vested in the board of canal commissioners. Each acting commissioner, before entering on his duty, gives bond to the state, in \$20,000, with two substantial freeholders as sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his office, whenever and as often, as he may be required by law or concurrent resolutions of the senate and assembly, or by the comptroller; such bond to be approved by the comptroller and filed in his office, and to be renewed whenever demanded by him, or the commissioners of the canal fund; and the refusal to renew is a breach of its condition.

The board annually choose one of their number president; and from time to time, another as secretary, who keeps and preserves regular minutes of their proceedings. The president convenes the board at pleasure and at the request, in writing, of a commissioner. A majority forms a quorum for business.

The board employs all necessary agents, and determines their compensation; makes and repairs, all canals and appurtenances authorised by law; and to that end, takes possession of all lands and waters deemed requisite and proceeds in the manner specially directed by law; enacts rules and regulations, for the size and structure of boats and other floats, imposing penalties for breach thereof, not exceeding \$25 for each offence; files such regulations with the comptroller, whose certificate is due proof thereof; distributes copies of such regulations, to the superintendents of repairs, collectors of tolls, and lock keepers, to be kept in their offices for public inspection; and assigns to each acting commissioner, in special charge, the line, or portion of the line of one or more of the canals; accounts with the comptroller, on or before the 15th of January, annually, for all moneys received by them, and each of them, from the canal fund; reports, within twenty days from the commencement of each annual session, to the legislature, the condition of the canals, the improvements and repairs made during the past year or contemplated to be made, the amount of moneys, during the same period, received and expended by them and each of them; and recommends such measures, in relation to the canals, as they deem the public interest to require.

No canal commissioner, as such, is allowed to have in his hands, at any one time, more than \$10,000; and every sum advanced to, or received by him, is deemed to be in his hands, until its application is properly accounted for with the comptroller. But under special circumstances, he may draw upon the commissioners of the canal fund, in favour of a contractor, for any sum payable by his contract.

Each acting commissioner examines frequently, and carefully, into the state of the works committed to his charge; makes ordinary repairs; superintends extraordinary repairs and improvements, ordered by the board; makes by himself, or a superintendent of repairs, all contracts for materials or labour; inquires into the

official conduct of superintendents, and all other subordinate agents; for the performance of which duties, special provision is made by law.

There are two officers called "canal appraisers," appointed by the governor and senate, who, with an acting canal commissioner, are appraisers of damages and benefits caused to individuals in the making, improvement, or management of the canals, for which due provision is specially made by law. No appraiser may act in any case, in which he is interested.

The acting canal commissioners have an annual salary of \$2000; the other commissioners and members of the canal board, are compensated at the same rate, for the time they are on duty.

Canal Board.

The Canal Board consists of the canal commissioners, and commissioners of the canal fund; who are empowered to appoint so many superintendents of repairs, and collectors of tolls, as may be necessary—to supply vacancies in those offices—to remove incumbents at pleasure, and to determine their compensation, not exceeding \$1000 per annum, to any superintendent; to fix the rate of tolls; prescribe rules for their collection, and impose forfeitures, not exceeding \$25 for one offence, for the breach thereof; to remit absolutely, or conditionally, any forfeiture incurred by violation of the provisions relating to the canal, or of the rules and regulations established by them or the canal commissioners; to direct repairs or improvements, on the canals proposed by the canal commissioners, when the estimate does not exceed \$30,000; and, when exceeding that sum, to report the plan and estimate, with their opinion thereon, to the legislature—to sell, for a term of years, the surplus waters of the canals—to make extra allowance to any contractor, for work on the canals, pursuant to the restrictions of the law—and generally, to make such rules and regulations, for the management of the canals, as may be made by the commissioners of the canal fund, or by the canal board.

The comptroller may remove any collector, and fill the vacancy, until the next meeting of the board.

Due provision is made by law, for securing to owners of water privileges, their rights, for compensating injuries done thereto, for securing to the state, remunerations for all increase of such privileges, created by its operations, in connection with the canals; and for the sale, and use, of all surplus waters obtained by the canals. Proper regulations and penalties are established, concerning the navigation, collection of tolls, and for the protection and maintenance of the canals.

The superintendents of repairs and collectors of tolls, respectively, before entering on their official duties, execute, and file with the comptroller, a bond in such penalty and form, as the canal board directs, and with such sureties, as the comptroller approves, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Each superintendent, under direction of the canal commissioners, keeps in repair, such sections of the canals and appurtenances, as are committed to his charge; makes the necessary contracts therefor and expends all moneys placed in his hands, by the commissioners of the canal fund or canal commissioners: each is under the direction of the canal commissioners and especially, of the acting commissioner, charged with the line on which he is employed; each, once in 60 days, renders, for audit, to the comptroller, his account, examined, approved, and certified by the proper canal commissioner; or if he omit so to do, or his account be not satisfactory, the comptroller notifies the commissioners of the canal fund thereof, and no further advances are made him, but he is immediately removed from office. Either of the acting canal commissioners may remove any of the superintendents, and fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the canal board.

No person owning hydraulic works, dependent upon the canals for water, or employed in, or connected with such works, or engaged in transporting property on the canals, or owning, or being interested in any boat navigating them, can be employed as superintendent, collector, weighmaster or other agent upon the canals.

No canal commissioner or member of the canal board, can own, or be interested in any hydraulic works, dependent upon the canals for water, or own, or be interested in any line of boats, regularly navigating the canal.

Collectors of tolls, their clerks, not exceeding two, superintendents of repairs, lock tenders, inspectors of boats, and weighmasters, are exempted from military

duty, and jury service, while actually engaged in their employments on the canals, while the same are navigable.

Each collector of tolls keeps accounts of all tolls received, in the form prescribed by the comptroller, and deposits the original books thereof, with such clearances and other papers, as he may require, in the comptroller's office, on or before the 10th July, annually: transmits abstracts from such books, showing the amount of tolls received each day, to the comptroller, four times in each month, on such days, as he may direct: deposits moneys received from tolls to the credit of the state treasurer, at least, once in two weeks, in such banks, as the canal board may designate; and such banks, transmit to the comptroller, by mail, a monthly account of such deposits, under penalty in case of neglect, or comptroller's doubts of their solvency, that he employ other banks until the further order of the canal board: and refund tolls erroneously paid, or which equitably ought to be refunded under regulations prescribed by the comptroller.

Summary proceedings are authorised under the direction of the comptroller, to compel payment of tolls received by such collectors.

Where any canal is completed, the canal board declares the fact, by an order, and from that time, all the powers and authority of the canal commissioners, in relation to its construction ceases.

OF SALT SPRINGS.

9. See page 50 for a description of the springs.

The salt springs, and lands contiguous thereto, convenient for their use, by the constitution, remain the property of the state; the legislature cannot sell, or dispose of them, nor any part of them.

The care of the Onondaga salt springs is vested in a superintendent and inspector.

The superintendent, within 30 days after notice of his appointment, and before entering on his duties, gives bond, in the sum of \$30,000 to the state, with not less than five sureties approved by the comptroller, to be filed in the comptroller's office, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; until a new appointment be made, and a new bond be given.

He appoints such deputies as he deems necessary, by writing, filed in the office of the clerk of Onondaga county for whose conduct he is responsible; one of whom, at least, must reside in each of the villages of Salina, Geddes, Syracuse, and Liverpool; they take the constitutional oath of office, and give bond, as often, and in such sum, and with such sureties, as their principal may direct, for the faithful discharge of duty, to be filed with the clerk of Onondaga county.

The inspector, also, gives bond to the state, in the sum of \$2000, with sureties approved by the superintendent, conditioned as above, and filed with the comptroller. He attends, personally, to the duties of his office, and appoints the necessary deputies, at least one in the above named villages, for whom he is responsible.

The superintendent, and inspector make rules and regulations concerning—the manufacture, and inspection of salt, and the collection of duties thereon; the distribution of the salt water; the daily examination and report by the inspector and his deputies, of the operation, and extent of the salt manufactures, to ascertain the actual quantity of salt made at each manufactory; and the lading of salt in bulk, on board boats, to be transported on the Erie canal: they prescribe penalties, not exceeding ten dollars, in cases not prescribed by law, for the violation of such rules; report to the legislature, on, or before the 15th Jan. annually, the state of the manufacture, and of the public works; and recommend such further provisions as they deem necessary to aid the manufacture of salt, and facilitate the collection of the revenue.

For the performance of their joint duties, they meet at the principal office of the superintendent, on the first Monday of each month; and in case of disagreement, invoke the arbitration of the first judge, of the county of Onondaga, who receives for his services, two dollars, for every day's attendance.

Each keeps an office, in each of the above named villages, open from sunrise to sunset, daily, Sunday and the 4th of July excepted, for all persons to examine their books of entry. Each, and their respective deputies, are required to prosecute for all penalties imposed by law, in case of offences coming to their knowl-

edge, and for all trespasses on the state lands, in the town of Salina. None of such officers can be concerned in the manufacture or sale of salt, or have any interest in any salt manufactory, in such town.

The superintendent and inspector, respectively, are liable to indictment and punishment, as for a misdemeanor, for any wilful neglect of duty, or for any malpractice, in the discharge of the duties of their office.

The superintendent has charge of all the salt water, and all the state property in the town of Salina; he is empowered and required to remove wrongful possessors of such lands; to bring suit, by his name of office, for all penalties, and forfeitures for injury thereto; to lease any buildings or lands reserved for the manufacture of coarse salt; to receive all moneys payable for rents, duties, fines, or penalties relating to state lands, at Salina; to pay all accounts audited, and allowed by the inspector; to deposit all balances in his hands, monthly, in bank, to the credit of the treasurer; to transmit, monthly to the comptroller, a certificate of such deposit, an account of the gross amount of duties collected, of payments made, and of his commissions, with the proper vouchers; also quarterly accounts in the form prescribed by the comptroller, and the original, or copy of his book of entries, showing the quantity of salt inspected—under penalty of having his bond put in suit; to provide the necessary blanks, and books for himself, and the inspector; to print and post, a list of penalties imposed by the laws and regulations relative to his charge; to use the water from the canal, under certain restrictions, for pumping the salt water; to erect additional pumps, reservoirs, and machinery the better to supply the manufactories; to take lands and salt springs, though leased, for such purposes, paying due compensation therefor.

The inspector keeps on file, in each of his offices, and those of the superintendent, a descriptive list of the salt manufactories, on which such manufactories are numbered; by himself, or deputies, visits daily, Sundays excepted, each manufactory, to ascertain whether there be therein, any salt of bad quality, and which should not pass inspection; and ordering its dissolusion; or destroying it, and the vessel in which it is contained, in case of disobedience, or absence of the person in charge. But no inspector can receive duties on salt, or perform any service relative to the receipt of public moneys, in the town of Salina.

The superintendent has a commission of 2 per cent. on all sums received by him, not exceeding, in one year, \$100,000; one per cent. on all sums above that amount, from which he pays his deputies, clerks, and assistants.

The inspector, receives monthly, from the superintendent, 3 mills per bushel, for all salt inspected.

The manufacturer pays for the salt water, two mills on each bushel of salt, for securing the collection of which, each factory is subject to a daily tax of four mills, per gallon, on the capacity of the first ten kettles set in each block, three mills, per gallon, on the next two, and two mills per gallon on the remaining two kettles, for the time such kettles are used in making salt. This tax is daily charged and credit given for the duties received on the salt inspected, and the account footed monthly; and any balance due may be summarily collected.

Due provision is made—for determining the amount of salt made—for assuring its purity—for a full supply and economical use of water—for the proper location of fine and coarse salt manufactories—for the incorporation of companies with capitals not exceeding \$50,000 to prosecute the manufacture—and generally to promote its extension.

The superintendent and inspector, their deputies, and all persons employed in attendance upon any works for the manufacture of coarse salt, are exempted from militia and jury service.

A superintendent is appointed for the salt springs at Montezuma, who in like manner, as the superintendent at Salina, gives bond, but in the sum of \$3000 only. He possesses all the powers, and performs all the duties in relation to the manufacture of salt at Montezuma, which belong jointly or severally to the superintendent and inspector of the Onondaga Salt Springs in relation to the manufacture of salt in that county; and the legal provisions for the latter are applicable to the former.

He receives for his services and in lieu of all other fees, seven and a half per cent. upon all moneys collected for salt manufactured at Montezuma.

OF THE INTEREST OF THE STATE IN MINES.

10. The state has reserved the property of all gold and silver mines; of all mines of other metals on lands owned by persons not citizens of any of the United States; of all mines upon lands owned by a citizen of any of the United States, the ore of which upon an average shall contain less than two equal third parts, in value, of copper, tin, iron and lead or either.

But, all mines other than of gold and silver, upon lands owned by a citizen, the ore of which upon an average shall contain two equal third parts or more in value, of copper, tin, iron and lead or either, belong to the owner of the land.

The discoverer of a mine of gold or silver within the state and his representatives are exempted from paying to the state, any part of the ore, produce, or profit of such mine for the term of 21 years from the time of giving notice thereof as hereinafter mentioned. But he may not work the same until he give notice, in writing, to the secretary of state, describing, particularly, its nature and situation, to be registered by the secretary. After such term, the discoverer or his representatives has preference in any contract with the state, for working such mine.

These provisions do not affect prior grants by the legislature; nor give any one a right to enter on or break up the lands of any person or of the state; or to work any mine on such lands, without the consent, in writing, of the owner; or the commissioners of the land office, when the lands belong to the state.

It may be well to remark here that, no unequivocal trace has been discovered in this state of productive mines of gold and silver. Yet much infatuation has prevailed in relation to them, much time has been wasted, and much money fruitlessly expended. Since 1789, eighty one notices of discovery have been given to the secretary, and most of them within the last 15 years.



CHAPTER IV.

POWERS, DUTIES, AND PRIVILEGES OF TOWNS—REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO ESTRAYS AND FENCES.

1. Rights of Towns as Bodies Corporate. 2. Effects of the Division of a Town. 3. Of Annual and Special Town Meetings. 4. Mode of Conducting them. 5. Election of Town Officers. 6. Qualifications of Town Officers—Tenure of Office. 7. Vacancies—How Filled. 8. Duties of Supervisors. 9. Duties of Town Clerk. 10. Estrays. 11. Of Fences, and Fence Viewers. 12. Auditors of Accounts. 13. Compensation of Officers. 14. Legal Proceedings by or against Towns. 15. Miscellaneous Provisions.

1. Each town, as a body corporate, has capacity—to sue and be sued; to purchase and hold lands within its limits for the use of the inhabitants; to make such contracts and hold such personal property as may be necessary for the exercise of its corporate or administrative powers; to dispose of its corporate property, as may be deemed conducive to the interests of the inhabitants; all other corporate powers must be specially given by law, or be necessary for the exercise of those above enumerated.

Proceedings by or against it, in a corporate capacity, are in its name; but conveyances of land within its limits made in any manner, for the benefit of its inhabitants, have the same effect as if made to it by name.

When a town seized of lands, other than gospel and school lots, is divided into two or more towns, the supervisors and overseers of the poor of the several towns constituted by the division meet, as soon as may be, after the first town meeting, subsequently held in such towns; and have power to make such agreement, concerning the disposition of such lands and the apportionment of the proceeds as they think equitable and to take all measures and execute all conveyances necessary to carry it into effect.

2. When such town is altered in its limits, by annexing part of its territory to another town or towns, the supervisors and overseers of the town, from which such territory is taken, and of the town, or towns, to which the same is annexed, proceed in the manner and have the power, above provided.

If no agreement for the disposition of such lands be so made within six months after such division or alteration, the supervisors and overseers of each town in which any portion of the lands lies, sell and convey such part as is included within their limits, and the proceeds are apportioned between the several towns interested therein, by the supervisors and overseers of all the towns according to the amount of taxable property in the town divided or altered, as the same existed immediately before such division or alteration, ascertained by the last assessment list; but any burial ground becomes the property of the town in which it may be, after the division.

When a town possessed of personal estate is so divided or altered, such estate including moneys in the hands of town officers is apportioned between the towns interested therein, by the supervisors and overseers according to the rule above prescribed.

A meeting of the supervisors and overseers of two or more towns, to carry into effect the foregoing provisions, may be called by either of the supervisors, giving at least three days notice, in writing, to all the other officers, of the time and place of meeting.

Debts owing by a town so divided or altered are apportioned as the personal property.

3. The qualified voters, annually, assemble, in their respective towns, at such place as they at their annual town meetings from time to time appoint, on some Tuesday, between the first Tuesday in February, and the first Tuesday in May, both inclusive each year; and the time when fixed may not be altered within three years.

When from any cause the time of holding the annual town meeting has not been fixed as required by law, the next annual town meeting is held on the same day, of the same week, of the same month, as the last, and, if no place have been fixed, at the place of the last.

There are chosen, at the annual town meeting in each town, one supervisor, one town clerk, not less than three, nor more than five assessors, one collector, two overseers of the poor, three commissioners of highways, three commissioners and three inspectors of common schools, not more than five constables, one town sealer of weights and measures, as many overseers of highways as there are road districts in the town, except in the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings and Richmond; and so many pound masters, as the electors may determine.

The assessors and commissioners of highways are the fence viewers of their town. The electors have power at such meeting, to determine what number of assessors, constables and pound masters shall be chosen for the ensuing year; to elect such town officers as are to be chosen; to direct such sum to be raised for the support of common schools for the ensuing year, as they may deem necessary not exceeding the amount required by law; to direct the institution or defence of suits at law or in equity, in which the town is party; and to raise money, therefor: to take measures and give directions for the exercise of their corporate power; to make such provisions and allow such rewards for the destruction of noxious weeds, as they may deem necessary and to raise money therefor; to establish and maintain pounds, at such places within the town as may be convenient; to establish the compensation of the fence viewers, commissioners and inspectors of common schools and collector for the last, not more than five nor less than three per cent; to make, from time to time, providential regulations, for improving lands owned by the town in its corporate capacity, maintaining and amending the partition of other fences thereof, protecting the lands from trespass, and directing the time and manner of using them; to make like rules for ascertaining the sufficiency of all fences in the town; determining the times and manner in which cattle, horses, or sheep may go at large on highways; and for impounding animals; to impose such penalties on offenders against regulations established by the town, excepting such as relate to the keeping and maintaining of fences, as they may think proper, not exceeding twelve dollars and fifty cents for each offence, and to apply them, when recovered, as they may think most conducive to the interest of the town.

The electors of each town bound to support its own poor, may at such meeting, direct such sum to be raised therefor, in the ensuing year, as may be necessary;

and may raise any money to defray any charges against the overseers of the poor. Special town meetings are held to supply vacancies in the cases hereinafter mentioned; and whenever twelve or more persons eligible to the office of supervisor, by application, in writing, signed by them and addressed to the town clerk, require it, for raising money for the support of common schools, or of the poor, when a proposition to that effect shall not have been acted upon at the annual town meeting; for the purpose of deliberating on the institution or defence of suits or raising moneys therefor; and special town meetings can act on no other subjects.

No previous notice is given of the annual town meeting; but the town clerk, at least eight days before any special town meeting, causes notices thereof, under his hand, to be posted at four or more of the most public places in the town, specifying the time, place, and purpose, of the meeting. Every order and regulation made by any town meeting, remains in force until altered or repealed; no civil process may be served in the town, on any elector, on any day during which the town meeting shall be held.

4. The justices of the peace of each town, attend every town meeting therein; and such of them as are present preside thereat and have like authority to preserve order, to enforce obedience, and to commit for disorderly conduct, as the board of inspectors at a general election. If there be no justice present, the electors choose a president, who has the like powers.

The town clerk is clerk of the meeting, and minutes its proceedings, entering at length, every order and all regulations made thereat. If he be absent, the electors choose a substitute.

Town meetings are open only, between the rising and setting of the sun, and may be held two days successively, but not longer.

All questions, upon motions made, are determined by the majority of the electors voting; and the presiding officers ascertain and declare the result.

If any person offering to vote be challenged as unqualified, the presiding officers proceed thereupon, as at general elections; and no person, whose vote shall have been received upon such challenge, may be again challenged upon any other question arising at the same town meeting.

The minutes of the proceedings, subscribed by the clerk and the officers presiding, are filed in the office of the town clerk, within two days after the meeting.

5. Before the electors proceed to elect any town officer, proclamation is made of the opening of the poll; and proclamation is, in like manner, made of each adjournment and of the opening and closing of the poll, until the election be ended.

The supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector, overseers of the poor, commissioners of highways, commissioners and inspectors of common schools, and constables, are chosen by ballot. All other town officers, either by ballot, by ayes and noes, or by the rising, or the dividing of the electors, as the meeting may determine.

When the electors vote by ballot, all the officers voted for are named in one ballot, delivered to the presiding officer, so folded as to conceal the contents—the name of the voter is entered on a poll list kept by the clerk, and the presiding officers deposit the ballots in a box constructed, kept, and disposed of, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed for the general election.

At the close of the election by ballot, the presiding officers publicly canvass the votes, without adjournment or interruption, until the same be completed; and the proceedings thereon are similar to those at a general election. A statement of the result is entered at length by the clerk, in the minutes, and publicly read to the meeting, and such reading is deemed notice of the result to every person whose name shall have been entered on the poll list as a voter.

The clerk, withing ten days, thereafter, transmits to each person elected, whose name has not been so entered, a notice of his election.

6. No person is eligible to any office, unless an elector of the town.

No loan officer, under the act of the 4th of March, 1792, entitled, "An act for loaning moneys belonging to this state," is eligible to the office of supervisor.

Every supervisor, town clerk, assessor, overseer of the poor, commissioner of highways, or town sealer, before he enters on office and within ten days after notice of his election or appointment, takes and subscribes before some justice of the peace or commissioner of deeds, the constitutional oath of office, administered and certified without reward. A certificate, stating the day and year when it was

notice to one of the fence viewers, who ascertains the reasonable charges of keeping such strays and gives a certificate to the person applying therefor; and is entitled to the fees above provided, to be paid by the person applying for the certificate.

If no owner claim such stray on or before the first of May next, after making such entry, or if he refuse or neglect to pay the sums charged thereon, the holder may sell the stray by public auction to the highest bidder, giving at least twenty days previous notice of the time and place, by advertisement posted at three of the most public places in the town.

Out of the proceeds of sale, he retains for his own use the sums charged on such strays and like charges for sale as are allowed on sales under executions issued out of justices' courts; and pays the residue on demand, to the owner of the strays.

If the owner demand not such residue within one year after sale, he is for ever precluded from recovering it; and it is paid to the supervisor for the use of the town and his receipt is a legal discharge to the keeper of such strays. But, if such keeper do not, within thirty days after the expiration of the year, pay such residue to the supervisor, he forfeits to the town double the sum with such residue.

Cities are considered towns for the purposes of the above provisions.

11. Where two or more persons have lands adjoining, each makes and maintains a just proportion of the division fence, except the owner or owners of either of the adjoining lands, choose to let such land lie open.

Where a person encloses his land he refunds to the owner of the adjoining land a just proportion of the value at that time of any division fence, made by him, or builds his proportion thereof.

The value of the fence and the proportion thereof and the proportion of the division fence to be built, are determined by any two fence viewers of the town.

Disputes between owners of adjoining lands, concerning the proportion of fence to be maintained or made by either, are settled by any two such viewers. In cases of reference to them, each party choosing one; and if either neglect, after eight days' notice, to make such choice the other may select both.

The viewers examine the premises and hear the parties. In case of disagreement, they select another fence viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two is final, upon the parties and all holding under them.

The decision reduced to writing and containing a description of the fence and the proportion to be maintained by each is forthwith filed in the office of the town clerk.

If any one liable to contribute to the erection or reparation of a division fence, neglect or refuse to make and maintain his proportion or keep it in repair, he is liable to pay to the party injured, damages to be ascertained and appraised by any two fence viewers, and recovered with costs of suit. The appraisement is reduced to writing, and signed by those making it.

If such neglect or refusal be continued, for one month, after request in writing to make or repair such fence, the party injured may make or repair it at the expense of the party neglecting or refusing, to be recovered from him, with costs of suit.

If any person, having made his proportion of a division fence, be disposed to remove his fence, and suffer his land to lie open, he may, at any time between the first of November and the first of April, but at no other time, give ten days' notice to the owner or occupant of the adjoining land of his intention to apply to the fence viewers for permission to remove his fence; and if, at the time specified, any two of such fence viewers, so selected, determine that such fence may with propriety be removed, he may then remove it.

If the fence be removed without such notice and permission, the party removing is liable to the party injured for all damages he may sustain thereby, with costs of suit.

Whenever a division fence be injured or destroyed by floods, or other casualty, the person bound to make and repair it or any part thereof makes or repairs the same, or his just proportion within ten days after he is thereunto required, by any person interested therein. Such requisition being in writing and signed by the party making it.

If such person refuse or neglect so to do, for the space of ten days after request, the party injured may make or repair the same at the expense of the party refusing or neglecting, to be recovered from him with costs of suit.

taken, is delivered to the juror, who, within eight days thereafter, causes it to be filed in the office of the town clerk. The neglect to take and subscribe such oath, and to file such certificate is deemed a refusal to serve.

The overseer of highways, commissioner, or inspector of common schools, or pound master, before entering on office, and within ten days after notice of his election or appointment, files in the office of the town clerk, in writing, his acceptance of office; and on failing so to do is deemed to have refused.

The collector, before entering on office and within eight days after notice of the amount of taxes to be collected by him, executes to the supervisor and lodges with him, a bond, with one or more sureties to be approved by the supervisor, in double the amount of such taxes, conditioned for the faithful execution of his office. The supervisor, within six days thereafter, files such bond, with his approbation indorsed thereon with the county clerk, who makes an entry in the manner in which judgments are entered of record; and such bond is a lien on the real estate held jointly or severally, by the collector or his sureties, within the county, at the time of the filing thereof, and so continues till its condition, with all costs and charges accruing by the prosecution thereof, be fully satisfied.

The constable, before entering on office and within eight days after notice of his election or appointment, takes and subscribes the oath of office, executes in the presence of the supervisor or town clerk, with one or more sureties, approved by him, an instrument in writing, by which he and his sureties jointly and severally, agree to pay to every person who may be entitled thereto, such sum of money as the constable may become liable for, on account of any execution which shall be delivered to him for collection.

The supervisor or town clerk indorses on such instrument, his approbation of the sureties, and files it with the town clerk; and a copy thereof, certified by the clerk, is presumptive evidence of the execution.

All actions against a constable or his sureties thereupon must be prosecuted within two years after the expiration of the year for which the constable has been elected.

The neglect of the collector or constable to give such security, and take such oath, within the time limited, is deemed a refusal to serve.

Any person chosen or appointed to the office of supervisor, town clerk, assessor, commissioner of highways or overseer of the poor, refusing to serve, forfeits to the town, fifty dollars; and if chosen or appointed to the office of commissioner or inspector of common schools, overseer of highways, pound master, or town sealer, and so refusing to serve, he forfeits ten dollars. No quaker, or reputed quaker, chosen or appointed to the office of assessor, is liable to such penalty, if he affirm, within three days, after notice of his election or appointment, that he has conscientious scruples about executing the duties of the office.

Such affirmation is made before some justice of the town, who, without reward, certifies in writing, the day and year when it was taken; and the affirmant, within eight days thereafter, files it with the town clerk.

Any town officer, required to take the oath of office, entering office before having taken it, forfeits to the town the sum of fifty dollars.

7. If a town neglect, at its annual town meeting, to choose its proper town officers or either of them, any three justices of the town, by warrant under their hands and seals, may appoint such officers, to hold their respective offices, until others are chosen or appointed, and to have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties and penalties, as if duly chosen by the electors. Such justices cause such warrant to be forthwith filed in the office of the town clerk, who immediately gives notice to the appointee.

Any three justices of the peace of a town may, for sufficient cause, accept the resignation of any town officer, giving notice thereof to the town clerk.

If any person chosen or appointed to the office of supervisor, assessor, commissioner of highways, or overseer of the poor, refuse to serve, die, or remove out of the town or become incapable of serving before the next annual town meeting, the town clerk, within eight days after the happening of the vacancy, calls a special town meeting, for the purpose of supplying it.

If the electors do not, within fifteen days after such vacancy, supply it by an election, at town meeting, it is supplied by the justices in the manner above provided.

Vacancies in all town offices, except those of supervisor, assessor, commissioner of highways, overseer of the poor, collector or overseer of highways, are supplied by the justices, in the manner above provided.

When a vacancy occurs in any town office, which the justices of the peace are authorised to fill, and there are less than three justices in the town, that number may be made up from the justices of an adjoining town, and they have the same powers as if they were all justices of the town in which the vacancy occurred.

8. The supervisor receives and pays over all moneys for defraying town charges, except for the support of highways and bridges, common schools and the poor. He keeps an account thereof, in a book provided at the expense of the town, and to be delivered to his successor.

He prosecutes in the name of his town or otherwise, as may be necessary, for all penalties of fifty dollars or under, given by law to the town or for its use, and for which no other officer is specially directed to prosecute.

On the Tuesday preceding the annual town meeting, he accounts with the justices of the peace and town clerk, for the disbursement of all such moneys; who enter a certificate in his book of accounts, showing their state at the date:

He attends the annual meeting of the board of supervisors and every adjourned or special meeting, of which he shall have notice:

He lays all accounts against the town, before the board and such copies of entries concerning moneys voted to be raised in his town, as are delivered to him by the town clerk.

When required by the surveyor general to cause a survey to be made of the bounds of his town, he, within sixty days thereafter, transmits it to the surveyor general, under penalty of fifty dollars; the expense is defrayed by the several towns whose bounds, either wholly, or in part are described thereby and is apportioned by the board of supervisors.

The town clerk has the custody of the records, books, and papers of the town, and files all certificates of oaths and other papers, required by law to be filed in his office; transcribes in the book of records the minutes of every town meeting, and every order or direction, rule and regulation, made therein; delivers to the supervisor, before the annual meeting of the board, in each year, certified copies of all entries of votes for raising money, made since the last meeting of the board and recorded in the town book.

9. The town clerks, immediately after the qualifying of any constables in their respective towns, return to the clerks of their respective counties the names of such constables. The clerk wilfully omitting to make such return is guilty of a misdemeanour and on conviction is liable to a fine, not exceeding ten dollars.

Copies of all papers duly filed in the office of the town clerk, including those filed with him as clerk of the commissioners of common schools and transcripts from the book of records certified by him are evidence in all courts, as the originals.

10. Whenever any person has any strayed horse upon his enclosed land, or between the first of November and the first of April, any strayed cattle or sheep, he within ten days after the coming thereof delivers to the clerk of the town within which such lands lie, a note containing his name and place of abode, the age, colour and marks, natural and artificial of such stray—under penalty of forfeiting the benefit of the law relating to strays.

The clerk enters the notice in a book given for gratuitous inspection, receiving six cents each for all neat cattle and horses and three cents for each sheep, to be paid by the person delivering the note.

Such person is entitled to receive therefor, nine cents each, for all neat cattle and horses and three cents for each sheep described therein; and may detain the strays, until the owner pay such fees with those to the clerk and reasonable charges for keeping the strays; such charges being ascertained by one of the fence viewers of the town selected by the claimants in case he and the owner cannot agree.

Each fence viewer is entitled to receive six cents for every mile he travels from his house to the place where the strays are kept, and twenty-five for a certificate of the charges as ascertained by him, to be paid by the owner of the strays.

Every person delivering such note and keeping such strays, if they be not sooner claimed and redeemed, between the first and the twentieth of May, gives

Witnesses may be examined by the fence viewers on all questions submitted to them and either may issue subpoenas for, and administer oaths to, witnesses.

Whenever the electors of any town have made a regulation prescribing a sufficient fence in the town, any person, who thereafter neglects to keep a fence according to such regulation, is precluded from recovering compensation in any manner for damages done by any beast lawfully going at large on the highways, that may enter on his lands not fenced in conformity to such regulation or for entering through any defective fence.

The sufficiency of a fence in any suit is presumed until the contrary be established.

12. In each town, the supervisor and town clerk with the justices, or any two of them, constitute a board of auditors to examine the accounts of the overseers of the poor, the commissioners of common schools and the commissioners of highways; meeting annually on the Tuesday preceding the annual town meeting.

The accounts so audited are delivered, with the certificate of the auditors, to the town clerk to be kept on file for the inspection of the inhabitants and are produced by the clerk, at the next annual town meeting, and read by him, if required by the meeting.

The justices of the town, or a majority of them, and the town clerk, on the Tuesday preceding the annual town meeting, examine and audit the accounts of the supervisor; and such accounts are also filed by the town clerk.

In the counties of Dutchess, Erie, Rensselaer, Allegany, Monroe, Schoharie, and Sullivan, the board audits all claims payable by the respective towns; meeting for that purpose on the last Saturday, preceding the annual meeting of the board of supervisors.

The majority of the board of auditors certify in duplicate, the name of the person making and the nature of the demand, and the amount allowed—one such certificate is filed by the town clerk, and the other delivered to the supervisor for the board of supervisors at the annual town meeting. The board of supervisors levy the amount stated therein as other town charges.

13. Assessors and inspectors of the election and clerks of the poll, receive a compensation of one dollar and twenty-five cents a day.

Commissioners of highways, and overseers of the poor one dollar a day. The town clerk has such compensation for his services, including those performed as clerk of the commissioners of common schools, as the board of supervisors allow.

The pound masters have for taking into pound and discharging therefrom every horse, ass or mule, and all neat cattle, twelve and a half cents each; for every sheep or lamb, three cents; and for every hog, six cents.

14. Whenever a cause of action exists between towns, or a town and an individual, or corporation, such proceedings are had either at law, or in equity for the settling the controversy, and it is conducted in like manner, and the judgment or decree therein has the like effect, as in other suits.

The town sues or is sued by its name, except where town officers are authorised by law to sue in their name of office for its benefit.

In legal proceedings against towns, by name, the process is served on the supervisor, who attends to the defence, and lays before the electors, at the first town meeting, a statement thereof for their direction.

On the trial, the electors and inhabitants of the town are competent witnesses and jurors, except in suits by and against towns, when no inhabitant of either town may be a juror.

A proper action in favor of a town may be prosecuted before a justice of the peace; but no action to recover a penalty given to a town before any justice residing in the town for the benefit of which the same is prosecuted; but such actions may be brought before any one of the justices of the peace residing in any other town in the same county.

Whenever an action is brought to recover a penalty for trespass, committed on the lands of a town, if it appear on trial, that the injury exceeded twelve dollars and fifty cents, the amount of the actual damage with costs of suit are recoverable in such action, instead of any penalty for trespass imposed by the town meeting; and such recovery is a bar to every other suit for the same trespass.

Whenever by a decision in any suit brought to settle any controversy, in relation to town commons or other lands, the common property of a town, or for the partition thereof, the rights of any town are settled and confirmed, the court in

which such proceedings are had, partitions such lands, according to the right as decided.

In all suits by or against towns or town officers, in their name of office, costs are recoverable as between individuals. Judgments recovered against a town or a town officer, in such actions, are town charges.

15. Pounds erected by order of the annual town meeting, are kept under the care of a pound master appointed for the purpose. The inhabitants of any town may at any town meeting discontinue any pound.

The following are deemed town charges: the compensation of town officers, for services to the town; the contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use of the town; the moneys authorised to be raised by town meeting, for any town purpose; and every sum directed by law to be raised for any town purpose.

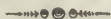
Accounts for the compensation of town officers, and the contingent expenses of towns (except for moneys received and disbursed, settled by the board of town auditors) are presented to the board of supervisors of the county.

Every supervisor, town clerk, commissioner of highways, or of common schools and overseers of the poor is required, after entering on office, to demand of his predecessor all account books and papers belonging to his office.

Every person going out of office, whenever thereto required, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, delivers, upon oath, all the records, books and papers in his possession or under his control, belonging to the office held by him, and such oath may be administered by the officer to whom such delivery is made. Every supervisor, commissioner of highways, or of common schools, and overseer of the poor, on going out of office, pays over to his successor the moneys remaining in his hands, as ascertained by the auditors of town accounts.

Upon the death of any officer above enumerated, his successor makes such demand of the executors or administrators, who deliver, upon the like oath, all records, books and papers in their possession or under their control belonging to the office held by their testator or intestate.

If any such officer or his executor or administrator refuse or neglect, when lawfully required, to deliver such records, books, or papers, he forfeits to the town, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and it is the duty of the successor to compel the delivery thereof in the manner prescribed by law.



CHAPTER V.

OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

1. Corporate Powers of Counties. 2. Board of Supervisors—Time and Place of Meeting—Powers and Duties 3. County Treasurer. 4. County Clerk. 5. Sheriffs and Coroners. 6. Surrogates. 7. District Attorney. 8. Legal proceedings for, or against Counties. 9. Miscellaneous, and Special Provisions.

1. Each county has corporate powers, similar to those of towns. Proceedings by, or against it, are in the name of the board of supervisors: but conveyances of lands within the county limits, in any manner, for the use of the inhabitants, are as effective as if made to the board. The corporate powers are exercised only by the board in pursuance of a resolution by it adopted.

The real and personal estate of a county divided or altered by annexing part of its territory to another, is apportioned between the counties interested; the real estate pertaining to the counties in which it respectively lies; and the personal, with the debts due from the county, being equitably distributed by the supervisors and treasurers of such counties.

2. The supervisors of the several cities and towns, in each county, meet, annually, for business as a board, and hold special meetings when convenient; and have power to adjourn from time to time. The time and place of the annual meetings, where not designated by law, are on the first Tuesday in October, at the county court house.

The board has power—to make orders concerning its corporate property, as it may deem expedient—to examine, and allow all accounts against the county, and the respective towns; raising money to defray them—and to perform all other duties enjoined on supervisors by law.

A majority constitutes a quorum for business, and all questions are determined by the majority present; the board sits with open doors, and all persons may attend their meetings; the members at each annual meeting, choose one of their number chairman, who presides in all meetings, during the year. In his absence, they choose a temporary chairman; the chairman may administer an oath to any person, concerning matters submitted to the board or connected with its duties.

The board, as often as necessary, appoints a clerk, who holds his office during its pleasure, and who records its proceedings; making regular entries of resolutions, or decisions on all questions concerning the raising, or payment of moneys, recording the vote of each supervisor on any question, if required by any member present; and preserves, and files all accounts acted upon by the board. He receives a compensation, fixed by the board, and paid by the county.

The books, records, and accounts of the board are deposited with him, and are open, without charge, to the examination of all persons.

The clerk designates upon every account, upon which any sum is audited and allowed by the board, the amount so audited and allowed, and the charges for which the same was allowed; and also delivers to any person, who may demand it, a certified copy of any account on file, in his office, on receiving six cents, for every folio of 128 words.

The several boards of supervisors, as often as necessary, cause the court house, and jail of their respective counties, to be duly repaired, but may not expend more than five hundred dollars thereon, in any one year.

They also prepare, within the jail or elsewhere, so many solitary cells, for the reception of convicts, who may be sentenced to punishment therein, as the court of common pleas of the county may direct.

Each member of the board is allowed a compensation of two dollars for every day's attendance.

If any supervisor fail to perform any of his duties, he, for every offence, forfeits two hundred and fifty dollars.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of New York are the supervisors of the city and county of New York.

3. The county treasurer, within ten days after his appointment, and before entering on office, gives a bond to the supervisors, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board, and in such sum as they direct, conditioned, that he shall faithfully execute the duties of his office, and pay, according to law, all moneys which shall come to his hands, as treasurer, and render a just, and true account thereof, to the board of supervisors or to the comptroller of the state, when required. Such bond, with the approbation of the board of supervisors endorsed thereon by their clerk, is filed in the office of the county clerk.

The county treasurer receives all moneys of the county, from whatever source derived; and all moneys of the state, by law directed to be paid to him; applying them as required by law; and keeping a true account thereof, in books provided at the expense of the county.

He, on or before the first of March, in each year, transmits to the comptroller, a statement of all moneys received by him, during the preceding year, for penalties belonging to the state; and pays to the state treasurer the amount; deducting his compensation, in the same manner, as state taxes are directed to be paid.

At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, or at such other time as they direct, he exhibits to them all his books, accounts, and vouchers, to be audited, and allowed.

Upon the death, resignation or removal from office of the county treasurer, all the books, papers, and records, belonging to his office, are delivered to his successor, upon his oath, or in case of death, upon the oath of his executors, or administrators—if he, or they, refuse, or neglect so to do, when lawfully required, he or they, forfeit, for the use of the county, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

He has a commission of one per cent. on every dollar he receives and pays; one half for receiving and the other for paying.

Whenever the condition of his bond is forfeited, to the knowledge of the board of supervisors, and whenever such board is required so to do, by the comptroller, such bond is put in suit, and all moneys recovered, are applied to the use of the county, unless they, or part thereof, have been received for the use of the state, in which case they are paid to the state treasurer.

The chamberlain of the city and county of New York, is the treasurer thereof; and the foregoing provisions apply to him, when not inconsistent with special laws.

4. The clerk of each county, has custody of all books, records, deeds, parchments, maps, and papers in his office.

He, at the expense of the county, provides proper books for the record of deeds, mortgages or other conveyances, and all other papers and documents required by law to be recorded in his office; and files all papers and documents directed to be filed therein.

He appoints a deputy to hold office, during his pleasure, and fills vacancies, as they occur, by writing under his hand and seal, recorded in his office; and such deputy, before entering on office, takes the constitutional oath.

Whenever the clerk is absent from the county, or by reason of sickness or other cause is incapable of performing his duties, the deputy may perform them, except that, of deciding upon the sufficiency of the sureties of any officer: and whenever the office of clerk becomes vacant, the deputy performs all the duties, is entitled to all the emoluments, and subject to all the penalties appertaining to the office of clerk, until a new clerk be elected or appointed, and duly sworn.

Whenever any commission or supersedeas is received at the clerk's office, he, forthwith, at the expense of the state, gives notice thereof, to every person named therein:

Whenever any person appointed to any office, who is required by law to execute a bond, previous to entering on his duties, or to renew such bond, neglects so to do, in the manner, and within the time required by law, the clerk gives notice to the governor of such neglect.

He, on or before the fifteenth of January, in each year, gives information to the governor of all persons appointed to office in his county, who, during the previous year, have taken the oath of office, or given the bond required by law; and of all persons, required to take such oath, or give such bond, who have neglected so to do; and also of all vacancies in such county, in civil offices. He reports, also, to the district attorney all omissions of town officers to make and transmit returns or certificates required to be made to him, that the penalty may be enforced upon the delinquent.

He, on or before the first of January, in each year, reports, to the comptroller, the names of all the religious societies that have been incorporated in his county, during the preceding year.

The compensation of the clerk for services, and expenses in performing the duties prescribed in the three preceding sections, and his fees for recording mortgages to the people of the state, are audited by the comptroller, and paid from the treasury.

Copies of all papers, duly filed in the clerk's office, and transcripts from the books of records kept therein, certified by the clerk, with the seal of his office affixed, are evidence in all courts as the originals.

In cases in which the clerk is authorised to judge of the competency of sureties offered by a person appointed to office, if there be a vacancy in the office of county clerk or he be absent from the county, or be incapable of performing the duties of his office, any two judges of the county courts, of whom the first judge shall be one (unless there be a vacancy in his office, or he be absent, or incapable, as aforesaid) decide upon the competency of such sureties, and for that purpose administer any oath, and make any examination that may be required.

5. The sheriff, within twenty days after he receives notice of his election, and before he enters upon office, executes with sureties, who are freeholders, a joint, and several bond, to the state, conditioned, that he shall well and faithfully in all things execute his office.

The bond, given by the sheriff to the city and county of New York, is in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two sureties; and that by the sheriff of every other county, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties.

Such bond is filed in the clerk's office of the proper county, and he, at the time of filing it, administers an oath to each of the sureties therein named, that he is a freeholder within the state, and worth, if in the city, and county of New York, the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and if in any other county, such sum as shall

be proportionate to the number of sureties bound in such bond, and to the amount required in such county, over and above all debts whatever, owing by him; which oath is endorsed on the bond, and subscribed by each of the sureties, in the presence of the clerk; who, notwithstanding, judges of, and determines the competency of the sureties.

The sheriff, within twenty days after the first Monday of January, in each year, subsequent to that in which he shall have entered on the duties of his office, renews the security required to be given by him, before entering on office.

He appoints an under sheriff, to hold during his pleasure.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff, the under sheriff executes the office, until a sheriff be elected or appointed, and duly qualified; and any default, or misfeasance in office, of such under sheriff, in the mean time, as before, is deemed a breach of the condition of the bond given by the sheriff, who appointed him; and also, a breach of the condition of the bond executed by such under sheriff, to the sheriff by whom he was appointed.

The sheriff may appoint such and so many deputies, as he may think proper, and persons may be deputed by any sheriff or under sheriff, by an instrument in writing, to do particular acts.

Every appointment of an under sheriff or deputy sheriff, is by writing, under the hand and seal of the sheriff, and is filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the county; and every under sheriff, or deputy sheriff, before he enters on office, takes the constitutional oath of office.

The sheriff of the city and county of New York has the custody of the jail in that city, used for the confinement of persons committed on civil process only, and of the prisoners therein; and the sheriff of every other city and county, has the custody of the jails and the prisons thereof, and the prisoners therein. The sheriffs, respectively, may appoint keepers of such jails, for whose acts they are severally responsible.

When a sheriff is required by any statutory provision to perform any service in behalf of the state, not made chargeable to his county, or to some officer or other person, his account therefor is audited by the comptroller and paid out of the treasury.

Whenever the sheriff of any county is committed to the custody of another, or to the custody of any coroner or coroners, on execution or attachment, founded on nonpayment of moneys received by him, by virtue of his office, and remains committed for the space of thirty days successively, the facts are represented to the governor, by the officer in whose custody such sheriff may be, that he may be removed from office.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff, and there is no under sheriff in office, or the office of such under sheriff becomes vacant, or he is incapable of executing it, before another sheriff be elected or appointed, and qualified, and there is more than one coroner of such county then in office, the first judge of the county forthwith designates one of the coroners, to execute the office of sheriff, until a sheriff be elected or appointed, and qualified. Such designation is by instrument in writing, signed by the judge, and filed in the office of the clerk of the county, who immediately gives notice thereof to the coroner.

Such coroner, within six days after such notice, executes a joint and several bond to the state, in the amount, and with the same number of sureties, approved in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as the security required by law, from the sheriff; and thereafter, executes the office of sheriff, until a sheriff be appointed and qualified.

If such coroner do not, within the time above specified, give security, the first judge designates, in like manner, another coroner of the county, to assume the office of sheriff; and in case it be necessary, the judge makes successive designations, until all the coroners of the county have been designated. And all the provisions in the two last sections apply to every such designation, and to the coroner named therein.

When such vacancies occur in the office of sheriff and under sheriff, if there be but one coroner in office, he executes the office of sheriff, until a sheriff be duly qualified; but, before he enters on office, and within ten days after the vacancy in the office of under sheriff, he executes such bonds, with such sureties as are re-

quired by law, from the sheriff of such county; such bond being subject, in all respects, to the same regulations as the security required from the sheriff.

If such coroner solely in office, on the happening of such vacancies, fail to execute such bond within such time, or if all the coroners, when more than one are in office, in such vacancies, successively fail to execute such bonds within the time required, the first judge, in the manner above directed, appoints some suitable person to execute the office of sheriff, until a sheriff be duly qualified.

Such appointee, within six days after notice of his appointment, and before he enters on office, gives the security required by law of the sheriff, subject to the same regulations; and thereafter executes the office of sheriff, until a sheriff be duly qualified.

Until some coroner designated, or some person appointed by the first judge, have given the security above prescribed, or until a sheriff be duly qualified, the coroner or coroners of the county, executes the office of sheriff.

Whenever any under sheriff, coroner, or other person, executes the office of sheriff, he is subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties, imposed by law upon a sheriff.

6. The surrogate, within twenty days after notice of his appointment, executes to the people of the state, with two or more sureties, being freeholders, a joint and several bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, and for the application and payment of all moneys and effects that may come officially into his hands; the surrogate of the city and county of New York, in the penal sum of \$10,000, and every other surrogate, in the sum of \$5,000.

The clerk of the proper county judges of the sufficiency of the sureties, and if satisfied by the oath of the sureties or otherwise, that they are sufficient, endorses on the bond, a certificate of approval, and files such bond in his office, there to remain of record.

7. The district attorney attends the courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, and general sessions, in the county for which he is appointed, and conducts all prosecutions for crimes and offences cognizable therein.

If he fail to attend, the court substitutes some attorney, or counsellor at law, during the session, who is entitled to the same compensation, the district attorney would have been for like services, and his account is audited and paid in the same manner.

The district attorney prosecutes for all penalties and forfeitures, exceeding fifty dollars, incurred in his county, and for which no other officer is by law, specially directed to prosecute.

Every district attorney receiving moneys for fines, recognizances, forfeitures, or penalties, delivers to the person paying them, duplicate receipts; one of which is filed by such person in the office of the county treasurer.

On or before the first Tuesday of October, in each year, he files in the office of the county treasurer, an account in writing, verified by oath, of all moneys received by him, by virtue of his office, during the preceding year, and pays over such moneys to the county treasurer; and if he fail to render such account, and pay over such moneys, the county treasurer causes a suit to be instituted for the recovery thereof, for the benefit of the county.

The district attorney of the city and county of New York, receives for his services an annual salary, not less than \$2,500, and not more than \$3,500, to be fixed and paid by the common council; and the district attorneys of all other counties, are paid by their respective counties, upon their accounts duly taxed by some proper officer of the supreme court, according to the rates allowed by law.

8. In case of controversy, in which a county is party, like proceedings are had, and costs paid, in law or equity, as in suits between individuals and corporations. The county sues and is sued, in the name of the board of supervisors, except where a county officer is authorised to sue in his name of office. In legal proceedings against the board, process is served on the chairman or clerk, who, when suit is commenced, lays before the board, at its next meeting, a full statement thereof, for their direction in defence.

On the trial of such actions, the inhabitants may be witnesses and jurors; and proper actions may be brought by the county before justices of the peace. Judgments against the county, are county charges.

9. Town and county officers, and others, presenting to the board of supervisors,

accounts for services to be audited and allowed, before the claim is passed upon, exhibit a true statement, in writing, of the nature of the service performed; and where a specific compensation is not provided by law, the claimant also exhibits in writing, a just and true statement of the time actually and necessarily, devoted to the performance of the service.

The following are county charges: compensation of the supervisors, their clerk, and the county treasurer; fees of the district attorney, and expenses necessarily incurred by him in criminal cases; accounts of the criers of courts, for their attendance in criminal cases; compensation of sheriffs for the commitment and discharge of prisoners on criminal process; compensation to constables, for attending courts of record; and to them and other officers, for executing process on persons charged with criminal offences; for services and expenses in conveying criminals to jail; for the service of subpoenas issued by any district attorney; and for other services in relation to criminal proceedings; for which no specific compensation is prescribed by law; the support of persons charged with, or convicted of crimes, and committed to the jails of the county; sums required by law to be paid to prosecutors and witnesses in criminal cases; accounts of the coroners, for such services as are not chargeable to the persons employing them; moneys expended by any county officer, in executing his office, where no specific compensation for services, is provided by law; accounts of the county clerks, for services and expenses incurred under the law relating to elections; charges for services by any justice of the peace, under the poor laws, and for examination of felons, not otherwise provided for by law; the maintenance of county poor houses and of the poor; bounties allowed by law for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals; repairs of court houses and jails; the contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use of a county; and every other sum directed by law to be raised for any county purpose, under the direction of a board of supervisors.

The moneys necessary to defray county charges, are levied on the taxable property in the several towns; and, to enable the treasurer to pay contingent expenses, the supervisors annually cause such sum to be raised, in advance, as they deem necessary.

Neither the supervisor, nor county treasurer, can hold the office of overseer of the poor.

The offices of sheriffs, clerks of counties, coroners, district attorneys, marshals of cities, clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, in New York, register and clerk of police, and assistant justices of that city, are so far local, as to require the residence of the officer in the city, or county, in which his duties are to be executed.



CHAPTER. VI.

TAXATION.

1. Property Liable to Taxation. 2. Where Assessed. 3. Manner of Assessment. 4. Equalisation of Assessments. 5. Mode of Collection. 6. Duties of County Treasurer, Comptroller, and other officers. 7. Sales for Taxes, Conveyance, and Redemption of Lands Sold. 8. Tax of Incorporated Companies. 9. Miscellaneous provisions of a General Nature. 10. Tax on Debts Due to Nonresidents. 11. Table of Taxable Property in the State. 12. Table of Incorporated Companies Liable to Taxation. 13. Brief History of Taxation in the State.

1. All lands, including therein, buildings and other erections, trees and under-wood growing, mines, minerals, quarries and fossils, owned by individuals, or corporations, and all personal estate comprehending, household furniture, moneys, goods, chattles, debts due from solvent debtors, public stocks, and stocks in mortgaged corporations, and such portions of the capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be vested in real estate, and all debts owing by inhabitants of the state, to persons not residing therein for the purchase of real estate, or secured by mortgage on such estate, are deemed personal estate within the town and county where the debtor resides—are liable to taxation, subject to the following exemptions;

All property exempted under the constitution of this state, or of the United States—lands of this state, or of the United States; buildings, for the use of a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning, or for public worship; school houses, court houses and jails; and the lots, on which are such buildings, and the furniture of each; every poor house, alms house, house of industry, house of a company incorporated for the reformation of offenders and all property connected therewith; the property of every public library; stock owned by the state, or by literary or charitable institutions; personal estate of every incorporated company not made liable by the 4th title, chap. 13, of the revised laws; the personal property of every minister of the gospel; the real estate of such minister occupied by him; such real and personal estate, not exceeding in value, 1500 dollars; and all property exempted from execution.

Lands sold by the state, not conveyed, are liable, as if conveyed.

The holder of stock, in an incorporated company, liable to taxation on its capital, is not taxable as an individual, for such stock.

2. Every person is assessed in the town, or ward where he resides, when the assessment is made, for lands, owned by him therein, and occupied by him, or wholly unoccupied; and if occupied by another they may be assessed in the name of the owner, or occupant—for all personal estate, owned by him, including all such estate possessed by him as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator, and property held under such trust, is not assessable against any other person.

A lot of land divided by a town line, if occupied, is assessed, in the town, or ward in which the occupant resides; if unoccupied, each part is assessed in the town, or ward, in which it lies, whether the line of division be a town line only, or also, a county line.

The real estate of an incorporated company, taxable, is assessed, in the town, or ward, in which it lies; the personal estate of such company, liable to taxation, on its capital, in the town, or ward, where the principal office of the corporation is, or if there be no such office, in the town or ward where the operations of the corporation are conducted. Companies owning toll bridges are assessed where the toll is collected; or if the tolls of a bridge, turnpike road, or canal company are taken in several precincts, the company is assessed in that, where the officer paying the last preceding dividend resides.

3. The assessors divide their precincts, into convenient districts, not exceeding their number; annually, between the first days of May, and July, they ascertain the names of the taxable inhabitants, and the taxable property therein; making an assessment roll of four columns, setting down in the first, such names; in the second, the quantity of land taxed to each; in the third, the full value of such land; and in the fourth, the full value of the taxable personal property, debts owing by the taxable deducted.

A trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator, is assessed in his representative character, and his assessment carried out separately from his individual assessment, for the full value of the estate he holds, deducting debts due from such estate.

Lands of nonresidents are designated in the assessment rolls, in a separate part thereof, and if the land assessed, be a tract subdivided into lots, or parts thereof, it is designated by its distinguishing name; but if it have no such name, or the name be unknown, its boundaries are given; if the subdivisions be ascertainable, the assessors put down, in a first column, the unoccupied lots, owned by nonresidents, by their numbers alone, proceeding from the lowest, in numerical order to the highest; in a second column, opposite to each number, the quantity of taxable land therein; in a third, opposite to the quantity, the value thereof. If the quantity be a full lot, it is designated by its number alone; if part of a lot, by its bounds, or other mode.

If the land assessed be a tract not subdivided, or its subdivisions be not ascertainable, the assessors enter upon the roll its name, or boundaries, with a certificate that it is not subdivided, or that the subdivisions are not ascertainable, as the case may be, giving its quantity, and value as above directed. If the whole tract be assessable, the description by its name, or boundaries suffices; but if a part, only, be liable to taxation, the part not liable, is particularly described.

If part of such tract be occupied by a resident, it is excepted from the whole tract, and is assessed as other occupied lands, and if the assessors cannot otherwise

designate such part, the town supervisor, upon notice from them, causes a survey thereof to be made, and one map to be delivered to the comptroller, and another to the assessors. Upon completion of the assessment, the assessors file such map with the town clerk, for future use. The expense of the survey and maps is paid by the county treasurer, and charged by the supervisors to the tax on the tract, distinguishing it from the ordinary tax.

The assessors may require the supervisor to survey any tract, or lot of nonresidential lands, divided by a town line, and the expense of the survey is chargeable on the town.

Any person having real, or personal estate liable to taxation, held in his own right, or as guardian, trustee, executor, or administrator, may, before the assessors have completed their assessments, make affidavit, before the assessors, or one of them, to be filed with the town clerk, that the value of such real estate, or of such personal estate, deducting his debts, and his stock in incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital, does not exceed a sum specified in such affidavit, whereupon the assessors value such real, or personal estate, or both at such sum, or sums.

Estates whose values are not so ascertained by affidavit, are valued, by the assessors as they would appraise them in payment of a just debt, due from a solvent debtor, unless where the law may give a different rule.

The assessors complete the assessment roll by the 1st of September, annually, leave a fair copy with one of their number, and cause notices thereof to be put up at three, or more public places of their precinct; stating, that the roll is completed, is left with a designated assessor, at a specific place, where it may be examined by the inhabitants during 20 days, and that the assessors will meet, on a given day thereafter, at a specific place, to review their assessments, on the application of any person aggrieved.

If, at such time, and place, any one, not having previously made affidavit of the value of his property, object to the assessment, the assessors, upon his affidavit, reduce the assessment to the sum specified therein: or if such person can otherwise satisfy a majority of the assessors, that such assessment is erroneous, they alter it without such affidavit.

If any person possess taxable personal property as agent, and disclose the fact with the name, and residence of the owner, and it appear that the owner is liable to be taxed, the assessors do not include such estate in the assessment of the possessor. The affidavits above specified, are made before the assessors, or one of them, and are filed with the town clerk.

4. When the assessments are thus completed, the assessors, or a majority of them, sign the roll, and attach thereto a certificate, in form given by the law, that they have duly made the same, and on, or before the 1st of October, annually, deliver it, in New York, to the clerk of the city, and elsewhere to the supervisor of the proper ward, or town, to be delivered to the board of supervisors at their next meeting.

In executing their duties, the assessors use the forms, and pursue the instructions given by the comptroller. If an assessor refuse, or neglect to perform his duties, he forfeits to the people, fifty dollars: if from any cause he omit his duty, the other assessors, or one of them perform it, and certify to the supervisors, with the assessment roll, the name of the delinquent, and cause of delinquency.

The supervisors, at their annual meeting, examine the assessment rolls to ascertain whether the valuation of one precinct, bears a just relation to that of the others; and increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of *real estate*, in any precinct, by adding, or deducting such sum upon the hundred, as may be necessary, but do not reduce the aggregate valuation of all the precincts, below the aggregate valuation thereof made by the assessors.

The supervisors, also, alter the descriptions of lands of non residents, to render them conformable to law; and if they cannot be made so, expunge such descriptions and the assessments thereon from the rolls. They estimate and set down in a fifth column upon the assessment rolls opposite to the valuations of estates, the respective sums in dollars and cents, rejecting fractions of cents, to be paid as a tax thereon: They set down the aggregate values of the real and personal estates as corrected by them in the several precincts, and cause their clerk to transmit to the comptroller by mail, a certificate of such aggregate valuations, showing sepa-

rately, such amounts of real and personal estate in each town or ward: They cause the corrected roll or a copy to be delivered to the supervisor of each precinct, who delivers it to the clerk of the city or town, for the use thereof, and a copy of the roll of each town or ward, to be delivered to the collector thereof, on or before the 15th December, annually, with a warrant under their hands and seals, commanding him to collect the tax registered therein.

Such warrant directs the collector, after deducting his legal compensation, to pay, from the moneys collected, to the commissioners of common schools, the sum raised for the support of such schools—To the commissioners of highways the amount raised for highways and bridges—To the overseers of the poor, of the town, if there be no county poor house, the sum raised for the support of the poor; To the supervisor of the town, the money raised for other town expenses;—and to the treasurer of the county, the residue. If the warrant be to a collector of a ward, it directs him to pay all the money collected, compensation deducted, to the county treasurer; and in all cases, the warrant authorises the collector, when any taxable fails to pay his tax, to levy it, by distress and sale of his goods and chattels, and requires payment, of such taxes, from the collector, on or before the first of February next, ensuing.

The supervisors having delivered such rolls and warrants to the collectors, immediately transmit to the county treasurer, a statement, of the names of the collectors—the amounts they are to collect—the purposes for which collected—and the persons to whom, and the time when, the same are to be paid; and the treasurers charge the collector therewith.

Where the laws direct moneys assessed for local purposes, to be paid to any other person than above named, the warrant is varied accordingly.

5. Upon receipt of the tax list and warrant, the collector demands of the taxable, at his usual residence if within the town or ward, the amount charged against him; and on failure of payment, levies the same by distress and sale at auction of the goods and chattels in *possession* of the taxable wherever found within the district; and no claim of property therein avails to prevent sale.

Notice of the time and place of sale and of the property to be sold, is given by the collector, at least six days previously, by advertisements, posted in at least three public places in the town. If the sale produce more than the tax, the surplus is paid to the taxable, unless it be claimed by another, as his property; then to such claimant, the taxable admitting the claim; but, if the taxable contest the claim, the surplus is paid to the supervisor to be detained until the right be determined by law.

If the taxable remove from the town or ward in which he is assessed, before his tax be collected; or any person fail to pay any tax assessed in any ward or town, upon his estate situate out of the ward or town in which he resides, and within the county, the collector of such ward or town may levy such tax of the goods and chattels of the taxable in any ward within a city, or of any town within the county, to which such taxable may have removed, or within which he shall reside.

The collector is required, within one week after the time set in his warrant for payment, to pay to the several officers the sums respectively assigned them therein; retaining his compensation, taking from such officers duplicate receipts therefor, and filing one receipt with the county treasurer, thereby obtaining credit on his books for its amount; no other evidence of such payment being acceptable by the treasurer.

Taxes raised in any one year upon a town more than sufficient for the town, state and county charges, are paid to the county treasurer, to reduce the tax of the town for the succeeding year.

The collector receives the tax on part of a lot, the payer furnishing a specification of such part; and if the tax on the remainder be unpaid, he enters such specification in his return to the treasurer, that, the part on which the tax is paid, may be known. If such part be an undivided share, the payor gives the name of the owner that it may be excepted, in sale of remainder for tax, and be entered by the collector in his account of arrears of taxes.

The collector reports to the county treasurer, such taxes as he is unable to collect, and upon his oath before the treasurer or in his absence before a justice of the peace, that such taxes are unpaid, and that upon diligent inquiry he could not

find goods and chattels in possession of the payer whereon to levy, he is credited by the treasurer therewith.

A vacancy in the office of collector, is filled by the supervisor and two justices of the town; the first giving immediate notice thereof to the county treasurer. The appointee gives security, is subject to the same duties and penalties, and has the same powers and compensation as his predecessor. But such appointment, does not exonerate the former collector or his sureties from their liability.

If a warrant have been issued by the supervisors prior to the appointment to such vacancy, such warrant if obtainable is delivered to the appointee, and gives him like powers as if issued to himself; but if not obtainable a new one is issued to him, and the supervisor may extend the time for collection of taxes 30 days, giving notice thereof to the county treasurer.

If the collector fail to pay to the officers named in his warrant, the sums respectively required, or either of them, or fail to account for the same as unpaid, the county treasurer, within 20 days, after the time within which such payments should have been made, issues a warrant, under his hand and seal, to the sheriff commanding him to levy such sums of the goods and lands of the collector to pay them to the treasurer, and return the warrant within 40 days from its date. But such warrant is not issued for moneys payable to town officers, unless on oath of such officers of failure of the collector to pay or account therefor. The moneys so levied by the sheriff are paid by the treasurer to the officers, respectively to whom they were due; but if insufficient for all, the county treasurer is first paid.

In case of deficiency the sheriff makes his return according to the fact, and certifies that the collector has not within his county, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements, from which such moneys could be levied; whereupon, notice is given by the treasurer to the proper supervisor of the amount remaining due from the collector; who, forthwith, puts the collector's bond in suit, to recover such amount to be applied as it should have been by the collector.

If the sheriff neglect to return the warrant, or to pay the money levied thereon in due time, or make a return other than above required, the county treasurer collects the whole sum directed to be levied by the warrant, by attachment. If he fail therein, he certifies to the comptroller, that he has issued the warrant, stating its contents, that the sheriff has neglected to return it, or to pay the money levied thereon, and that he has pursued the attachment without effect. Whereupon the comptroller gives notice thereof to the attorney general, who prosecutes the sheriff and his sureties for the sum due on such warrant, to be paid to the state treasurer and by him, on the comptroller's warrant, to the county treasurer.

When the collector settles the amount of taxes collectable by him, the county treasurer, upon his request, or that of his sureties gives a *satisfaction piece*, acknowledged before some person empowered to take acknowledgments of the satisfaction of judgments in courts of record; upon the production of which, the county clerk enters satisfaction of record upon the collector's bond.

6. The county treasurer disburses the county funds, for county uses as the board of supervisors direct. He pays the state tax, if any, on or before the first of March, annually, in the mode provided by law. He receives from the collector an account of unpaid taxes assessed on lands of non residents, certifies that he has compared such account with the assessment roll, and that it is correct; and after crediting the collector with the amount, he, before the first of April next ensuing, transmits the account with the collector's affidavit and such certificate to the comptroller.

If the taxes on land assessed to a resident, be unpaid by reason; of the removal of the occupant before collection of the tax, or default of goods of the occupant, the supervisor of the town adds a description thereof to the assessment roll of the next year, and charges the uncollected tax of the preceding year; and the same proceedings are had, as if the tax were laid in the year in which the description is perfected.

The owner of lands may pay his tax to the county treasurer, before his annual return of arrears to the comptroller. The treasurer gives his receipt therefor, and makes return of it to the comptroller.

If there be a state tax, the comptroller charges the county treasurer, with the

proportion payable by the county, crediting him with his own fees and the fees of the collectors; but fees are not allowed to either, on taxes credited upon non resident property returned. Arrears of taxes upon such property, upon transmission by the county treasurer to the comptroller, are allowed by him, rejecting taxes on lands imperfectly described.

If the arrears so credited to the treasurer exceed the state tax, the comptroller causes the surplus, deducting any balance due from the county on account of taxes previously rejected by him, to be paid from the state treasury to the county treasurer, and such arrears are collected for the benefit of the state. If there be no state tax, the whole of such arrears, deducting such balance, are paid to the county treasurer.

The comptroller states the accounts of the several county treasurers on the 1st of May, annually, and if part of a state tax be unpaid by any such treasurer, the comptroller transmits to him by mail, a copy of such account, requiring payment within 30 days; and on neglect to pay, unless satisfied that such treasurer, has not received such balance, having taken proper steps to collect it, he delivers such account to the attorney general, for immediate prosecution, with interest thereon. And the comptroller may also, in his discretion, direct the supervisors of the county, to institute suit on the bond of such treasurer and his sureties. Such action, at the instance of the comptroller, may be discontinued by him, on payment, by defendants, of the balance due, with interest and costs, before judgment be obtained thereon.

The comptroller, also, on or before the first Tuesday of October, annually, furnishes the board of supervisors of the several counties, from which returns of arrears of taxes have been received at his office, with statements of the sums paid from the state treasury, to their respective county treasurers, on account of such arrears, during the preceding year. And on or before the 1st of September, annually, transmits by mail, to the respective county treasurers, a transcript of the taxes of such year, in any town of a county, which have been rejected by him for any cause, stating such cause.

If, after transmission of such annual transcript, the comptroller discover that any taxes credited to a county on his books, have been assessed on lands so imperfectly described, that the same cannot be certainly located, he charges such taxes to the treasurer of the county in which such lands lie, with interest from the 1st of March, of the year following that in which the taxes were laid, to the 1st of February next after the discovery of such imperfect description.

The comptroller, also, transmits by mail, a transcript of the return of such taxes, with such interest, to the proper county treasurer, who delivers the same to the supervisor of the town in which such taxes are assessed, who lays it before the board of supervisors at their next meeting. If the towns upon which such taxes were originally assessed, &c. have been divided since such assessment, the treasurer delivers such transcript to the board of supervisors, at their next meeting.

When the comptroller rejects a tax in the first instance, or charges it to a county to which it has been credited, on account of imperfect description of lands, the supervisor of the proper town, if in his power, adds to the next assessment roll, an accurate description of such lands; and the board of supervisors charge them with the taxes and interest in arrear, stating the tax of each year separately, and directs the collection thereof; and such taxes and interest are considered as the taxes of the year in which the descriptions are perfected.

If an accurate description of such lands have not been so added by the supervisor, to the assessment roll of his town, the board of supervisors cause such arrears, with the interest thereon, to be levied on the valuations of the estates of such town, apparent by the assessment roll, and direct the collection with the other taxes of the same year.

If the towns in which such taxes were originally assessed, have been divided since such assessment, such taxes and interest are apportioned equally by the board of supervisors, among the towns within the limits of such original towns.

When apparent to the comptroller, that a tax returned as unpaid, was previously to such return, paid to the collector or county treasurer, the comptroller cancels the tax upon his books; and if it have been paid into the treasury, causes it to be repaid to the payor, transmitting an account thereof to the supervisors of the proper county, who cause such tax, with interest thereon, to be collected of the col-

lector or county treasurer, making the erroneous return, and to be paid into the state treasury.

If taxes on land be unpaid on the 1st of August, following the year in which they were assessed, they are subject to interest at ten per cent. per annum, until paid to the treasurer, or the land be sold according to law.

The comptroller gives at any time, upon requisition, a certificate of the amount of tax, interest and charges, due on any parcel of land, and the treasurer accepts such amount, receipting therefor upon the certificate, and the receipt countersigned by the comptroller, is entered in the books of his office. So, when a gross sum is assessed upon a tract of land, any person claiming a part thereof, may pay the treasurer, his proportionate part of the tax, interest, and charges, upon such certificate, and the remainder is a lien upon the residue of the land only. And if the tract be subdivided, the person paying the tax upon a subdivision, gives to the comptroller, if required, a map of the subdivisions.

Any person may pay the tax of any one year, with interest and charges, without paying the tax of any other year; and if the tract be returned as containing more than its true quantity, the amount overcharged is deducted; or if the tax have been paid according to the return, it is refunded from the treasury, on proof to the comptroller of the quantity actually contained in the tract, before sale. If the whole amount of tax, in case of such overcharge, have been paid to the county treasurer, by the state, the comptroller charges the amount refunded, to the treasurer of the proper county, and transmits an account thereof to him; who delivers it to the supervisors, at their then next meeting, and they cause such amount to be added to the proportion of the county charges to be raised in the town in which the tax was laid.

7. If the tax charged on land returned to the comptroller, with interest, remain unpaid for two years from the 1st of May following the year in which it was assessed, the comptroller proceeds to sell such lands. To this end,

He makes a list of such lands, and transmits to each county treasurer, so many printed copies thereof, as suffices to furnish him with at least five copies, and each town clerk, of his county, with two copies; employing, when necessary, special messengers for this purpose, who require of such treasurer, a written acknowledgement of the receipt thereof, to be delivered by such messengers to the comptroller, at least 18 weeks before the commencement of the sales. The compensation of the agents not exceeding the postage upon such copies, if transmitted by mail, is fixed by the comptroller, and paid from the treasury. The expense of printing, and transmitting such lists, and publishing notices of sale, is chargeable on such lands, and apportionable among the several tracts, in the ratio that the tax on each bears to the aggregate amount of such taxes.

The county treasurer retains five of such copies, permitting all persons to examine them, and causes the remainder to be delivered to the town clerks; his expense therein, is audited and paid as contingent expenses of the county.

The town clerk receiving such copies, gives notice at the opening of every town meeting for the election of town officers, that such lists are deposited in his office, open to gratuitous inspection.

Having transmitted such lists to the county treasurers, the comptroller publishes once a week, for 17 weeks successively, in at least two newspapers in each senatorial district, a notice that such lists have been transmitted, and that so much of the lands, as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, and charges, will on a day named, and on the succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the capitol in the city of Albany. Each printer of such notice, within 20 days after the last publication thereof, transmits to the comptroller, an affidavit of due publication, made by some one cognizant of the fact.

Preparatory to such sale, the comptroller may require from the board of supervisors of any county, maps of such lands returned from the county, who furnish the same, if obtainable, at the expense of the county; if not, they furnish such descriptions as they can obtain, stating the quantity of each subdivision, if a tract be divided.

On the day mentioned, the comptroller commences the sale, which he continues from day to day, until so much of each parcel is sold, as suffices to pay the taxes, &c., thereon. The purchaser pays the amount of his bid to the treasurer, within forty-eight hours after sale; and on failure, the comptroller delivers his account to

the attorney general, for suit. Upon payment, the comptroller gives the purchaser a written certificate, describing the lands, the sum paid, and the time for executing a deed.

The owner, or other person, may redeem within two years after the last day of sale, paying to the treasurer, for use of the purchaser, such sum, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, from the date of the certificate.

The claimant—of an undivided part of a tract—of an undivided share of any tract, from which an undivided part has been sold—of a specific part of a tract—or of a specific part of a tract, of which an undivided part has been sold, may redeem, by paying such proportion of the purchase money, as he claims of the land.

The claimant of a specific part of a tract, out of which a specific part belonging to another, has been sold for taxes charged on the whole tract, may exonerate himself from liability to contribute to the owner of the part sold, by paying into the treasury, within the time allowed for redemption, his proportion of purchase money and interest, which operate as a redemption of his proportion of the land.

In the cases of partial redemption above mentioned, the quantity of land sold is reduced in proportion to the amount paid, and the comptroller conveys accordingly.

If the lands of A. be sold for taxes, assessed conjointly with those of B., and B. do not pay his due proportion, under the provision above made, A. may redeem, on payment of the purchase money and interest, and may recover from B., a just proportion thereof, upon suit brought, after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption. And if A. do not redeem, and the land be conveyed by the comptroller, A. may recover from B., such proportion of the value of the land, as he should have paid of the tax, interest, and charges, for which the land was sold.

Six months before the expiration of the two years, the comptroller publishes, at least once a week, for six weeks successively, in all the newspapers of the state, a notice, that unless the lands sold be redeemed, by a certain day, they will be conveyed to the purchaser; and he prepares a separate notice for each county in which there are lands sold for taxes, and unredeemed, specifying every parcel unredeemed, and the amount necessary for redemption, calculated to the last day on which redemption can be made.

He transmits such notices, by mail, at the expense of the state, to the respective county treasurers, who cause them to be published, in the body, not in a supplement, of one of the county newspapers, once a week, for six weeks successively, at the expense of the board of supervisors; keeping the original notice in his office, for gratuitous examination. If a newspaper be not published in the county, the treasurer affixes one copy of the notice to the door of the court house, and delivers another to the county clerk, who suspends it for such examination, in some conspicuous place in his office.

If such lands be not redeemed in such two years, the comptroller, at the expiration thereof, conveys them to the purchaser in fee, by deed under his hand and seal, witnessed by the deputy comptroller, surveyor general, or treasurer, in the name of the people of the state, subject to any claims which the state may have thereon for taxes, or other liens, and such conveyance is conclusive evidence that the sale was regular, according to law.

The comptroller bids in for the state, at the sale, the lots for which there is no bid, subject to redemption as in other cases; and makes certificates of such sales describing the lands, and the time when the state will be entitled to a deed, and if the lands be not redeemed, executes, a release to the state therefor, which becomes absolute, in the time, and on performance of the like conditions, as in case of individuals.

If land sold for taxes and conveyed, be at the time of conveyance in the actual occupancy of any person, the grantee or his derivative, serves a written notice on the occupant, or leaves it at his dwelling with any person of suitable age and discretion belonging to his family—within one year from the expiration of the time of redemption, stating the sale and conveyance, the grantee—the consideration money with the addition of thirty seven and a half per cent. thereon, with the price of comptroller's deed—and that unless the same be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the grantee, within six months from the time of filing in the comptroller's office the evidence of the service of such notice, the conveyance will become absolute and bar the occupant and all others to the title thereto, and within

one month after service of such notice the person serving it, files in the office of the comptroller a copy thereof with proof of service as herein after required.

Within such six months, and at any time before service of such notice, such occupant or other person may redeem, by paying such consideration money and additions into the treasury, and the receipt of the treasurer, countersigned by the comptroller with his certificate, stating the payment and the land intended to be redeemed, is evidence of the redemption; but in the latter case the receipt states that the redemption was made without notice.

In case of such occupancy, the grantee or his derivative, to complete his title, files with the comptroller the affidavit of some person certified as credible by the officer taking it, that such notice was duly served stating the mode of service: and if the comptroller be satisfied, that such notice was duly served, and if the redemption have not been made, he certifies the facts and the conveyance, thereupon, becomes absolute.

If the comptroller discover *before* conveyance of any such lands, that the sale for any cause is ineffectual to give title, he does not convey, but refunds the purchase money and interest, which, if the error originated with the county or town officers, is charged to the proper county, levied by the supervisors and repaid to the state treasury. If the invalidity of the sale be discovered *after* conveyance, the comptroller refunds to the purchaser, and charges the proper county with the amount of the tax, and interest at 7 per cent., to be levied and paid as above provided.

The expenses of sales for taxes, including lists and notices and transmission of copies of lists, are charged on the lands out of which sales are made; and an equitable part thereof is added to the taxes, interest and other charges on each parcel. The moneys received from such sales and interest and expenses are paid into the state treasury, and the accounts for expenses are audited by the comptroller and paid from the treasury.

8. All stock corporations deriving income or profit from capital, are taxable, for such capital, in the following manner.

The president or other proper officer of the company on or before July first, annually, delivers upon oath, to the assessors of the town or ward in which the company is liable to be taxed as above provided, and to the comptroller, a written statement specifying—the real estate, if any, of the company, where situate, and price paid therefor—the capital stock paid or secured to be paid in, excepting therefrom the sums paid for real estate, the stock held by the state, and by any incorporated literary or charitable institution—and the town or ward in which is the principal office of such company, or if there be no such office, the town or ward in which its operations are conducted or in which it is liable to be taxed.

If such statements be not so furnished within thirty days after the time specified the company forfeits to the state, for each omission, \$250, recoverable, at the instance of the comptroller, by the attorney general. But, if such company when prosecuted, pay the costs of prosecution, furnish such statement, and satisfy the comptroller that the omission was not wilful he may discontinue suit.

The assessors enter such companies and their property and the property of all other incorporated companies liable to taxation, on their assessment rolls—inserting, in the first column, the name of the company, and under it the capital stock paid, or secured to be paid, the amount paid for its real estate, wherever situate, and the amount of its stock, if any, belonging to the state and to incorporate literary and charitable institutions; in the second, the quantity of its real estate within the town or ward; in the third, the value of such estate estimated as in other cases; in the fourth, the capital stock of every incorporated company, (manufacturing, turnpike, and marine insurance companies excepted) paid or secured to be paid; deducting the sums paid for its real estate, wherever situate, and the stock if any belonging to the state or to incorporated literary and charitable institutions.

The assessors, also, insert in such fourth column, the cash value of the stock of all manufacturing and turnpike corporations, as contained by sales thereof, or otherwise, deducting the items above specified, which value, with the value of the real estate of such corporations constitute the amount, on which the tax of such corporations is levied. The provisions for ascertaining the value of taxable property, are applicable to all taxable corporations, and the required affidavit is made by the president, secretary, or other proper officer.

But if such officer show satisfactorily, to the board of supervisors, at their an-

nual meeting, within two days from the commencement thereof, by affidavit, to be filed with their clerk, that such company receives no profits or income, it is exempted from taxation, and its name is stricken from the assessment roll. But, the assessment of every stock corporation, authorised to make dividends upon its capital, from which no such affidavit is received, is conclusive evidence, that such corporation is liable to taxation and duly assessed.

The capital stock of such company taxable is assessed and taxed, as other real and personal estate, unless the company be entitled to, and do, commute therefor; when no tax is imposed, thereon, by the supervisors.

Companies employed wholly or principally in manufacturing, and marine insurance, companies, whose net annual income does not exceed five per cent, on the capital paid or secured to be paid, may commute for taxes, by paying to the proper county treasurer, five per cent. upon the net income of the preceding year. Any turnpike, bridge or canal company, whose net annual income exceeds not five per cent. on such capital, is exempted from taxation.

To entitle the company to such exemption, the president or secretary, or some two of its officers make affidavit to be delivered to the assessors, at the time of making the assessments, stating the capital stock paid or secured to be paid, the income and profits and total expenditures of the preceding year.

The president or other proper officer of the company, electing to commute, makes affidavit of the amount of such net income, and files it with the clerk of the supervisors, at their annual meeting within two days from the commencement thereof, with the receipt of the county treasurer for the proper commutation, whereupon the supervisors omit to tax the property of the company.

The amount of taxes on taxable incorporated companies, not commuting is set down by the supervisors in the fifth column of the corrected assessment roll and forms part of the moneys collectable by the collector.

The supervisors transmit to the comptroller, with the aggregate valuations, of the estates in their county—a statement—of the several taxable corporations of their county—of the amount of capital stock of each, paid or secured to be paid—of the amount of the real and personal property of each as put down by the assessors or by them—and the amount of taxes assessed on each: and where there is no such company in their county, certify the fact to the comptroller.

The collector demands the tax on incorporated companies from the president or other proper officer, and if not paid proceeds to collect the same, as in other cases, subject to like penalties for non-payment of the moneys collected by him; and his receipt is evidence of the payment of such tax.

Such tax is paid from the funds of the company and is rateably deducted from the dividends of the stockholders whose stock is taxed, or is charged upon such stock, if no dividends be afterwards declared.

If the collector cannot collect such tax, he returns it to the county treasurer, making affidavit before him, or other proper officer, that he has demanded the same of the president or proper officer, who refused payment, or that he had not been able to make such demand, and that the company had no personal property on which he could levy the tax. The county treasurer certifies such facts to the comptroller, who credits him with the amount of such tax, as in cases of tax on lands of non residents; and furnishes, the attorney general with the name of such company and the amount due from it; who thereupon files a bill in chancery against it for the discovery and sequestration of its property; and may also sue for the same with costs in any court of record.

The chancellor, on filing the bill or the answer, orders such part of the property of the company to be sequestered, as may be necessary to pay such taxes and costs of suit; and may also, at his discretion enjoin such company, and its officers from further proceedings under its act of incorporation and direct such other proceedings as he deems necessary to compel such payment.

9. The clerks of the cities, and of the several towns, before the first of October, annually, certify to the supervisors the names of the respective assessors and collectors.

The supervisors, at every annual meeting transmit to the comptroller, the names and abodes of the respective town clerks and assessors, who have failed to perform their duties relating to taxes; whereupon he gives notice to the district

attorneys of the proper counties, that, they may prosecute the delinquents for the penalties incurred by them.

The bond, mortgage, note, contract, or other demand belonging to a non resident of the state, sent or deposited here for collection, is exempt, from taxation, and the agent of the owner may have it deducted from his assessment, making affidavit, before the assessors when reviewing their assessment, that such property belongs to such owner; specifying therein his name and residence.

The occupant or tenant of any real estate paying the tax thereon, when another ought to pay such tax or part thereof, may recover by action or retain from the rent, the amount which such person should have paid.

Losses sustained—by the default of a collector are chargeable upon his proper town or ward: by the default of a treasurer, upon his proper county: and the several boards of supervisors add such losses to the next year's taxes of the town or county.

If, having received imperfect descriptions of the lands of non residents, the comptroller apprehend that imperfect returns may again be made, he may give notice to the board of supervisors of the proper county, at their annual meeting, specifying the towns, the returns from which may require correction. Whereupon, the supervisors direct the assessors and collector of the proper town, to meet, therein, at a designated place, within 30 days of the expiration of the time when the collectors make their returns to the county treasurers.

The collectors then, and there, specify to the assessors, the nonresident property, and the assessors arrange the same according to law, and examine the descriptions thereof, correcting the same conformably to the instructions of the comptroller; and the collector returns the lots so arranged, and described, to the county treasurer.

The certificate or conveyance of the comptroller, made pursuant to the laws relative to taxes, may be recorded with like manner and effect, as a deed duly acknowledged.

Sales of land for road taxes are conducted in the manner, and the owners may redeem within the time, and on the same conditions, as herein before described.

The comptroller may, at discretion, transmit forms of assessment rolls and returns of unpaid taxes, to the county treasurers, with instructions for enforcing the uniform and proper execution of the laws relating to taxes; and such as are intended for the assessors are distributed by the treasurers, among the respective town clerks, to be delivered to the assessors; and the treasurer, also, transmits a copy thereof to each assessor in any city of his county.

The comptroller, when necessary, prints at the expense of the state, such number (of the laws relating to taxes) as suffices to furnish one to each county treasurer, supervisor, town clerk, assessor, and collector, in the state; and transmits a sufficient number to each county treasurer, for his county; who sends at the county expense to each town clerk therein, five copies, to be distributed among the officers entitled thereto; and delivers one copy to each assessor, and collector in every city, in his county.

Any officer concerned in the execution of the laws relating to taxation, wilfully neglecting or refusing to perform the duties assigned to him, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may, on conviction, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Every city not divided into wards, for the purpose of choosing supervisors and assessors, is deemed a town under the laws relative to taxation.

10. The assessors, before the 1st of June, in each year, ascertain the debts of the description above mentioned, owing by the inhabitants of the several towns, and wards, to nonresidents of the state, and in a preparatory assessment roll, state such property in four separate columns;

In the first, the names of the creditors to whom such debts are owing: in the second, the names of their agents, and their residence: in the third, the amount of every such debt owing to such creditor: in the fourth, the names of the debtors, and the town, and county of their residence.

To that end, the assessors are permitted, without charge, to inspect the books kept by the clerk of the county, or in the city of New York, in which mortgages, or contracts for the sale of land are recorded; and to inspect all unrecorded mort-

gages, and contracts left with the clerk, or register, and to take such extracts as they deem necessary.

The assessor may administer an oath to any person, to make true answer touching the premises; except where a list of debts has been furnished by the agent of any nonresident creditor, according to law.

When the assessors have completed their preparatory rolls, and on, or before, the 1st of July in each year, they deliver a certified copy to the treasurer of their county.

If there reside in any county, an agent of any nonresident, having such debts owing to him, he, on or before the first of June in each year, furnishes to the county treasurer, an accurate list of such debts as were owing, on the first day of January preceding, to his principal by any inhabitants of this state, arranging such list according to the town and county of the residence of the debtor; specifying therein, the name of each debtor, the town, and county in which he resides, and the amount owing by him; certified by the oath of such agent, before any commissioner of deeds, or justice of the peace.

Such agent failing to furnish such list, forfeits five hundred dollars to the use of the county in which he resides; to be sued for, by the treasurer, and recovered upon proof that the principal had such debts owing to him, by the inhabitants of this state, known to the agent.

The county treasurer, on receipt of the statements of the assessor, immediately, makes out from them, and the lists received by him, from the agents of nonresidents, a list of the debts owing to nonresidents, by inhabitants of any other county than that of such treasurer, for each county in which any such debtor resides. Such lists certified by such treasurer, to be correct abstracts from the statements, and lists furnished to him, are transmitted on, or before, the fifteenth day of July, in each year, by mail, to the county treasurer, of such other county.

Every county treasurer receiving such abstracts prepares therefrom, and from the preparatory assessment rolls furnished by the assessors of his county and the lists furnished by the agents of nonresidents, a list of all debts owing to nonresidents, by the inhabitants of any town of his county, for each town in which such debtors reside. Such lists, certified by the treasurer, to be correct abstracts from the document furnished to him, are transmitted on, or before, the tenth day of August in each year, to the assessor of the respective towns.

From such lists the assessors correct, and complete their assessment rolls; entering the debts owing to nonresidents, by any inhabitants of their town, or ward under the name of the respective nonresident creditors, and the amount owing by each debtor, in a separate line.

At the meeting of the assessors to correct their rolls, any creditor named therein, or his agent, may by affidavit, or other proof, show, that error exists therein, or that a part of any debt therein stated is desperate; and the assessors alter the rolls according to the facts; but no reduction of any debt, is made at the instance of any nonresident creditor, whose agent has not furnished the list required of him.

The assessment rolls completed, are laid before the board of supervisors, who proceed as prescribed by law, to assess the taxes to be raised for town and county purposes.

If the treasurer or assessor do not receive in due season, such list or statement, he applies to the treasurer or assessor whose duty it was to furnish it, for a duplicate, who is required to supply it; and if such duplicate be obtained after the assessment rolls are completed by the assessors and delivered to the supervisor, the supervisor may correct such rolls according to the fact, contained in the duplicate before the taxes are assessed.

The tax on any debt due to a nonresident, may be paid by the debtor and set off against the claim of the creditor.

If not paid by the debtor, the collector levies it by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the nonresident creditor within his town.

When it appears by the return of the collector to a county treasurer, that any such tax remains unpaid, the treasurer issues his warrant to the sheriff of any county in the state, where any real or personal estate of such nonresident may be found, commanding him, to levy thereon the amount as specified in a schedule annexed to the warrant, together with one dollar for issuing such warrant and to

return the money collected by virtue thereof, except the sheriff's fees, by a day specified, not less than sixty days from the date of the warrant.

The taxes upon several debts to the same nonresident are included in one warrant; and the taxes upon several debts owing to different nonresidents may be included in the same warrant; and in the latter case, the sheriff levies the sum specified in the schedule annexed, upon property of the nonresidents, respectively, with fifty cents, upon each, for the expense of the warrant.

The warrant is a lien upon the real and personal estate of the nonresidents against whom it is issued, from the time an actual levy is made; and the sheriff proceeds, in all respects, as in executions issued by a county clerk upon judgments rendered by a justice of the peace, and the same fees are collected in the same manner; and he, on misfeasance or nonfeasance may be proceeded against in the supreme court, as on execution therefrom.

If the warrant be returned unsatisfied, in twwhole or in part, the county treasurer under direction of the board of supervisors may file a bill in his name of office, in chancery, whatever may be the amount so remaining unsatisfied, against such nonresident and his agents and others having the care or possession of any property of such nonresident, for discovery and sequestration.

On filing the bill, or on the answer or upon such bill being taken as confessed or the allegation established, the court orders such property of the nonresident to be sequestered, as may be necessary, for satisfying such taxes with the costs; and directs such other proceedings as may be necessary to compel payment.

The treasurers of several counties may, under direction of their respective boards of supervisors, unite in one bill, against the same party for the collection of such taxes.

Where nonresidents, parties to any such bill, have a known agent residing in the state, for the sale of their land or receiving the purchase money, the court of chancery may order that the service of the subpoena upon such agent shall entitle the claimant to an order for the principal to appear and answer.

The expenses of county treasurers and such compensation as their board of supervisors allow for their services in the premises are county charges; and the expenses for the services of assessors are town charges.

Whenever it appears to the assessors of any town, by the oath of any inhabitant of this state, or other proof, that, any debts due to such inhabitant, by a resident in any other state, are actually taxed in such state within twelve months preceding, such assessors deduct the amount of such debts from the personal estate of such inhabitants.

The 1st table, A, annexed, shows the total value of taxable estate, real and personal in each county; and the 2d, B, the value of the real and personal estate of corporations liable to taxation.

(A)

11.—Statement of the aggregate valuations of Real and Personal estate, in the several counties of this State: Also, the number of acres of land assessed in each county, the amount of Town and County expenses, and the rate of taxation on each dollar of the assessed valuation, for 1835.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal estate.	Amount of non-resident debts.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount of county taxes.	Amount of town taxes.	Rate of county and town tax upon \$1 of valuation.
								m's. fr.
Albany,	297,351	\$9,050,370	\$4,440,536	\$34,419	\$13,525,325	\$41,000 07	\$47,398 72	6.100
Alleghany,	752,380	2,414,359	100,989	216,603	2,731,951	12,147 22	12,228 87	
Broome,	401,404	1,752,627	268,515	21,467	2,042,009	7,146 99	4,035 70	5.640
Cattaraugus,	788,305	1,439,725	29,968	124,345	1,594,038	9,834 22	11,849 73	14.200
Cayuga,	414,678	3,516,028	927,146		4,443,174	17,706 42	5,980 65	
Chautauque,	650,620	2,948,159	208,878	550,245	3,707,282	15,086 70	11,659 70	8.000
Chenango,	248,561	3,299,660	515,392		3,815,392	6,854 73	8,440 18	4.450
Clinton,	396,800	1,359,950	68,150		1,428,100	8,060 55	5,525 38	15.000
Columbia,	399,500	8,469,876	1,800,094		10,275,970			
Cortland,	299,000	2,014,093	298,507		2,312,600	5,451 80	5,205 36	4.800
Delaware,	847,692	2,858,990	303,387	37,673	3,200,050	6,004 03	6,763 75	4.360
Dutchess,	485,257	13,767,484	4,005,183		17,792,667	28,783 09	10,852 92	2.300
Erie,	560,566	5,938,400	2,640,187	232,040	8,810,627	23,772 57	18,088 28	8.610
Essex,	744,002	1,383,602	167,986		1,551,585	7,175 43	5,567 86	8.860
Franklin,	977,388	862,000	59,709	2,600	924,309	5,999 96	6,302 30	14.500
Genesee,	625,280	8,839,263	647,678	549,688	10,036,629	20,420 36	13,576 09	
Greene,	359,586	2,719,831	607,117		3,326,948	12,626 73	6,504 76	6.360
Herkimer,	877,000	4,301,801	859,826		5,161,627	12,469 07		
Jefferson,	720,574	4,279,100	533,964	128,283	4,941,347	12,353 22	12,736 35	5.080
Kings,	26,954	28,020,644	3,920,288		31,940,932	28,280 00	39,090 93	1.500
Lewis,	718,265	1,402,793	188,529		1,591,322	3,932 72	5,902 78	7.917
Livingston,	316,251	4,865,524	521,915	206,020	5,593,459	8,708 55	7,676 47	3.000
Madison,	377,309	4,392,497	601,745		4,994,242	11,018 69	7,414 83	3.690
Monroe,	392,982	8,965,694	1,213,630	211,421	10,390,745	24,163 10	12,596 88	4.220
Montgomery,	1,227,712	3,578,807	674,899	6,252	4,259,958	19,289 66	13,023 00	
New York,	14,000	143,732,425	74,991,278		218,723,703			
Niagara,	308,662	4,733,924	211,810	307,475	5,253,209	10,123 60	6,192 96	4.118
Oneida,	704,740	9,176,167	1,926,901	19,301	11,122,969	22,930 00	15,143 38	4.340
Onondaga,	455,100	9,427,938	1,162,036	20,716	10,610,690	23,094 00	18,009 55	4.012
Ontario,	305,111	11,386,629	1,784,401	32,251	13,203,281	17,850 00	10,035 70	1.810
Orange,	525,042	8,567,133	1,661,436		10,228,569	20,000 00	11,282 66	3.200
Orleans,	238,154	4,178,166	259,658	246,696	4,684,520	9,283 70	6,534 16	3.900
Oswego,	560,978	4,308,000	432,020	15,196	4,755,216	12,775 25	12,852 68	5.530
Otsego,	589,302	4,788,285	1,009,714	47,718	5,845,717	10,967 11	8,659 62	3.500
Putnam,	135,352	1,970,901	364,835		2,335,736	3,150 00	1,961 54	2.297
Queens,	137,178	6,531,850	2,438,650		8,970,500	5,897 30	6,601 67	1.700
Rensselaer,	400,106	7,070,537	3,350,957		10,421,494	32,000 00	8,909 39	
Richmond,	28,072	800,783	95,917		896,700	2,053 00	1,914 03	4.380
Rockland,	96,418	1,504,214	354,287		1,858,501	2,840 50	4,682 53	4.600
Saratoga,	502,077	5,405,468	970,662		6,376,130	12,800 00	7,814 72	3.750
Schenectady,	119,494	1,815,626	578,222		2,393,245	8,650 00	5,671 21	5.900
Schoharie,	353,279	1,990,000	188,344		2,178,300	4,365 61	4,564 98	
Seneca,	197,550	3,631,046	732,995	13,971	4,377,012	6,531 03	11,149 46	2.750
*St. L'ence,	1,738,500	2,483,426	79,546		2,562,972			
Steuben,	897,000	2,839,180	263,019	264,234	3,366,433	13,553 97	11,446 08	8.091
Suffolk,	379,736	4,141,125	927,722		5,068,847	3,379 22	7,890 93	2.000
Sullivan,	587,000	1,196,136	58,894		1,255,030	4,651 80	4,127 84	7.000
Tioga,	625,111	2,678,381	454,696	111,689	3,244,766	7,410 83	7,256 94	5.200
Tompkins,	371,400	3,002,450	612,349		3,614,799	7,753 96	2,207 54	2.940
Ulster,	645,369	4,457,240	611,130		5,068,370	16,100 00	13,219 10	5.630
Warren,	513,290	889,398	43,452	8,914	941,764	4,713 83	3,342 49	8.700
Washington,	486,083	4,974,345	886,981	2,028	5,863,354	14,633 38	9,265 94	4.105
Wayne,	375,576	3,393,465	234,000	376,050	4,003,515	8,000 00	7,668 26	
Westchester,	280,432	7,768,979	2,324,693		10,093,672	15,026 08	7,967 73	2.200
Yates,	204,104	2,005,922	284,394		2,339,449	9,500 00	4,000 75	6.116
	26,995,638	403,309,813	124,620,823	3,787,895	531,718,531	657,680 80	499,407 26	5.123

* Estimate.

† No return.

NOTE.—This table is compiled partly, from actual returns made in 1835-6, by the county clerks, partly from returns of preceding years, and from estimate; and in some cases, the area is given from the returns to the census of 1825. The amount of non-resident debts, is in many instances included in the return of personal estate, is a much larger sum than appears by the table, and is principally due for land.

(B)

12.—Assessed values of Real and Personal Estate, of Corporations liable to tax, in the several Counties, in 1834.

COUNTIES.	No. of Companies.	Real Estate.	Total amount of stock and real estate.	Capital exempt.
Albany, . . .	14	982,254 72	3,627,290 00	63,183 00
Broome, . . .	3	8,650 00	118,000 00	
Cayuga, . . .	4	49,221 80	553,850 00	7,500 00
Chautauque, . . .	1	6,098 86	100,000 00	
Chenango, . . .	3	29,544 00	200,000 00	
Columbia, . . .	6	20,160 00	549,000 00	
Dutchess, . . .	10	15,762 12	794,500 00	
Delaware, . . .	2	.	3,000 00	
Essex, . . .	3	22,779 28	311,000 00	
Erie, . . .	5	1,379 40	658,575 00	
Greene, . . .	8	25,152 39	297,422 89	
Herkimer, . . .	2	16,100 84	225,000 00	
Jefferson, . . .	6	13,902 00	437,792 00	
Kings, . . .	7	19,633 58	782,600 00	
Livingston, . . .	1	2,000 00	100,000 00	
Monroe, . . .	3	77,428 44	620,000 00	250 00
Montgomery, . . .	4	.	125,980 00	
Madison, . . .	2	6,850 40	121,600 00	
New York, . . .	60	1,749,692 39	33,938,850 00	488,975 00
Niagara, . . .	1	8,000 00	100,000 00	
Oswego, . . .	7	19,940 00	348,999 50	
Oneida, . . .	9	82,080 91	1,347,000 00	720 00
Ontario, . . .	2	55,285 19	900,000 00	
Orange, . . .	9	76,059 17	873,955 65	
Onondaga, . . .	5	6,742 61	427,000 00	
Orleans, . . .	1	.	200,000 00	
Otsego, . . .	8	40,541 93	454,955 00	
Putnam, . . .	2	12,500 00	11,987 50	
Queens, . . .	6	11,246 72	226,960 00	
Rensselaer, . . .	17	126,674 79	1,883,821 83	11,500 00
Rockland, . . .	1	147,485 00	1,613 00	
Saratoga, . . .	7	31,887 00	542,018 59	
St. Lawrence, . . .	2	6,603 21	145,000 00	
Schenectady, . . .	5	52,139 35	477,130 00	60,400 00
Seneca, . . .	1	.	200,000 00	
Sullivan, . . .	1	.	14,550 00	
Schoharie, . . .	4	.	52,352 00	
Tioga, . . .	3	.	213,218 37	
Tompkins, . . .	1	9,606 30	200,000 00	
Ulster, . . .	6	126,119 86	255,724 48	
Washington, . . .	3	1,700 00	110,674 00	
Wayne, . . .	2	6,844 95	102,500 00	
Westchester, . . .	3	8,249 32	245,000 00	
Yates, . . .	1	6,811 25	100,000 00	
	251	\$3,882,857 78	\$52,998,919 81	\$632,528 00
Deduct amount exempt, . . .			632,528 00	
Total taxable, . . .			\$52,366,391 81	

13. The following is a brief historical outline of taxation in this state, for state purposes.

"At the first session of the legislature under the old constitution, in 1778, a tax of three pence upon the pound was levied upon real property, and one penny half penny upon personal property; and £ 50, in addition, upon each person who by his trade or occupation had gained £ 1000, during the year preceding the assessment.

"In 1779, a tax was laid of one shilling on the pound of improved lands, and six pence upon the pound of personal estate, to be received, if paid within a certain time, in the depreciated continental currency. In the same year, an act was passed requiring the several counties to furnish shoes and stockings for the army, amounting collectively to 2,500 pairs of stockings and 2,100 pairs of shoes. The inhabitants were also required to surrender for the use of the army, one-eighth of the wheat and peas held by them respectively, beyond the quantity necessary for their own use, and to deliver the same according to the direction of the commissary general, at any place within twelve miles of the owner's residence, and to receive certificates therefor at the rate of \$16 a bushel for wheat, which certificates were receivable in payment for taxes.

"In 1780, an act was passed to raise five millions of dollars, by two assessments. In making these assessments, the supervisors and justices were allowed 12 dollars per day, and in the same year the members of the legislature were allowed 24 dollars per day. To aid the Congress of the United States in taking out of circulation the continental bills, a further tax of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars was laid, to be paid at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar for each forty dollars of the assessment. In the same year, an act was passed by Congress for a new emission of bills of credit, each state having its quota assigned to it for redemption. The act of congress attributes the depreciation of the continental money to the fact, that "the bills were wanting specific funds to rest on for their redemption." The legislature, therefore, to preserve the credit of the new emission, passed an act pledging certain forfeited estates, for the redemption of this state's quota of the bills of credit issued in 1780; and the act also pledged the legislature to levy taxes and to receive in payment of such taxes, only gold and silver, or the bills for the redemption of which the pledge was given. In addition to all this, the act contained the following clause: "And that the legislature will make reasonable provision for redeeming a proportional part of the quotas of the said new bills, of such other states as may, by the events of war, be rendered incapable to redeem their respective quotas." In October, 1780, a tax of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was laid, to be paid in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit.

"In 1783, an act was passed to raise forty-two thousand one hundred pounds in specie. In 1784, one hundred thousand pounds were levied upon the southern counties, and paid into the treasury, to equalise the burthens which had been borne by the middle, northern and western counties, and from which the southern counties had been exempted. In 1786, a tax of fifty thousand pounds was laid upon the state generally."

Taxes were also laid in 1787 and 1788, requiring, as did the preceding acts, a specific quota from each county.

"In 1799, a mill tax was levied, producing \$90,718 19, from which \$49,622 50 were distributed to the common schools; this tax was continued in 1800 and 1801. In 1814, to meet the expenses of the war, a tax of 2 mills on the dollar was imposed for the years 1815 and 1816, and was continued in 1817, with the view of reimbursing the treasury, for the direct tax paid to the United States. In 1818, the tax was reduced to one mill, at which it continued until 1824, when it was reduced to half a mill; and in 1826, was repealed. Since that period no state tax has been levied."

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE MILITIA.

1. How constituted—Exempts. 2. Appointment to, and tenure of office—Adjutant General—Compensation—Commissary General—Compensation—Commissioned and Staff Officers—Non-commissioned Officers—Elections, by whom ordered—Resignations, how made. 3. Organisation, Uniform, and Discipline. 4. Organisation of the Staff Department. 5. Of Bands of Music. 6. Parades and Rendezvous. 7. Military Establishment, extent of. 8. Ordnance, Arms, &c. amount of.

1. THE militia is an arm of the executive power, consisting of—all able bodied, free white male resident citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, not exempted from duty.

The laws of the United States exempt certain of their officers, and the laws of this state exempt, the lieutenant governor, members of the legislature, and its officers, during its meeting, and fourteen days before and after; the secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller, treasurer, surveyor general, their deputies, and clerks; the chancellor, register, and assistant register of chancery; judges, clerks of the supreme, circuit, county and mayor's courts; surrogate and sheriff; ministers and preachers of the gospel, teachers in colleges, and teachers actually employed in academies and common schools; officers in the army of the United States; officers who have served in the militia of any one of the United States, or of this state, for four years; but not the latter, unless by resignation duly accepted, or other lawful manner, they be honourably discharged from their commissions:

Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of every uniform company, who, having uniformed and equipped himself, and served in such company, or having removed from its beat, or upon the disbandment thereof, in any other such company, making together such time as the whole service shall make fifteen years, after enrolment; except in cases of insurrection or invasion:

Persons actually employed by the year or season, on board any vessel, or in the merchant service, or coasting trade of this state; all firemen attached to supply engines, and all other firemen belonging to any company, in any city or village, not exceeding twenty-four in number, attached to a fire engine, unless in cases otherwise provided; except in cases of war, insurrection, and invasion:

Every person actually employed by the year, month or season, in any blooming furnace, or glass factory—except in cases of insurrection or invasion:

Persons conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, on paying annually, four dollars.

2. The governor, commander in chief, with the consent of the senate appoints all major generals, brigade inspectors, chiefs of the staff departments, except the adjutant and commissary generals.

He appoints, without such consent, the adjutant general, his own aids, and military secretary. The adjutant general, when certified of the concurrence of the senate in the governor's nomination to a military office, records and issues the commission.

The commissary general is appointed by the legislature in the same manner as executive officers and holds his office for three years, unless removed by concurrent resolution. He does not enter upon office until he has taken the constitutional oath. His resignation is tendered to the legislature and filed with the secretary of state.

Company officers are chosen by their respective companies; field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier generals by the field officers of their respective brigades.

Staff officers are appointed by the commanding officers of their respective divisions, brigades, regiments, or separate battalions.

Commissioned officers are commissioned by the governor; are irremovable, unless by the senate on his recommendation, or by the decision of a court martial, pursuant to law.

Serjeant majors, quarter master serjeants, drum majors, fife and trumpet majors,

by the commanding officer of the regiment, or separate battalion, to which they belong, by warrant under his hand, and during his pleasure.

When the office of brigadier general is vacant, the commander in chief orders an election, designating a major general, or other proper officer, to preside thereat; who notifies the proper electors of the time and place, pursuant to law.

When a field office is vacant, the commanding officer of the brigade gives like notice to the commissioned officers of the proper regiment, or separate battalion, of the time and place of the election to fill the vacancy.

When a company commissioned office is vacant, the commanding officer of the proper regiment or separate battalion gives like notice of the time and place of election.

§ The commanding officer of the respective brigades transmits the names of persons elected or appointed and accepting office therein, to the commander in chief, that commissions may be issued.

Persons aggrieved by proceedings at an election for commissioned officers may appeal, if for a brigadier general, to the commander in chief; and in other cases, to the commanding officer of the proper brigade; who determines on the legality of the election, and if illegal, orders another without delay. An appeal lies from the commander of brigade to the commander in chief, who orders a new election, if necessary.

The commander in chief makes such rules touching elections and appeals, as he deems proper to give full effect to the provisions of the constitution and laws.

Every commissioned officer, before entering on duty, takes and subscribes the constitutional oath, before a judge of some court of record, county clerk, commissioner of affidavits, or some general, or field officer, who has previously taken it; who endorses a certificate of the oath upon the commission. The oath is administered and endorsed without fee.

A company or troop may at any meeting elect a non-commissioned officer to fill a vacancy; the commanding officer presiding and certifying the name of the elected to the commander of the regiment or separate battalion, to which he belongs; who decides on the legality of the election, and issues the warrant.

Commandants of companies or troops call a special meeting thereof, when necessary, for an election of non-commissioned officers.

A majority of the voters present is necessary for a choice of brigadier general; in other cases a plurality suffices.

The commanding officers of brigades, respectively, accept the resignations of their commissioned officers; but the resignation of a captain and subaltern must be first approved by the commander of the proper regiment; on accepting any resignation, he notifies the commander of such regiment thereof; and in case of a subaltern, also, the commandant of his company.

The commander in chief accepts such resignations as the commander of brigade may not accept; and may receive the resignation of any officer, which the commander of brigade refuses; and on acceptance, orders an election to fill the vacancy.

Every officer removing from the bounds of his command, unless it be in a city, or being absent therefrom twelve months, without leave from his commanding officer, vacates his office; and a new election is holden without delay.

By the constitution the legislature is empowered, in case the mode of election and appointment of the militia officers therein directed, be not found conducive to the improvement of the militia, to abolish it, and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house, shall concur therein.

3. The militia are distributed in divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, and companies, which, subject to the laws of the United States, the commander in chief may arrange, alter, divide, annex, and consolidate. He may transform any part of the cavalry to light artillery armed and equipped as cavalry, and liable to duty as such, or as light artillery, as he may direct.

The commander of each brigade, with approbation of the commander of his division, may divide, annex, or alter the bounds of his regiments or separate battalions; and in alterations, the part containing the major part of the companies of any regiment, retains its name, number, and rank. Such alterations are communicated to the commander in chief and remain until he shall otherwise direct.

Officers rendered supernumerary by any consolidation or alteration of regiments, &c., are deemed to have resigned, unless they notify the commander of the brigade of their intention to retain rank, within 30 days after publication of such change in general orders. Supernumeraries equip themselves and attend the parades and drills of the officers and non commissioned officers.

When 40 militia form a troop of cavalry or company of riflemen, grenadiers, light infantry, artillery or light artillery, and with the consent of the commander of the proper brigade apply to the commander in chief to be organised as such, he may so organise them, commissioning the officers designated by a majority of the applicants. But no artillery company is thus organised, unless the commissary general have a proper piece of artillery and its equipage to deliver them.

Every such troop or company, not having at any annual review, at least, 40 privates mounted, or armed and equipped, is reported immediately by the inspector to the commander of brigade; and the inspector requires proof that such number belong to it, and such commander disbands the company reported as deficient, unless he believe that, it will have 40 such privates at the next succeeding inspection. But if, at the next inspection, it have not, absent and present, such number, it is without delay disbanded.

Companies of riflemen, not formed into separate battalions or regiments are deemed part of the regiments or separate battalions of infantry, in whose bounds they are. Regiments and separate battalions of riflemen, cavalry, artillery or light artillery not formed into brigades are considered part of the brigade of infantry, in whose bounds the commandants, respectively, reside.

No non commissioned officer of any such troop or company may leave it to serve as a fireman; nor enlist in any other, without the written assent of the commandant of that, to which he belongs, unless he have removed from its beat.

The commandant of every uniform corps returns, without delay, all persons enlisted therein and duly equipped, to the commandants of infantry companies within whose beats such persons respectively reside, specifying the date of enlistment; that they may be stricken from the infantry rolls, upon which they are retained unless named in such return, and are liable to duty in the infantry, though so enlisted.

The commandant of such corps, discharging an able bodied man, gives notice thereof, in writing to the commandant, of the infantry company in whose beat such man resides.

The provisions of the two last paragraphs do not extend to the city and county of New York.

No person under 21 years of age, may enlist in a uniform corps, without the consent of his parent, guardian, master or mistress.

The uniform of the infantry is that established by the United States, that of other corps, for which provision is not made by the laws, such as the commander in chief may direct.

The discipline and exercise conform to that of the army of the United States.

4. The commander in chief may have three aids, with the rank of colonel and a military secretary with rank of major; each major general, two aids with the rank of major; each brigadier, one, with the rank of captain.

The adjutant general ranks as brigadier: in his department, there is, to each division, an inspector, with rank of colonel; to each brigade, an inspector, serving also as brigade major, and ranking as major; to each regiment and separate battalion, an adjutant with rank of lieutenant. He has a compensation of \$1000 per annum, and is allowed a clerk with salary of \$400.

The quartermaster general also ranks as brigadier; in his department, are, to each division, a quartermaster, ranking as lieutenant colonel; to each brigade, a quartermaster, with rank of captain; to each regiment and separate battalion, a quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant.

The paymaster general has the rank of colonel; in his department, the paymaster of division ranks as major; of brigade, as captain; and of a regiment or separate battalion, as lieutenant.

The commissary general ranks as brigadier. He appoints so many military storekeepers for the arsenals, magazines, fortifications, and military stores, as he deems necessary, not exceeding one for each arsenal, and one for the fortifications, at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. His pay is \$700 per annum, houserent, &c.

In the hospital department, there are, a surgeon general ranking as colonel; to

each division, a hospital surgeon, as lieutenant colonel; to each brigade a hospital surgeon, as major; to each regiment a surgeon, as captain; and to each regiment and separate battalion, a surgeon's mate, as lieutenant; such rank, however, does not entitle the officer to promotion in the line, nor regulate his pay or rations in service.

There are to each regiment and separate battalion, one chaplain, two sergeant standard bearers, serjeant major quartermaster serjeant, drum major, and fife major, and of light artillery or cavalry, a trumpet major.

The judge advocate general has rank as brigadier; in his department, there is to each division and brigade a like officer; the former ranking as colonel, the latter as major.

The chief of each staff department, under direction of the commander in chief, commands his subordinates; from time to time issues orders and instructions for their government: and prepares and transmits all blank forms of returns, warrants, precepts and proceedings necessary, therein.

5. The commander of each regiment or separate battalion organises a band of musicians, not exceeding 16; and by warrant appoints the leader, to whose orders they are subject, under the command of such officer; who may require the whole or any part of the band to appear at any meeting of officers for military purposes and at the review and inspection of the regiment or battalion, and may disband it at pleasure.

6. The militia rendezvous, by companies, in their respective beats, on the 1st Monday of September, annually, at 9 o'clock A. M. for improvement in martial exercise: by regiments or separate battalions, once a year, between the 1st of September, and 15th of October, as the commandant of brigade directs, for inspection review and exercise; at such other times and places, by regiment, battalions, companies or troops, as may be directed by the proper authority, calling into service the whole or any part.

Uniform corps also so rendezvous, by companies, one other day, in each year, when and where their respective commandants direct.

Every non commissioned officer, musician or private, for non appearance when duly warned at a company parade, forfeits two dollars; at a regimental or battalion parade or rendezvous of officers, not less than three nor more than six dollars; and at a place of rendezvous when called into actual service not exceeding twelve, nor less than one month's pay: and every commissioned officer under the rank of colonel not more than 25, nor less than 2 dollars.

Due provision is made for additional parade of officers—and for such uniformed companies—for calling out the militia in case of insurrection or invasion—for the establishment and conduct of courts of inquiry and courts martial—for levying fines for non attendance at parade and for breach of other official duties—for the collection and application of fines and commutation money, &c. &c.

And special provisions are enacted, relative to the infantry of the city and county of New York—to the first and sixth brigades of New York state artillery, and the first brigade of light artillery—and also in relation to portions of the militia in other parts of the state.

7. The military establishment of New York consists of the commander in chief, and his staff, including the adjutant general, commissary general, judge advocate general, quartermaster general, surgeon general, paymaster general, three aids du camp, and military secretary; and by the returns of the adjutant general for 1836, of

	Divis- ions.	Bri- gades.	Regi- ments.	Squad- rons.	Battal- ions.	Compa- nies.	Total.
Horse Artillery, - - -		2	4	1	2	24	1,174
Cavalry, - - - -	3	7	29	2		114	7,317
Artillery, - - - -	4	10	38		3	195	11,698
Artillery attached to Infantry permanently, or for inspection,						50	3,108
Infantry, - - - -	30	60	269	2 8 22	6	2208	168,786
Light Infantry, - - -			8				
Riflemen, - - - -	2	5	22			146	
							192,083

The first division of cavalry has 4 brigades; the 2d and 3d, two brigades each. The number of regiments in the brigades, varies from two to seven.

The first and third divisions of artillery have each three brigades, and the second and fourth two brigades.

Each division of infantry, and 1st division of riflemen, has two brigades; the 2d division of riflemen, 3 brigades. The number of regiments to a brigade, varies from two to eight.

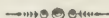
The division staff consists of, a major general, inspectors, quartermaster, judge advocate, paymaster, two aids du camp, and one hospital surgeon.

The brigade staff, of the brigadier general and the like subordinate officers, as in the division, except that there is but one aid du camp.

Of regiments, the field officers are, 1 colonel, 1 lt. colonel, and 1 major; the staff, has 1 adjutant, quartermaster, paymaster, surgeon, surgeon's mate, chaplain, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant; in the cavalry, a trumpet major; and in the artillery, infantry, and riflemen, a drum major, fife major, and leader of the band of music.

To each company there are, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, and 1 fifer or bugler.

8. Notice of the ordnance, arms, &c. will be found in the appendix.



CHAPTER VIII.

PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Quarantine and Local Provisions. 2. Historical notice of Legislative Provisions relating to the Practice of Medicine. 3. County Medical Societies—How formed—State Medical Society—Powers of the County and State Societies, in Granting Diplomas. 4. Qualification of Practitioner of Medicine. 5. Supervision of County Medical Societies over their Members. 6. Medical Colleges. 7. Number of Physicians.

1. Due provisions have been made by law for the preservation of the public health. Most of them are, from their nature local, embracing the quarantine system, applying to the sea ports of the state and districts in their vicinage, and are therefore omitted; whilst those of a general character are here noticed. These relate chiefly to the practice of medicine; against the abuse of which, legislative care has frequently been directed. Under the act of 1832, certain general provisions were enacted, with a view to protection against the ravages of the Asiatic cholera, which have been continued from year to year, but which, we believe, expired in April, 1836.

2. The practice of physic and surgery, in the city of New York, was first regulated June 10th, 1760; and afterwards, by an act of March, 1792. On the 23d of March, 1797, the first general regulation was adopted, authorising the chancellor, a judge of the supreme court or common pleas, or master in chancery, to license physicians, or surgeons, upon evidence of their having studied two years, &c., and the act of 1792 was repealed. The act of 1797 was amended in 1801, and 1803. In April, 1806, an act established medical societies in the state, and a general state medical society, and repealed the former act; and this act was adopted in the act of the 10th of April, 1813, the basis of the present system of regulations for medical practice.

3. The qualified physicians and surgeons, not less than five in number, in the several counties wherein no medical societies were then incorporated, were empowered to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer to hold office one year, and until others were elected; and thus to constitute bodies corporate and politic, by the name of the "Medical Society" of the counties in which they were respectively established. And the incorporation of such societies as then existed was recognised and confirmed.

The medical society of the state of New York was reincorporated, and consists of one member from each of the county societies, elected by ballot at their annual meeting, and a delegate from each medical college—to meet at the time and place appointed by the society—and being not less than fifteen in number, to choose by ballot, like officers as in the county societies, to serve for a like period.

All these societies were further empowered, respectively, to fix their anniversary

meetings; the county societies recording with the county clerk a copy of the proceedings of the first meeting; and the state society lodging a copy of such its proceedings, with the secretary of state. They may change the time of annual meeting as they deem convenient.

The members of the state society, from each of the four great districts, were continued in four classes, and one class from each district directed to go out of office annually—and the secretary, when the seat of a member became vacant, to notify the proper county society, that the vacancies may be supplied at the next meeting; upon the increase of its members, the society is empowered, at any annual meeting, to alter and vary the classes in such manner, that one-fourth of the members from each of the great districts, as near as may be, shall annually go out of office.

The county society is empowered to examine all students who present themselves—to give diplomas under the hand of the president and seal of the society, authorising the graduate to practice physic or surgery, or both—to appoint at their annual meeting, not less than three, nor more than five, censors for one year, and until others are chosen, to examine such students and report to the president. And if any student be aggrieved by the decision of such society he may offer himself for examination to the state society, which may grant him a diploma. That society annually elects not more than twelve, nor less than six, censors, any three of whom form a quorum for the examination of students.

The student, receiving a diploma from the state society, pays ten, and from the county societies five, dollars, to the respective presidents.

These societies have the usual corporate powers; the state society may hold real and personal property, not exceeding five thousand, and the county societies respectively, such property not exceeding one thousand dollars in value. Each society may impose upon its members the payment of a sum not exceeding three dollars, and upon each practising physician and surgeon in the county, a sum not exceeding one dollar a year, for procuring a medical library and apparatus, and the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany, &c.

The state medical society may elect, by ballot, at their annual meeting, eminent and respectable physicians and surgeons, residing in any part of the state, not exceeding two in any one year, as permanent members—receiving no compensation for their attendance from the funds of the society.

4. No person may practise physic or surgery in this state, unless he be above the age of 21 years, have a license or diploma, from one of the incorporated medical societies of the state, or the degree of doctor of medicine from the regents of the university, or from Geneva college, or have been authorised to practice by the laws of some other state or country, and have a diploma from some incorporated college of medicine therein; have filed a copy thereof with the clerk of the county where he resides, and exhibited to the medical society of that county satisfactory evidence that he has regularly studied physic and surgery, according to the requisition of the laws.

No diploma granted by any authority out of the state, to one who has pursued his studies in any medical school within the state, not incorporated and organised under its laws, confers upon him the right to practice within the state.

No student is admitted to examination by any medical society, until he have studied for the term of four years, with some physician or surgeon, duly authorised to practice. But if, after the age of 16 years, he have pursued any of the studies usual in the colleges of the state, the period during which he has pursued such studies, may be deducted from such term; and if he have, after such age, attended a complete course of all lectures delivered in an incorporated medical college of the state, or elsewhere, one year may be deducted from the term.

The physician with whom a student commences his studies, files a certificate with the president of the county medical society, to which he belongs, certifying that he has commenced his studies; and the term begins from the day on which the certificate is filed; and if the term be intended for less than four years, upon either of the above grounds, the president, on satisfactory proof that the reduction should be allowed, annexes to the certificate an order specifying the period, and directs the length of the term.

No person receives from the regents of the university a diploma of doctor of medicine, unless he have pursued the study of medical science, at least three

years, after the age of sixteen, with some physician and surgeon legally qualified, and after such age, have attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered in an incorporated medical college, and the last in the college by which he is recommended for his degree.

No student is admitted to examination by any county medical society, except of the county in which he pursued his medical studies for four months immediately preceding his examination; but if, during that period, he have attended the lectures in either of the incorporated medical colleges of the state, he may be examined and licensed, either by the medical society of the county in which is such college, or by that of the county in which he resided previously to such attendance.

No person having been examined and rejected by the censors of any county medical society, is admitted to examination before the censors of any other county society; but he may appeal from the decision of his examiners, to the medical society of the state. Nor may any person, who, upon an original examination or an appeal, has been rejected by the censors of the state medical society, be admitted to examination before any county medical society.

Any person not authorised, who for reward, practises physic or surgery, is incapable of recovering, by suit, any debt arising from such practice; and on conviction, for each offence, forfeits a sum not exceeding \$25, recoverable, with costs, before a justice of the county in which the penalty is incurred, by any one who will prosecute therefor, for the use of the poor. But this provision does not prevent any one from applying for the benefit of any sick person, any roots, barks, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States.

5. The president of every county medical society is directed to require, by notice in writing, every physician and surgeon within the county, not already admitted, within sixty days after service of such notice, to become a member; the service of such notice is made personally, on the party; and if he fail to become a member within such time, or within such further time as may be allowed by the president, under the regulations of the society, his license is forfeited, and he is subjected to the provisions and penalties applicable to unlicensed physicians, until upon special application, he be admitted.

If against any member of such society, there be preferred specific charges of gross ignorance or misconduct in his profession, or of immoral conduct, a special meeting is convoked, by ten days' previous notice in one or more newspapers of the county, to consider the accusation. If at such meeting, two-thirds of the members present, deem the charges well founded, the president, without delay, delivers a certified copy of the charges and vote thereon, to the district attorney, notifying the accused thereof—who forthwith is suspended from the practice of his profession, until the final disposition of the charges.

The district attorney serves a copy of the charges, without delay, on the accused, and notifies him at least 14 days before the hearing, of the time and place at which the judges of the court of common pleas will meet, for hearing and determining them; and he prosecutes the charges, and compels the attendance of such witnesses, as the president of the society, and the accused, may require. The judges, if on hearing the case they or a majority, be satisfied of the truth of the charges, make an order expelling the accused from the society and declaring him incapable of practice, within the state, or suspend him from practice within a limited period; if they deem the charges unfounded, the accused is restored to his rights as a practising physician and surgeon.

6. Among the appliances for the restoration and preservation of the public health, established or aided by the state, we may advert to the college of physicians and surgeons, in the city of New York, and the college of physicians and surgeons of the western district, at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, both under the jurisdiction of the regents of the university; the marine hospital, at Staten Island, established by the state 14th April, 1820;* the New York city hospital, richly

* The marine hospital is maintained by the contribution of \$1 50, from the master of every vessel from a foreign port, for himself and each cabin passenger, and for each steerage passenger, mate, sailor, or mariner, one dollar; and from the master of each coasting vessel, for each person on board, 25 cents—coasters from New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island, pay for one voyage only in each month. The fund thus raised, is amply sufficient to maintain the establishment.

endowed by state munificence, and its dependency, the lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale, founded on an annuity granted by the state, of \$10,000 per annum, until the year 1857.*

7. The number of practising physicians and surgeons in the state in 1835, was 2,659, distributed in the following manner:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Albany, - -	77	Lewis, - -	16	Saratoga, - -	54
Allegany, - -	32	Livingston, - -	44	Scheneectady, - -	15
Broome, - -	14	Madison, - -	62	Schoharie, - -	30
Cattaraugus, - -	16	Monroe, - -	84	Seneca, - -	25
Cayuga, - -	57	Montgomery, - -	45	St. Lawrence, - -	50
Chautauque, - -	56	New York, - -	530	Steuben, - -	30
Chenango, - -	53	Niagara, - -	35	Suffolk, - -	25
Clinton, - -	16	Oneida, - -	95	Sullivan, - -	11
Cortland, - -	21	Onondaga, - -	80	Tioga, - -	44
Delaware, - -	32	Ontario, - -	61	Tompkins, - -	49
Dutchess, - -	69	Orange, - -	48	Ulster, - -	36
Erie, - -	37	Orleans, - -	28	Warren, - -	16
Essex, - -	21	Oswego, - -	31	Washington, - -	75
Franklin, - -	22	Otsego, - -	52	Wayne, - -	46
Genesee, - -	59	Putnam, - -	16	Westchester, - -	34
Greene, - -	30	Queens, - -	28	Yates, - -	32
Herkimer, - -	45	Rensselaer, - -	57		
Jefferson, - -	64	Richmond, - -	7	Total, - -	2,659
Kings, - -	30	Rockland, - -	8		



CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Efforts of the Dutch Administration.
2. Of the British Administration.
3. Early Efforts of the State Government—Columbia College—University.
4. Foundation of the State Common Schools—Common School Fund—Progress of the System.
5. The University—how Constituted—its Powers and Duties.
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9. Table of the Academies under the Supervision of the Regents.
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12. Commissioners—their Duties.
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19. Condition of the Common Schools in the State, in 1836.
20. Tabular view of their Progress from 1816.
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23. Religious Instruction an Essential Part of Public Education.
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30. Universalists.
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33. Quakers.
34. Summary of Churches—Ministers and Members of the Principal Religious Sects.
35. View of the Cost of Religious Instruction.
36. Newspapers in the State.
37. Revised Laws.

1. New York, in common with almost every state of the Union, may boast that, immediately upon its settlement, upon the first relaxation of the labour indispensable to existence—its founders, gave earnest attention to the means of education. And how could it be otherwise? The truth of the aphorism, that "*knowledge is power*," was felt, not less in the creation, than in the government of states; and as the leaders of the primitive colonists were always of the enterprising classes of

* The legislature in 1836, established a hospital for the insane poor—a class of unfortunates unhappily very numerous in the state. This asylum will be commensurate with the public want, and will be conducted under all the light which science and humanity have shed upon the treatment of mental diseases.

their age, so they were among the educated and intelligent; and consequently duly appreciated, the profits and the luxury of letters. And whether the motive of colonisation were planting, commerce, avoidance of persecution or pursuit of ambition, religion and education, were its adjuncts.

So early as 1619, the Dutch had founded a church. In 1650, we find a notice on the records, of a schoolmaster having been sent from Holland; in 1652, of a public school being established in New Amsterdam; in 1658, of a Latin school, opened under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Drusius; and in 1659, of the appointment of Alexander Carolus Curtius as Latin schoolmaster. This progress shows, that, efforts for intellectual cultivation, commensurate with the means of the inhabitants were making by the Dutch, which would doubtless have expanded, with the growth of population, wealth and security.

2. Under the sanction of the English government, in 1687, a Latin school was opened in the city; but the teacher being supposed a Jesuit, was not encouraged. In the interior, however, there was a lamentable deficiency of means for elementary instruction; and the jealousy of the Stuarts prohibited teachers from England, without license from the bishop of London, or a school to be kept by any person, without permission of the governor. The attempts of the latter to enforce this prohibition, were always odious to, and were sometimes resisted by, the people.

The first legislative enactment relative to education, was of the 27th November, 1702, providing for the establishment of a grammar school, and appropriating £50 per annum, for the maintenance of a teacher, during seven years. It was not renewed, in consequence of the misapplication of the fund, probably by the profligate Cornbury. The next act, 1732, was passed "to encourage a public school in the city and county of New York, for teaching Latin, Greek, and mathematics;" and established a *free school* for five years under the charge of Mr. Malcom; assigning for its support £40 annually. For this consideration, twenty scholars were to be taught; ten from New York and two from Albany, selected by the city corporations, and one from each of the eight other counties chosen by the courts of general sessions. The act was suffered to expire, but the school was continued and was the germ of Columbia College.

Between 1746, and 1756, several acts authorised the raising of moneys by lottery for founding a college in New York; and one in the latter year made appropriations to that object. Under a charter of 31st October, 1754, King's College was opened. No other provision for education appears to have been made by the colonial legislature.

3. But, upon the restoration of peace and establishment of the state government, public feeling was immediately awakened to this most interesting subject. An act of 1st May, 1784, substituted, the name of "*Columbia*," for that of "*King's*" college; and established the governmental corporation, "*The University of New York*."

The Regents of the University judiciously nourished the holy flame which had been lighted. In 1789, when provision was made for disposing of the public domain in the northern and western parts of the state, lands were specially set apart in the several townships, for the promotion of literature and the support of common schools and religious institutions. These known as "gospel and school lots," with other tracts for like purposes, are under the superintendence of trustees, chosen annually by the electors of the respective towns, who direct the application of the funds; and though long unproductive, a large revenue is now derived from them.

In 1790, the regents were authorised to apply the proceeds of certain lands to the advancement of science and literature, in the institutions under their care. The income from this appropriation was increased in 1792, by a grant of £1500, per annum, for five years. The fund was employed in the tuition of indigent young men, the maintenance of teachers, and the purchase of philosophical apparatus and scientific books, then procurable from Europe only. At the same time, much attention was given to elevate the standard of education, and the Regents were soon enabled to congratulate the legislature on the improvement and prosperity of these institutions.

4. But their efforts did not terminate here. In their report for the year 1793, they suggested "the numerous advantages which would accrue from the institution of schools, in various parts of the state, for instructing children, in the

lower branches of education." They renewed their instances in the following year, declaring that "the many infant settlements annually forming in the state, chiefly composed of families in very indigent circumstances, and placed in the most unfavorable situations for instruction, appeared to call loudly for legislative aid in behalf of their rising offspring." During the session of 1794, the legislature gave some consideration to the subject; but making no provision for it, the regents reiterated their suggestions in 1795; and with the aid of an executive recommendation from Governor George Clinton, accomplished the great object of founding the system of common schools.

The act of 9th April, 1795, appropriated, from the annual revenues of the state, \$20,000, annually, for five years, for encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns, to be distributed much in the manner now in use; and required the cities and towns, respectively, to raise a sum equal to one half of that appropriated to each. The acts of 1792, and 1795 expired, but were supplied by one of 1801, for "the encouragement of literature," granting four lotteries for raising \$25,000, each; one half to be paid to the regents of the university, and the other to the state treasury, to be applied for the encouragement of common schools, as the legislature should direct. This was the germ of the *literature and common school funds*.

In 1805, the net proceeds of 500,000 acres of the public lands and 3000 shares of bank stock were applied to the common school fund, to accumulate, until the interest should amount to \$50,000 annually; after which the interest was to be distributed as the legislature should direct.

In 1811, initiatory measures were taken to organise the school system; a plan was reported in 1812; and the first distribution of money under the act of 1805 was made in 1816. In 1819, the legislature appropriated to the fund one half the amount receivable for quit rents, the loans of 1790 and 1800, the stocks held by the state in the Merchants' bank, the net proceeds of lands escheating to the state in the military tract, and the fees of the clerks of the supreme court. In 1824, a reservation in certain lottery grants amounting to \$40,000 was added. In 1826, \$100,000 were ordered to be annually distributed, for the support of the schools; and as the fund, then produced \$85,000, only, the general fund supplied the balance. To relieve that fund, further appropriations were made in 1827, to the capital of the school fund, of \$133,616, from the state loan of 1786, and from bank stocks held by the state; and in the same year \$50,000, the premium on the loan of the state credit to the Delaware and Hudson canal, and \$91,349, the proceeds of lots sold at Oswego, were added to it.

By the constitution, the proceeds of all lands belonging to the state, except such as may be reserved or appropriated to public use or ceded to the United States, belong to the fund. In 1830, these lands consisted of 869,178 acres, valued at half a million of dollars. We have stated the present condition of the fund at page 147.

Of the University.

The university is incorporated by the name of "The Regents of the University of the State of New York," under nineteen regents, appointed by the legislature, removable by joint resolution, and the governor, and Lt. governor, who are members, *ex officio*. Vacancies are supplied, in the manner state officers are appointed.

The officers are, a chancellor, vice chancellor, treasurer, and secretary, chosen by the members, by ballot and plurality of votes; holding office during the pleasure of the board. The chancellor, or in his absence, the vice chancellor, and in the absence of both, the senior regent in the order of appointment, presides—having a casting vote. Eight members form a quorum for business; but any number present, may adjourn not exceeding ten days at a time. Annual meetings are holden on the 2d Thursday of January, at the senate chamber in the capital; other meetings, except adjourned ones, when and where the presiding officer appoints, upon the written application of three members and publication of the order in the state gazette, at least ten days prior to the meeting.

The regents are required, by themselves or committees, to visit and inspect the colleges and academies, and to report annually to the legislature, their condition, system of education, and discipline; to demand from each, an annual return, on or

before the first of February, on oath of the principal instructor, or one of the trustees, containing, 1. The names, ages, and time of instruction of each pupil, during the preceding year. 2. A statement of the course of studies pursued, and books used by him, up to the time of report, with the books he may have studied in whole or in part, and if in part, what portion. 3. An estimate of the value of the library and scientific apparatus belonging to the seminary. 4. The names of the instructors, and amount of their compensation. 5. An account of the funds, income, and debts of the seminary, and of its application of the moneys last received from the regents: To report, annually, on or before the 1st of March, to the legislature, an abstract of all such returns, embracing a general view of the particulars stated therein; and also to state their distribution during the preceding year, of the income of the literary fund, the names of the seminaries sharing such distribution, and the amount received by each: To prescribe the forms of returns required from the seminaries, and to print such forms with their instructions, from time to time, by the state printer, at the expense of the state.

The regents are empowered, to make ordinances for the accomplishment of their trust: to confer, by diploma, such degrees above that of master of arts, as are usually granted by any college or university in Europe: to fill any vacancy in the office of principal of an academy or president of a college, left unfilled by the trustees, for the space of a year, unless satisfactory cause of delay be shown; the appointee to continue in office during the pleasure of the regents, with the power, emoluments and privileges enjoyed by his immediate predecessor; or if there were none, with such salary as the regents may direct, payable by the seminary: to control the income of the literary fund; annually assigning one-eighth part thereof to each senate district; distributing it among the incorporated seminaries of learning, colleges excluded, subject to their visitation, in proportion to the number of pupils in each seminary, who for four months during the preceding year, have pursued classical studies, the higher branches of English education, or both. By classical studies, it is understood, that the pupil shall have read in latin, at least the first book of the *Æneid*; and by English studies, that he shall have acquired such knowledge of arithmetic and of English grammar and geography, as is beyond that usually obtained in common schools.

Regents of the University.

Governor and lieutenant governor, (<i>ex officio</i> .)		APPOINTED.
Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D. (Chancellor of the board,)	Albany,	March 16, 1819.
Elisha Jenkins,	Hudson,	Feb. 11, 1807.
Samuel Young,	Ballston Spa,	Jan. 28, 1817.
James Thompson,	Saratoga co.	Feb. 7, 1822.
James King,	Albany,	Feb. 14, 1823.
Peter Wendell, M.D.	Albany,	Do.
John Greig,	Canandaigua,	Jan. 12, 1825.
Jesse Buel,	Albany,	Jan. 26, 1826.
Gulian C. Verplank,	New York,	Do.
Gerrit Y. Lansing,	Albany,	March 31, 1829.
John Keyes Paige,	Albany	Do.
John Sudam,	Kingston,	Do.
John A. Dix,	Albany,	April 23, 1831.
William Campbell,	Cherry Valley,	Feb. 5, 1833.
Erastus Corning,	Albany,	Do.
Prosper M. Wetmore,	New York,	April 4, 1833.
John L. Graham,	New York,	April, 1834.
James McKown,	Albany,	Do.
Amasa J. Parker,	Delhi,	Jan. 21, 1835.
Gideon Hawley, (Secretary,)	Albany,	March 25, 1814.

There is in the city of New York, an institution denominated "The University of the City of New York," incorporated April 18, 1831, authorised to hold estates not exceeding an annual income of \$20,000; and subject to the visitation of the regents of the state university, as the colleges of the state. This institution is managed by a council, composed of 32 share holders and the mayor, and 4 members of the common council of the city, for the time being. The members, the mayor excepted, are elected by the stockholders, with the restriction, that no one religious sect shall

ever have a majority of the board. The council fills vacancies occurring previous to an annual election; appoints its own officers and all the officers of the university; establishes ordinances and by-laws, not contravening the laws or constitution of this state or of the United States, and expels any of its members for violation thereof. One-fourth of the members elected by the stockholders go out of office annually, but are re-eligible. If the shareholders fail to make an annual election, the council supplies vacancies; shareholders to the amount of \$100, held in their own right or as proxy, have one vote for each \$100 so held. The university is empowered to continue the receipt of subscriptions, giving to future subscribers like privilege. Eleven members form a quorum, except for the conveyance of real estate or appointment to office, when the affirmative vote of 17 is required. Persons of every religious denomination are eligible to all offices. It grants such literary honours, degrees and diplomas, as are usually granted by any university or other seminary of learning in the United States, not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

The building which it has erected is one of the most splendid ornaments of the metropolis. The institution was opened in 1832, and the number of students in 1835, was 270.

The plan of the institution comprises instruction not only in the branches of education usually taught in our colleges, but in the whole range of general science, and of the useful and liberal arts. In conformity with this plan, the following departments have already been established:

Sacred literature; Oriental language, literature and antiquities; Latin and Greek languages, literature and antiquities; intellectual and moral philosophy, and belles lettres; mathematics; natural philosophy, mechanics and astronomy; architecture, civil engineering and drawing; chemistry and botany; geology and mineralogy; history, chronology, geography and statistics; literature of the art of design; modern languages.

These departments are organised into annual classes, under the respective professors; and students, upon examination, may be admitted to any one or more of them, at the option of their parents or guardians, subject, however, to the approbation of the chancellor and professors, as to the number and variety of the studies to be pursued. The scheme of study is always so arranged as to enable every student to attend to as many branches as his time and powers will permit.

The price of tuition is eighty dollars per annum, to students who pursue the whole course. Those who pursue particular branches, pay twenty dollars per annum for each branch pursued.

The annual commencement takes place on the third Wednesday of July; from which time there is a vacation till the first Monday in October. Besides this, there is a recess of two weeks, commencing on the 25th of December.

Of Colleges.

7. A chartered college is a corporation, whose trustees meet upon their adjournment and when summoned by their chairman, or in his absence, by the senior trustee, at the request of other three trustees, notice of the time and place of such meeting being given in a newspaper printed in the county in which the college is situated, at least six days before the meeting; and each trustee resident in the county being previously notified in writing. Seniority among the trustees is determined by the order of their names in the charter, and after the extinction of the first set, by priority of election. The trustees may not exceed 24, nor be less than 10 in number. A majority forms a quorum for business.

The trustees, with usual corporate powers, may elect by ballot, their chairman, annually—supply vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or otherwise, by a majority of voters present—vacate the seat of a trustee absenting himself from five successive meetings of the board—take and hold property producing an income not exceeding \$25,000 annually—sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of such property for the benefit of the college—direct the course of study and discipline—appoint a president to hold office during good behaviour; and professors, trustees, and other officers, who, unless employed under special contract, hold office during the pleasure of the trustees—remove or suspend officers employed under special contract, on complaint, in writing, by a trustee, of misbehaviour in office, incapacity, or immoral conduct—grant literary honours—fix the salaries of officers—and make ordinances to give effect to their powers. The diploma

granted by them, entitles the possessor to all the immunities bestowed by similar diplomas granted by any university, college or seminary of learning in the United States.

There are five literary colleges under the jurisdiction of the regents; the *New York University*; *Columbia*, at the city of New York; *Union*, at Schenectady; *Hamilton*, near Clinton, Oneida county; and *Geneva*, at Geneva, Ontario county; and two medical colleges, "*The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York*," and "*The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District*," located at Fairfield, Herkimer county. All of which are particularly noticed in the description of the places at which they respectively are.

In the autumn of 1835, a college was founded at the city of Buffalo, by a munificent subscription of the citizens. Eight professorships were established by donations from individuals, and a charter was obtained in 1836, from the legislature. (See *Eric county*.)

There are also, in the state, five theological seminaries: "*The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*," located in the city of New York; "*The Theological Seminary*" established by Presbyterians, at Auburn, Cayuga county; "*Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary*," at the village of Hamilton, Madison county, established by Baptists; "*The Lutheran Theological Seminary*," at Hartwicke, Otsego county; and "*The Methodist Seminary of the Genesee and Oneida Conferences*," at Cazenovia, Madison county.

Of Academies.

8. So many of the founders and benefactors of an academy, as have contributed more than one-half in value of the property collected for its use, may apply to the regents for incorporation, naming the first trustees and the corporation. If the regents approve, the application and approval are filed in the secretary of state's office; and thenceforth the property of the academy is vested in the trustees, for its benefit.

The trustees, not exceeding 24 nor less than 12 in number, by such name, form a corporation, of which 7 members make a quorum for business.

They may adjourn from time to time—elect by ballot a president, to hold office for 1 year, and until another be chosen—fill vacancies, by a majority of voters present—take and hold property, whose yearly revenue shall not exceed four thousand dollars—and have in relation to their estate, teachers, &c. like powers as colleges; but are not authorised to grant diplomas.

Where the number of trustees exceeds 12, it may be reduced at an annual meeting, to that number, by the abolition of the offices of those who omit to attend such meeting, and who have omitted to attend two other legal meetings after notice.

The trustees meet upon their own adjournment and as often as summoned by their president or senior trustee, actually exercising his office and residing within three miles of the academy, upon the request, in writing, of any other three trustees, at the time and place named by him, not less than five, nor more than twelve days from the time of the request—previous notice being affixed on the door of the academy within two days after its appointment. At every meeting, adjourned or special, the president, or senior trustee present, presides. Seniority is determined by the order of nomination in the written application to the regents—or, the first trustees being extinct, by priority of election. If a trustee fail to attend two successive meetings of the board after personal notice, without satisfactory excuse, his fellows may declare his office vacant.

No religious qualification may be required of any officer of an incorporated college or academy, as a condition for admission to any privilege therein. No professor or tutor may be a trustee of the institution he serves; nor any president of a college or principal of an academy, being a trustee, have a voice relative to his compensation; nor may he, or any other trustee of a college or academy be a regent of the university. If a trustee be appointed regent, or a regent be appointed trustee, he may elect in which office he will serve and give notice thereof to the appointors, within 60 days from the appointment—otherwise the appointment is void.

The founders and benefactors of a school on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or other system approved by the regents, or so many of such benefactors as have contributed more than half the property of the school, may have it incorporated by the regents, in like manner and with like powers as an academy, and so made

subject to their control and visitation; and such incorporated school or other select school may be made a district school, by agreement with the trustees of one or more common school districts, and the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of such district or districts expressed at a meeting called for the purpose.

The application by the founders to the regents, is by writing under their hands, designating the first trustees and the name by which the corporation is to be called. The approbation of the regents is by an instrument under their common seal; and the request and approval are recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which the school is established.

Beside those subject to the regents of the university, 64 in number, many of which are specially incorporated by the state, there are thirty seven institutions so incorporated, generally, with the privilege to be adopted by the university and admitted to a participation in the literature fund, on compliance with the requisite conditions. Our notice of all these institutions is more or less special under the description of the places in which they are severally located.

Under the wise and liberal provisions of the act of 2d May, 1834, authorising the regents to distribute the excess of the annual revenue of the literature fund over \$12,000, to all or a portion of the academies subject to their visitation, to be expended in educating teachers of common schools, the board has ordained, that, a department for the education of teachers of common schools be established, in some one of the academies of each senatorial district in the manner set forth in a report of a committee of the board, in January, 1835:—And for the first organisation of their departments and supply of proper instruments and books, they appropriated the sum of \$4000, in proportion to the wants of the several institutions; and the sum of \$3,200 for their annual support.

Until otherwise directed these departments are established in the following academies:

For the 1st District, Erasmus Hall, Academy, King's county.			
2	"	Montgomery,	" Orange county.
3	"	Kinderhook,	" Columbia county.
4	"	St. Lawrence,	" St. Lawrence county.
5	"	Fairfield,	" Herkimer county.
6	"	Oxford,	" Chenango county.
7	"	Canandaigua,	" Ontario county
8	"	Middlebury,	" Genesee county.

Each is required, in addition to the ordinary annual report, to present a full and detailed statement of the progress and condition of the department, according to a form prepared by the secretary of the university.

The subjects of study directed by the board, are 1. The English language. 2. Writing and drawing. 3. Arithmetic, mental and written, and book keeping. 4. Geography and general history combined. 5. The history of the United States. 6. Geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and surveying. 7. Natural philosophy and the elements of astronomy. 8. Chemistry and mineralogy. 9. The constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of New York. 10. Select parts of the revised statutes and the duties of public officers. 11. Moral and intellectual philosophy. 12. The principles of teaching.

The great and almost only defect in the system of popular instruction is the want of competent teachers. Its removal is indispensable, to render the system adequate to the demands of the age, and to carry it out to the great results it is capable of producing.

From the limitation of their funds this end could be attained by the regents only by selecting a limited number of academies, in such situations that some one should be within reach of every county of the state.

The beneficial results of these measures, extended as they must be upon the character and capacity of teachers, and by inevitable consequence, upon the character and capacity of their pupils, cannot be doubted. Every day's experience will prove their utility. The profession of the teacher, always honourable, will be more justly appreciated and more suitably rewarded; for his pupils, conscious of the advantages they have received from his instructions, will seek to perpetuate and extend them for the benefit of their posterity.

The annexed table shows the names, number and condition of the academies subject to the regents in the respective districts.

Districts.	NAMES AND LOCATION.	Number of students.	Students claimed to have pursued classical or the higher studies.	Students admitted by regents to have pursued such studies.	Moneys received from the literature fund.	Permanent Funds.				No. of books in library.	Revenue.			No. of teachers.	Compensation of teachers.
						Academy lot & building.	Other real estate.	Philosophical apparatus and library.	Other personal property.		Tuition money 1834.	Income from permanent funds.	Debts due from.		
1st.	Clinton, East Hamp., Suff. Co.	46	21	21	\$96 65	2,000	..	400	..	316	\$506	none	none	1	506
	Erasmus Hall, Queen's Co.	95	61	61	280 70	8,850	..	1,850	1,325	1,089	1,830	332	658	4	2,350
	*N. Y. Institution Deaf and Dumb, N. Y.	137	137	137	630 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Osterbay, Osterbay, Queen's Co.	48	39	39	179 40	3,000	..	100	260	none	480	8	..	1	640
	Union Hall, Jamaica, Do.	96	68	68	312 90	6,700	..	600	..	450	2,104	..	..	6	2,210
		422	326	326	\$1,500 00	20,550	..	2,950	1,585	1,855	4,920	340	658	12	5,706
2d.	Delaware, Delhi, Delaware Co.	48	9	9	\$43 53	1,275	..	720	5,505	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Dutchess Co. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.	114	64	64	309 65	4,000	..	50	none	none	\$2,113	none	142	3	2,213
	Farmer's Hall, Goshen, Orange Co.	34	18	18	87 07	1,000	..	150	none	191	450	none	none	1	450
	Kingston, Kingston, Ulster Co.	60	23	23	111 27	3,500	none	400	100	250	620	none	none	3	1,335
	Montgomery, Montgomery, Orange Co.	63	44	44	212 91	5,500	300	525	..	683	1,348	..	302	5	1,070
	M't Pleasant, M't Pleasant, W'chester Co.	147	51	51	246 97	15,000	none	8	none	none	1,042	430	6,000	4	1,458
	Newburg, Newburg, Orange Co.	72	64	64	309 65	5,000	200	800	..	500	924	200	400	4	924
	North Salem, North Salem, W'chester Co.	35	16	15	72 57	1,600	none	250	59	200	180	none	none	2	330
	Redhook, Redhook, Dutchess Co.	36	22	22	106 37	1,500	..	300	183	170	438	11	4	2	676
		609	311	310	\$1,500 00	38,375	500	3,203	5,847	1,994	\$7,115	641	6,848	25	8,456
3d.	Albany, Albany City,	226	137	137	\$278 80	90,000	1,600	1,600	19,900	318	4,513	1,507	700	8	5,550
	Albany Female, Albany City.	318	231	231	470 08	31,300	5,000	1,350	1,400	967	7,659	..	18,400	12	4,910
	Albany Female Sem., Albany City.	130	97	97	197 45	7,000	..	200	500	..	1,850	..	1,200	6	1,965
	Hudson, Hudson City.	61	75	65	132 30	3,000	800	100	50	42	730	45	500	1	..
	Jefferson, Jefferson, Schoharie Co.	50	21	21	42 89	4,000	none	32	none	14	490	none	65	3	490
	Kinderhook, Kinderhook, Columbia Co.	75	69	69	140 49	1,500	..	575	100	393	1,225	..	..	2	1,225
	Lansingburgh, L'ngburgh, Rensselaer Co.	21	17	17	34 66	3,100	200	270	4,000	..	559	none	195	1	500
	Schenectady, Schenectady City.	182	101	100	203 50	..	..	..	..	..	2,224	..	..	13	..
		1,083	748	737	\$1,500 00	139,000	7,600	4,127	25,950	1,734	19,250	1,552	21,060	46	14,640
4th.	Washington, Cambridge, Wa'ington Co.	41	22	22	\$98 51	1,000	1,250	216	910	147	407	90	410	1	472
	Canajoharie, Canajoharie, M'gomery Co.	57	44	44	197 02	1,500	none	25	50	none	639	none	43	2	719
	Franklin, Malone, Franklin Co.	45	35	33	147 77	1,500	none	30	115	none	739	281	126	2	802
	Gooverneur H. School, G'r. St. L'rence Co.	57	46	46	205 95	3,500	none	none	..	..	651	..	500	3	651
	Granville, N. Granville, Washington Co.	61	19	18	80 60	2,000	none	75	none	50	400	none	46	2	400

4th.	Johnstown, Johnstown, Montgomery Co.	19	18	18	80 60	1,500	none	100	1,311	60	274	92	43	2	362
	Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.	42	26	25	111 93	1,500	..	25	..	none	500	none	108	3	500
	St. Lawrence, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.	98	65	65	291 05	4,000	814	650	2,107	132	1,044	117	2,248	3	1,200
	Washington, Salem, Washington Co.	67	65	64	286 57	5,500	..	150	..	200	760	..	1,200	2	..
		487	340	335	\$1,500 00	22,000	2,064	1,271	4,493	589	5,414	580	4,724	20	5,106
5th.	Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Oneida Co.	53	37	31	\$56 52	1,500	..	100	50	10	607	..	300	2	680
	Clinton Gr. School, Clinton, Oneida Co.	25	17	17	31 00	2,000	none	none	none	none	250	none	none	1	285
	Fairfield, Fairfield, Herkimer, Co.	77	65	65	118 50	7,000	..	1,000	..	624	900	..	..	2	1,010
	Hamilton, Hamilton, Madison, Co.	83	110	109	198 65	4,500	..	400	3,752	..	2,000	250	2,500	7	1,700
	Lowville, Lowville, Lewis Co.	71	38	38	69 26	5,000	none	130	1,950	120	902	136	1,000	3	1,012
	Oneida Institute, Whitesboro, Oneida Co.	82	109	109	198 48	15,000	400	500	5,000	800	2,564	..	8,500	3	2,300
	Rensselaer, Oswego, Mexico, Oswego Co.	47	58	58	105 73	600	700	25	1,600	none	525	50	..	2	613
	Sem. of O. & G. Conferences, Madison Co.	263	175	175	319 00	16,000	..	400	5,000	500	1,800	none	5,500	7	2,275
	Union, Bellville, Jefferson Co.	50	46	46	83 85	6,000	..	150	..	197	500	none	1,300	2	546
	Utica City.	120	107	107	195 06	10,000	700	100	663	..	1,172	35	..	3	1,400
	Whitesboro, Whitesboro, Oneida Co.	85	79	68	123 95	1,500	..	..	..	..	800	..	300	5	825
		956	841	823	\$1,500 00	69,100	1,800	2,805	17,835	2,251	12,020	471	20,200	37	12,646
6th.	Cherry Valley, Cherry Valley, Otsego Co.	69	57	50	\$207 20	2,500	..	400	231	..	531	..	..	4	..
	Cortland, Homer, Cortland Co.	146	134	133	551 05	3,000	none	400	3,741	none	1,904	262	none	6	2,200
	Franklin, Plattsburgh, Steuben Co.	..	49	44	182 33	2,000	none	1,251	4,041	640	242	250	none	1	..
	Hartwick, Hartwick, Otsego Co.	37	35	35	145 03	5,000	600	1,000	17,511	..	350	1,134	..	2	1,200
	Ithaca, Ithaca, Tompkins Co.	48	13	13	53 87	5,000	2,000	none	4,261	none	397	443	2,600	2	697
	Oxford, Oxford, Chenango Co.	82	55	55	227 92	2,600	none	131	3,081	..	1,180	182	79	5	..
	Owego, Owego, Tioga Co.	89	32	32	132 60	3,500	1,920	200	80	..	1,000	none	490	3	1,053
		471	375	362	\$1,500 00	23,600	4,521	3,382	32,960	640	5,614	2,271	3,169	23	5,150
7th.	Auburn, Auburn, Cayuga Co.	85	63	63	\$209 55	4,000	2,000	none	none	..	525	78	none	3	1,072
	Canandaigua, Canandaigua, Ontario Co.	125	60	60	199 55	10,000	838	650	17,579	250	1,525	1,059	29	4	1,609
	Cayuga, Aurora, Cayuga Co.	39	36	36	119 71	1,500	250	566	2,641	300	340	185	none	1	..
	Onondaga Onondaga Hollow, O'daga Co.	40	17	17	56 52	4,500	none	200	3,150	100	500	220	none	2	771
	Ontario F. Sem. Canandaigua, Ontario Co.	127	87	87	289 35	12,000	150	..	..	..	4,935	300	5,000	8	..
	Ovid, Ovid, Seneca Co.	88	34	34	113 08	4,000	none	33	4,421	none	907	309	606	4	1,020
	Palmyra H. School, Palmyra, Wayne Co.	99	81	81	269 45	2,000	..	350	..	none	1,781	none	..	7	2,561
	Pompey, Pompey, Onondaga Co.	28	11	11	36 58	3,500	none	200	8,692	none	131	519	1,762	1	461
	Yates Co. Penn Yan, Yates Co.	150	62	62	206 21	4,500	none	none	none	none	1,701	none	3,500	6	1,874
		781	451	451	\$1,500 00	46,000	3,238	1,999	36,483	650	12,345	2,670	10,897	36	9,423
8th.	Fredonia, Fredonia, Chautauque Co.	81	74	74	\$279 62	1,000	none	400	1,000	200	795	none	none	3	1,250
	Lewiston, Lewiston, Niagara.	57	54	54	204 02	3,500	none	421	7,500	32	1,183	500	340	4	1,615
	Livingston Co. H. School, Gen. E. L'ton Co.	37	20	20	75 60	11,000	..	400	300	200	1,000	..	none	1	975
	Middlebury, Middlebury, Genesee Co.	107	64	64	241 82	5,000	none	400	4,371	..	883	250	none	3	1,300
	Rochester H. School, Rochester City.	160	139	136	513 78	7,500	..	400	600	..	2,238	..	3,500	5	2,012
	Springville, Springville, Erie Co.	45	49	49	185 16	3,300	none	30	206	none	705	..	741	2	700
		487	400	397	\$1,500 00	21,300	..	2,058	13,977	432	6,794	750	4,581	18	7,852

Of Common Schools.

10. The secretary of state, as superintendent of common schools, is required to report, annually, to the legislature—the condition of the schools—plans for their better organisation and for the improvement and management of the common school fund—estimates and accounts of expenditures of school moneys—and such matters relating to his office and to the common schools, as he may deem proper to communicate.

In every year, immediately following that in which a census of the population has been taken by the state or United States, he apportions the school moneys amongst the several counties, and the share of each county amongst its towns and cities, in the ratio of their population respectively, as compared with the population of the whole state according to the last preceding census. If an increase of school moneys for distribution arise in any one year, than that immediately following a census, he apportions it according to the ratio then in force.

If the census be so defective in respect to any county, city or town, that the apportionment cannot be made by it, he ascertains otherwise, the facts upon which the ratio depends and apportions accordingly.

When, by the division of a town or the erection of a new town in a county, the apportionment becomes unequal, as between two or more towns of such county, he makes a new apportionment of the moneys next to be distributed.

He certifies each apportionment to the comptroller, and gives immediate notice thereof to the clerk of each county, stating the amount apportioned to his county, and to each town and city therein, and the time when it will be payable to the county treasurer, and in the case of the city of New York, to the chamberlain.

He prepares suitable forms and regulations for making reports and conducting proceedings relating to common schools with instructions for the better organisation of the schools, to be transmitted to the proper officers.

He distributes so many copies of the first six articles of the title “Common Schools,” of the laws, with such forms, regulations and instructions, among the school districts, as he deems proper.

The several institutions for the deaf and dumb in the state, are subject to his visitation. He inquires from time to time into their expenditures and systems of instruction; inspects the schools, lodgings, and accommodations of the pupils; ascertains, by comparison with other similar institutions, whether any improvements in instruction and discipline may be made, and for that purpose appoints, from time to time, suitable persons to visit the schools; suggests to the directors of such institutions, and to the legislature, such improvements; and reports, annually, to the legislature, on all the matters above enumerated.

11. The sum annually distributed by the state to common schools, is paid on the 1st of February, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurers of the several counties, and chamberlain of the city of New York.

Such treasurer gives notice in writing, to one or more of the commissioners of common schools of each town, city, or county, of the amount apportioned to each, holding it subject to their orders. If they do not apply, or there be no such commissioner appointed, before the next receipt of such moneys, he retains the amount to be added to such moneys for distribution therewith.

When the county clerk receives from the superintendent notice of the apportionment, he files, and transmits a certified copy to the county treasurer, and clerk of the board of supervisors, to be laid by the latter before the supervisors, at their next meeting; who add to the town tax next to be raised, a sum equal to that apportioned to the town, to be levied with the fees of the collector, as other taxes; requiring the collector to pay such sum to one or more of the commissioners. But if there be no commissioners in the town, when the money is collected, the collector pays it to the county treasurer, to be by him apportioned among the several cities and towns of the county, in manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

12. There are chosen at the annual town meetings, three commissioners and three inspectors of common schools. The commissioners are a corporation, so far as to hold property for the use of common schools in their respective towns.

They divide their town into convenient school districts, and regulate and alter them according to law; set off by itself, any neighbourhood in their town, adjacent to any other state in the union, where usual or convenient for such neighbourhood to send children to school in such state; describe and number the districts, and

report them, in writing, to the town clerk; apply for and receive from the county treasurer, all money apportioned, and from the collector of the town, all money raised, for the use of common schools.

They apportion such money on the 1st Tuesday of April, annually, among the several school districts, according to the number of children above five and under sixteen years of age in each, as the same appears from the last annual reports of their respective trustees; and if they receive such money and all the reports from the school districts, before such day, they apportion such money within ten days thereafter.

They sue for and collect, by their name of office, all penalties and forfeitures accruing to common schools, and distribute them as above provided.

When convenient, the commissioners of two or more adjoining towns, form one district of such towns, and alter and regulate the same. But no alteration of a school district, made without the consent of its trustees, is effective, until three months after notice in writing has been given by the commissioners to one or more of the trustees.

No money may be apportioned to any district, &c., from which no sufficient annual report has been received for the year ending on the last day of December, immediately preceding the apportionment; nor may money be apportioned to any district, unless apparent by such report, that a school has been kept therein, for at least three months of the year, ending at the date of the report, and that all money received from the commissioners during such year, has been applied to the compensation of a qualified teacher; nor may such money be apportioned to a separate neighbourhood, unless it so appear that, the money received from the commissioners, during such year, was faithfully applied to the payment for instruction of the children resident in such neighbourhood.

If, after such annual reports and before the apportionment, a district be altered or formed in the town, so as to render the apportionment, founded solely on such reports, unjust, as between two or more districts of the town; or if a district have been formed at such time previous to the 1st day of January, as not to have allowed a reasonable time to have kept a school therein for the term of three months, such district having been formed out of one or more districts in which a school has been kept for three months by a competent teacher during the year preceding the first of January; the apportionment is made according to the number of children in each district, over 5 and under 16 years of age.

Money apportioned to a district, &c., remaining in the hands of the commissioners, one year after the apportionment, by neglect or refusal of the trustees to receive it, is added to the money next thereafter to be apportioned.

If the money received by the commissioners cannot be apportioned for 2 years after their reception, by reason of noncompliance of all the districts in their town with the provisions of the laws, it is to be returned to the county treasurer, to be distributed together and in the same manner, with the money next thereafter received by him for the use of common schools.

The commissioners are further required, between the 1st of July and 1st of August, annually, to transmit to the county clerk in writing, a report, dated on the 1st of July, in the year of its transmission, stating—the number of districts, &c., within their town—the districts, &c. from which reports have been received within the time limited for that purpose—the time school has been kept—what portion of that time by qualified teachers—the amount of public money received—the number of children taught, and the number over 5 and under 16 years of age—the amount of money received by the commissioners during the year preceding their report and succeeding their last report; distinguishing the amounts received from the county treasurer, from the town collector, and from any other and from what source—and the manner in which such money has been expended; whether any, and what is unexpended, and for what cause, in each.

On failure of the commissioners to make, timely, such report, the county clerk gives immediate notice to the clerk of the proper town; and they, severally, forfeit ten dollars, for the use of the common schools of their town; and the school money apportioned to it for the ensuing year, may be withheld by the superintendent, and be distributed among the other towns of the same county, from which reports shall have been received. The commissioners, also, forfeit to their town the amount, with interest, of moneys so lost, and are jointly and severally liable

therefor, to be recovered by the supervisor, in the name of the town, and to be distributed by him, as it would have been by the commissioners if received from the county treasurer.

The commissioners keep a just account of the school money received and expended, during their term of office, and lay it before the town auditors at their annual meeting; render, within fifteen days after the termination of their respective offices, to their successors, such account of such money by them, respectively, received, before the time of rendering such account, and of the manner of expending it, to be filed with the county clerk; and pay over immediately to such successors, the balance.

If such balance or part thereof have been appropriated by the commissioners to a particular school district, and remain in their hands for its use, a statement thereof is made, and the balance paid to such successors, is applied accordingly.

Commissioners failing to render such account, to pay over such balance, or deliver such statement of appropriation, forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered by their successors and distributed as other school money; such successors may recover at law any unpaid balance in the hands of any previous commissioner, or of his representatives.

The town clerk is clerk to the commissioners; keeps all reports made, and all books and papers belonging, to them; prepares their reports, estimates and apportionments of school money and records their proceedings; files all communications directed to him by the superintendent; transmits to the county clerk, reports made to him by the commissioners; convenes the commissioners upon notification from the county clerk, that they have not made their annual report, for the purpose of making such report; and, generally, performs such official duties as may be required of him by the commissioners.

13. The commissioners, with other inspectors elected in the town, (three,) are the inspectors of the common schools.

They, or any three of them, at a meeting convened for that purpose, examine any candidate for teaching common schools; ascertain his moral character, learning and ability, and, if satisfied thereof, so certify to him, in form prescribed by the superintendent; and they may annul such certificate, signed by them or their predecessors, giving ten days' notice in writing, to the teacher, and the trustees of the district, and may at any time, re-examine the qualifications of any teacher. But the annulling such certificate does not disqualify the teacher, until his name, and time of revocation, be filed in the office of the town clerk.

Where a district consists of part of two or more towns, or a school house is on a division line, the inspectors of either town, examine and certify the qualifications of a teacher, and may revoke his certificate.

The inspectors visit, at least once a year, the common schools of their town; examine into their condition and the progress of the scholars, and advise and direct the trustees and teachers, as to the government and course of studies. They may assign specific districts to each inspector, which it is his special duty to visit and inspect.

14. When the commissioners form a school district, they, within twenty days thereafter, deliver a descriptive notice thereof, appointing a time and place for the first meeting, to a taxable inhabitant; who, six days before the time of meeting, notifies every other inhabitant qualified to vote thereat, of the time and place by reading the notice to him, or leaving a copy at his abode, under the penalty of five dollars for nonperformance. If such notice be not given, or the inhabitants fail to form a district meeting pursuant thereto, or if such district be so formed, and be afterwards dissolved, so that no authority exist to convoke a special meeting, as herein after directed, the notice is renewed by the commissioners, and served as above prescribed.

A voter at the district meeting, must be a freeholder of the town, or have been assessed in the current or preceding year, to pay taxes therein; or possess personal property, beside that exempt from execution, to the value of fifty dollars, liable to taxation; and persons not qualified, voting at the meeting, incur a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

The majority of qualified inhabitants, in district meeting, may, by a majority of votes, appoint a moderator—adjourn from time to time—choose a district clerk, three trustees, and a district collector, to serve until the next annual meeting, and

until others be chosen, as occasion may require—designate the site for the district school house—impose taxes for procuring the site, the school house, for repairs, and for fuel and appendages—and repeal or modify their proceedings.

An annual meeting is holden in each district, at a time and place fixed at the first meeting, or at the preceding annual meeting; and a special meeting, when called by the trustees. The legality of such meetings is not affected by the want of notice to all the qualified voters, unless the omission be wilful and fraudulent.

No tax voted by a district meeting for building, hiring, or purchasing a school house, may exceed four hundred dollars, unless the commissioners of the proper town certify that a larger sum should be raised, specifying the sum.

If the commissioners of one town require, in writing, the attendance of the commissioners of any other town or towns, for the purpose of altering a district formed from such towns, and a major part of those notified fail to attend, those attending, by a majority of votes, may call a special meeting to decide on the proposed alteration, whose decision extends only to the dissolution of the district.

When a school house has been built or purchased, the site cannot be changed, nor the building removed, whilst the district is unaltered; nor when altered, unless by consent, in writing, of the commissioners of the town or towns within which it is situated.

When a new district is formed, from one or more districts, having a school house or other property, the commissioners determine the amount due, to the new district, from the district of which it is, in whole or in part, formed, as its proportion of the value, according to the taxable property of the inhabitants of the respective parts of the old district; deducting from the valuation, the debts due from the former district. Such proportion to be levied, with the fees of collection, by the trustees of the district, retaining the school house or other property, upon its taxable inhabitants, as if authorised by such district for building a school house, to be paid to the trustees of the new district, and to be credited to the inhabitants taken from the former district, in reduction of any tax imposed for erecting a school house.

If any district office be vacated, by the death, refusal to serve, removal from the district, or incapacity of the officer, and the vacancy be not supplied by a district meeting within one month thereafter, the commissioners may appoint any person resident in the district, to fill the vacancy.

Every person duly chosen or appointed to a district office, refusing without sufficient cause, to serve therein, forfeits five dollars; or not refusing, but neglecting to perform the duties of office, forfeits ten dollars. But such person may, for sufficient cause, resign his office to three justices of the peace of his town, whose acceptance bars the recovery of such penalties. The justices give notice of the resignation to the clerk, or a trustee of the district, to which the officer resigning belongs.

The clerk of a school district records its proceedings, with copies of all reports by the trustees to the commissioners; notifies the qualified inhabitants of the time and place for any special meeting called by the trustees, at least five days before such meeting, in the manner above prescribed; and affixes a notice, in writing, of the time and place for an adjourned meeting, when adjourned for a longer time than one month, in at least four of the most public places of his district, at least five days before the time of meeting; gives like notice of every annual meeting; preserves all records, books, and papers belonging to his office, and delivers them to his successor, in the manner and under the penalties provided in relation to the town clerk. (See p. 160.)

The trustees form a corporation for holding property conveyed to them for the use of the schools in their district; they call special meetings of the taxable inhabitants when necessary; give notice of all meetings, as above prescribed, when there is no clerk, or he is absent or incapable of acting; make out a list within one month after the tax shall have been voted, of every district tax, containing the names of the inhabitants and amount payable by each; annex to such list a warrant to the district collector, for the collection of such tax, with five per cent. thereon for his fees; purchase or lease a site for the school; build, hire, or purchase, keep in repair and furnish the school house with fuel and appendages, out of the district fund; have the custody of the school house, employ teachers and pay their wages from the funds assigned by the commissioners, so far as they suffice, and

collect the residue, not collected by the teachers, from persons liable therefor; divide the public money, when authorised by their district, into portions, not less than four; applying one to each quarter or term during which the school shall be kept, toward the payment of the teachers' wages; exempt indigent persons from the payment of such wages; and file certificates of such exemptions with the district clerk; determine, by the school lists of the teachers, the number of days for, and the amount which each person not exempt, is liable to pay for instruction; deliver a rate bill, with a warrant for collection annexed, to the collector, containing the name of each person so liable, with the amount for which he is liable, adding 5 per cent. for collection; which warrant the collector executes, as other warrants directed to him by them.

When the site of a school house in any district is legally changed, the trustees may sell and convey the former site with the buildings thereon, upon such terms as they deem proper, and appropriate the proceeds to the payment of expenses incurred in procuring a new site, and in removing or erecting buildings thereon, so far as shall be necessary.

The taxable inhabitants of each district, in district meeting, may tax the district not exceeding twenty dollars for the first year, for the purchase of a district library of such books as they may direct, and a further sum for a book-case; the intention to propose such tax being stated in the notice for such meeting; and when so assembled in any subsequent year, may lay a tax not exceeding ten dollars, in any one year, for making additions thereto. The clerk of the district, or other person appointed by the meeting, is librarian, under such regulations as the inhabitants may adopt for his government. Taxes so imposed are collected as the tax for building a school house.

15. In the tax list, the trustees apportion the tax upon the rateable inhabitants, according to the valuations of their taxable property within the district; but where such property is owned by one inhabitant and possessed by another, only one of them is taxed therefor.

Every person holding real property within the district, improving and occupying it by his agent, is deemed a taxable inhabitant, though a non-resident. If a non-resident owner of such property, cultivated and improved, but not occupied by an agent, be not taxable therefor in an adjoining district, he is taxable as if he were an inhabitant of the district, but only for such portion of his property as is actually cleared and cultivated.

The valuation of taxable property is ascertained, from the last assessment roll of the town; and no reduction is made therefrom, unless claim be made of the trustees before the tax list be made out. Where reduction is claimed and the valuation cannot be ascertained from the assessment roll, the trustees ascertain the value from the best evidence in their power.

If a taxable of any district, having been within four years set off from any other district, by the commissioners, without his consent, and within that time, he have paid in such other district, a tax for building a school house, he is exempt from taxation for building a school house in the district where he resides.

A tenant of real estate, at will, for three years, or a less period, paying a tax for school purposes, may charge the owner therewith, unless he have otherwise contracted.

Where the fuel for the school is not provided by taxation, each person sending a child to school, furnishes his proportion; indigent persons, excused by the trustees, excepted. If any one liable to provide fuel fail, after notice from the trustees, they supply his proportion, charging him with the amount, adding it to his rate for instruction and collecting it therewith, or by suit in their own names with costs.

The warrant for collecting school money, under the hands and seals of the trustees or a majority of them, commands the collector to collect the same, with fees, and in default of payment, on demand, to levy the amount on the goods and chattels of the delinquent, as on a warrant from the board of supervisors to collectors of towns, and to make return of the warrant within thirty days after its delivery. If payment be not made to the collector within that time, the warrant may be renewed; and if a delinquent be non-resident, and there be no goods whereon to levy, the trustees may collect the moneys by suit.

If the moneys apportioned to a district by the commissioners be not paid, the

trustees may recover the same with interest, from the commissioners withholding it.

The trustees, yearly, between the first of January and first of March, transmit in writing to the commissioners, through the town clerk, a report dated first of January of the current year, signed and certified by a majority of the trustees making it. Specifying the time a school has been kept in their district during the year, and what portion thereof it has been kept by qualified teachers—the amount and mode of expenditure of the money received from the commissioners—the number of children taught, during such year—the number of children in the district on the last day of the previous December, over five and under sixteen years of age, (Indian children excepted)—the names of their parents or others with whom they reside, and the number of children residing with each.

A qualified teacher is one holding a certificate of qualification, dated within one year, from the inspectors of the town in which he is employed.

Where a school district consists of two or more adjoining towns, the trustees make such report for each town, respectively, and where a neighbourhood is set off by itself, the inhabitants, annually, choose a trustee, who makes such report, at the time above specified. A trustee signing a false report with intent of causing the commissioners to apportion to his district, an undue proportion of school money, forfeits twenty-five dollars, and is guilty of a misdemeanour.

The trustees, on the expiration of their offices, render to their successors and to a district meeting, an account, in writing, of the money received by them, with the manner of its expenditure, to be filed by the district clerk; and pay over, whatever balance there may be, to their successors; under penalty, for failure to render such account or pay such balance, of twenty-five dollars to be recovered by their successors and applied to the use of the district. Such successors, for the recovery of such balance, have the same remedies as are above given to the commissioners against their predecessors. The trustees also deliver to their successors all securities taken from the collector.

The collector receives 5 per cent. on all money collected and paid over by him. He pays to the trustees all such moneys, within the time limited for the return of his warrant, taking their receipt therefor. Before receiving his warrant, he executes a bond to the trustees, when required by them, with sureties approved by them, in double the amount of taxes to be collected, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties: if he fail to execute such bond, within ten days after requisition, his office is vacated and the trustees appoint another resident to his place. If money be lost to his district by neglect of the collector to collect it within the time limited in his warrant, he becomes liable therefor.

The trustees may recover by suit, in their name of office, all forfeitures and balances held by a collector, with interest.

Any person aggrieved—by the decision of a school district-meeting—by the commissioners, in forming or altering, or refusing to form or alter a school district, or refusing to pay school money, to a district—by the trustees paying or refusing to pay a teacher, or refusing to admit a scholar gratuitously to any school, or concerning any matter relating to common schools, may appeal to the superintendent, whose decision is final.

The county clerk, between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, annually, transmits to the superintendent a written report, containing the number of towns in his county, distinguishing those from which the necessary reports have been received from the commissioners, with a certified copy of such reports, under penalty of forfeiting 100 dollars to the school fund of the state, to be recovered by the superintendent; and in case the commissioners of any town fail to make their annual report, gives notice thereof to the clerk of the town, who immediately convenes them for the purpose of making such report.

The trustees of the Lancaster school in the City of Albany, the corporation of the City of Hudson, and the trustees of Schenectady Lancaster school report annually to the superintendent, in the form he prescribes, the condition of the schools for whose benefit the school moneys have been applied within their respective precincts.

Where no special provision is made, the general regulations and penalties of the laws relating to common schools, apply to the several cities, villages and towns, and to their several commissioners and inspectors of common schools and the officers of school districts.

Under the act of 27th of April, 1829, the inhabitants of any town, in a county where the distinction between county and town paupers is abolished, may appropriate all or part of the money remaining in the hands of the overseers, after such abolition to such objects as they deem proper; and if to the school fund, the money is denominated "the common school fund" of the town, and is under the care of the commissioners of common schools—the annual interest is applied to the support of such schools—the fund may be vested in loans secured by bond and mortgage on real estate of double the value of the amount loaned, exclusive of buildings, &c.

The superintendents of the county poor houses, by act of 25th of April, 1831, are required to cause all paupers over five and under sixteen years, to be educated as the children in common schools, at least one-fourth part of the time they remain in the poor houses. But the trustees of the school districts, do not include, in their annual returns, the names of children supported at the poor house.

Provisions for Schools in the City of New York.

16. When the clerk of the City of New York receives notice from the superintendent of common schools of the amount of money apportioned to the city for common schools, he immediately lays it before the common council. The corporation raises by tax a sum equal to that specified in the notice, and, in addition, four-eightieths of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal estate, as the contingent charges of the city are levied; and on or before the first of May, annually, deposits such money, with the sum received from the school fund, in one of the incorporated banks of the city, to the credit of the commissioners of school money, subject only to the drafts of the commissioners, drawn payable to the orders of the treasurers of the respective societies or schools entitled thereto, or some person duly authorised by their trustees.

The corporation, triennially, from January, 1825, appoints from each ward, one commissioner of school money, who holds office for three years, and until others are appointed; and who, before entering upon their duties, takes the oath of office prescribed by the constitution. Vacancies are supplied by the corporation, and the appointee holds office for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was appointed. No trustee or other officer of a society or school entitled to a share of the school money, may be such commissioner.

The corporation, triennially, by ordinance designates the societies or schools entitled to a share, and prescribes the rules under which it is received, publishing the ordinance in two or more of the public newspapers of the city.

The trustees of every such society or school, on or before the 15th of May, annually, reports in writing, under their corporate seal, signed by the presiding officer and secretary to such commissioners, stating—the average number of scholars over four and under sixteen years of age, taught gratis in their school during the preceding year, ascertaining such number by adding to the number on register at the commencement of each quarter the number admitted during the quarter—the average number actually attending such school during the year, ascertained by the teachers keeping an exact account of the number present at each half day, adding the same together, and dividing the whole number by the number of school times in the year; which average is sworn or affirmed to by the teachers—the times which such schools have been kept open during the year—the amount of moneys last received from the commissioners, the purposes for and the manner in which the same has been expended—and a particular account of the state of such school, its property and affairs.

The commissioners of school money are required—to call for such reports, by advertisement in two or more city newspapers, for at least two weeks preceding the 15th of May, annually—to apportion and pay, on or before the 1st of June, annually, the money deposited to their credit, to such designated societies or schools as have complied with the above requisitions—to visit and examine such societies and schools, biennially, to inspect their registers and other books, and to require such other proof, on oath or otherwise, as they may think proper, relative to the report of the trustees, or the number of scholars, the appropriation of money and all other matters connected with the interests of the schools—to report to the corporation and superintendent, on or before the 1st of December, annually, the

matters contained in the reports of such societies and schools for the year preceding the 1st of May of the current year, and such other matters as they may deem promotive of the interests of such schools, and to file, at the same time, a copy of such report, in the office of the city clerk.

The apportionment of money to each school is made according to the average number of children, above four and under 16 years, who have attended therein during the preceding year; but no school is entitled to a portion that has not been kept open nine months during the year. And every such society or school neglecting, after requisition of the commissioners, to produce satisfactory proof before the first of June, annually, relative to the matter of any report of its trustees, forfeits its share of school money for the year, which remains with the commissioners for distribution as part of the school money of the succeeding year.

Such society or school aggrieved by any decision of the commissioners may appeal to the superintendent whose decision is final.

Under these provisions, the common council of the city have designated the following institutions as participants of the common school fund; which in 1835 received the proportions of money and instructed the number of pupils annexed to their titles.

	Scholars.	Amount.	Scholars on register.
To the trustees of the Public School Society, for the average attendance of - - - -	6,655	\$77,485 51	11,265
Manumission Society, - - - -	699	8,241 21	1,608
Greenwich Orphan Asylum Society, - - - -	164	1,933 56	164
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, - - - -	136	1,603 44	139
Trustees of the Institution for instructing the Blind, - - - -	9	106 11	15
Trustees of the Yorkville School, - - - -	71	837 09	64
Trustees of the Harlem Schools, - - - -	123	1,450 17	180
Trustees of the Manhattanville School, - - - -	59	695 61	83
Trustees of the Hamilton school, - - - -	15	176 85	24
Mechanics' Society, - - - -	34	400 86	46
Total distribution, - - - -	7,965	\$93,930 41	13,588

The "Public School Society" received more than eight-tenths of the whole sum, and its highly meritorious labours claim a full exposition, which we give from a memoir prepared by Mr. Lindley Murray, its secretary, December 12, 1833.

17. The "Free school society" was formed by many of the principal citizens of New York, in the winter of 1804-5, and incorporated the 9th of April, 1805, to provide for "the education of poor children, not belonging to, nor provided for, by any religious society." The first school was opened on the 19th of May, 1806.

One of the trustees, Benjamin D. Perkins, acquainted with the system of Lancaster, then recently introduced in England, obtained for it the approbation of the board; and the new school became the first Lancastrian or monitorial school in the United States. In April, 1807, it was removed to a building appropriated to its use by the corporation, upon condition that the society would educate fifty of the children from the poor house; and before the close of the year, the number of pupils was one hundred and fifty.

In 1808, on the application of the trustees, the corporation leased to them the lot at the corner of Chatham street and Tryon row, valued at \$10,000, for so long a time as it should be used for the purpose of common school education; and granted them the old arsenal and \$1,500 to aid in defraying the expenses of erecting a new building; and the additional sum requisite was procured by donations from the citizens. Into this building, which continues to be distinguished as No. 1, the school was removed in December, 1809.

The charter of the society has been several times modified by the legislature. By an act of 1826, its title was changed to "The Public School Society of New York," and it was required "to provide, so far as its means might extend, for the education of all children in the city of New York, not otherwise provided for, whether such children be, or be not, the proper objects of gratuitous education."

Previous to the year 1828, the means of the society were derived from the common school fund. Involved in a heavy debt, which had gradually accumulated, and unable to extend their operations, though fully satisfied that a vast field of usefulness was unoccupied, the trustees resolved upon an appeal to their fellow citizens, which proved eminently successful. From four to five thousand of the most wealthy and consequently the tax paying portion of the inhabitants, united in a memorial to the city corporation, and to the legislature, requesting that an annual tax of $\frac{4}{80}$ of one per cent. might be levied, on all the assessed property of the city, to be exclusively applied to common school education. The common council, also, memorialised the legislature; and the act of 1829 imposed a tax of $\frac{1}{80}$ of one per cent. Further representations induced the act of 1831, which authorised additional $\frac{2}{80}$ to be raised.

Under these acts, and the provisions of the general school laws, there are now distributed for common school tuition in the city of New York, from

The common school fund,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 10,576	56
City equivalent,	-	-	-	-	-	10,576	57
Special city school tax,	-	-	-	-	-	72,651	00
							<hr/>
							93,814 13

Thus supported, the public schools are open to children of all classes, and their benefits are not the boon of charity, but demandable of common right. There are now 16 edifices in different parts of the city, devoted to this object.

These buildings are plain, substantial structures of brick, generally three stories high, including the basement commonly above ground.

In addition to these schools, the society have opened 23 primary schools for white, and 8 for coloured children, in hired rooms, conducted on the infant school system.

In the large buildings, there are separate rooms for boys and girls; and in 7 of them, are primary schools. The former are conducted on the monitorial plan, and have each a teacher, an assistant teacher, and two salaried monitors. The course of instruction for boys comprehends arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, declamation, bookkeeping, elements of history, astronomy, algebra, geometry and trigonometry. In the course for girls, declamation, algebra, geometry and trigonometry are omitted, and needle work added.

The board of trustees of the society may consist of 100 members; the present number is about 80; divided into sections, one of which is attached to each of the 15 buildings, and has the superintendence of the schools therein, and of the primary schools in its vicinity; reporting, quarterly, to the board. An executive committee, annually appointed, of which the chairman of each section is *ex officio* a member, has (under the board) the general supervision of all the schools and interests of the institution.

The salaries paid to teachers, assistant teachers and monitors, amounted in 1835, to \$42,569 51.

Deaf and Dumb.

18. We have seen, that the institutions in the state for the education of the deaf and dumb, are under the charge of the superintendent of common schools, and are thus made part of the state system of instruction. They are also, to a great extent, supported by funds supplied by the commonwealth.

The first step toward the erection of an institution for the deaf and dumb in America, was taken in April, 1815. The Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, in that year, with the assistance of M. Laurent Clerc, laid the foundation of the American Asylum, at Hartford. This institution has produced pupils highly distinguished, among whom is Mr. Harvey P. Peet, the principal of the New York institution.

There are now in the state, two institutions for this very meritorious charity; one in the city of New York, and the other at Canajoharie, Montgomery county.

The first movements toward the establishment of that in the city of New York, were in 1816, in consequence of a letter written by a dumb person in Bordeaux, offering to come to this country to found a school. More than sixty deaf mutes were discovered in the city alone, and the public sympathy having been strongly excited, an act of incorporation was obtained for an association for their relief, in

April, 1817, under which a school was opened in the spring of 1818. Unhappily, it was the early error of this institution to employ teachers inadequate to the object, and whose labours were so unsatisfactory as to shake the confidence of its friends and ultimately of the legislature, in the capacity of its conductors.

In the year 1830, however, a radical reformation was effected, by the introduction of Mr. Vaysse, from Paris, and Mr. Peet, who brought to the institution the system of instruction used in Paris and at Hartford.

The legislature, in April, 1819, appropriated to the institution \$10,000, with provision that no part should be applied to the purchase of land or erection of buildings, and required an annual report of its proceedings—by the act of the 3d of April, 1821, \$2,500—by the act of the 16th of April, 1822, they provided that every indigent deaf mute, between 10 and 25 years of age, whose parent or next friend may be resident in the state, should, until provision were made by law for his instruction elsewhere, be received in this institution, for board and tuition, until each senate district should have sent four pupils—and adopted the indigent pupils then in the institution—limited the number of pupils to 32, and the term of instruction to three years—required the directors, annually, to give notice in each senate district of the number of vacancies—prescribed the manner of obtaining admission for such mutes, by application to the overseers of the town of his residence, with their certificate of the inability wholly, or partially, of his friends, to support him—directing that he should be, wholly or in part, as the case should require, maintained from the fund appropriated for the indigent deaf and dumb—appropriated \$150 annually for the maintenance of each such pupils, or so much thereof as might be requisite in each case—empowered the supervisors in each district to send to the institution other than the allotted number of pupils upon like terms, the expense being borne by the proper town—and limited the act to four years.

By the act of the 15th of April, 1825, the act of 1822 was extended for 5 years from the 1st of May, 1826, and the directors of the institution permitted, in case vacancies should not be filled from the proper districts, to receive pupils from other districts; and the term of tuition was extended to four years.

By the act of 23d March, 1827, \$10,000 were appropriated for the erection of an asylum in the city of New York or village of Brooklyn, on condition that the managers of the institution raised the same sum; and the institution was placed under the supervision of the superintendent of common schools. The ground on which the asylum is built, one acre, was given by the corporation of the city; and under another act of this year, half the proceeds of licenses to venders of lottery tickets, were granted to the institution; which amounted to \$6,000 per annum. But this source of revenue ceased with the lotteries, on the 31st of December, 1833.

The act of the 15th of April, 1830, provided for the education of three additional pupils from each district, for 5 years, at the expense of the state, at a cost not exceeding \$130 per annum, to be called state pupils; and gave to the institution a distributive share of the literature fund, in proportion to the whole number of pupils during the preceding year; requiring the directors to report the number to the regents in the month of January, annually—and extended the acts of 1822 and 1825, for 5 years from May 1, 1831. By the act of the 18th of April, 1831, the number of pupils was further increased by three, from each district, upon the terms of the act of 1825.

By the act of the 23d of April, 1832, the overseers of the poor, are required to furnish the superintendent of common schools, with a list of the deaf and dumb in their respective towns, with the particulars of their condition—and the superintendent selects therefrom, the state pupils according to the existing laws, and makes such regulations in relation to the admission of pupils, at stated periods, as to remove the inconvenience of having pupils of the same class entering the school at different times. The notice given by him under this act, is substituted for that required by the act of 1822.

The act of the 6th of April, 1833, further increased the number of state pupils by five from each district, for 5 years from the 1st of October following, at \$130 per annum.

And lastly, the act of the 3d of April, 1834, appropriated \$5,000 per annum to the institution for 5 years.

Under these acts, provision is now made for the education of 120 deaf and dumb pupils at the public expense; ninety-six of these are in the New York institution, at the charge of \$130 per annum each=\$12,480; so that the expenditure of the state upon this institution, is \$17,480 per annum. Twenty-four are at Canajoharie, at a charge of \$80 per annum=\$1,920. The whole amount paid by the state annually, is \$19,400.

On the 1st of January, 1835, the whole number of pupils in the New York asylum, was 140, eleven of whom were supported by the city of New York, a portion by the state of New Jersey, and the balance by their friends; and at the central asylum 31=167. The superintendent finds much difficulty in keeping up the complement of the state. The overseers are negligent in their returns, and parents, actuated either by affection for their unfortunate offspring, ignorance of the kind treatment they receive, or the value of their services at home, part with them reluctantly.

The institution is under the direction of the society, by which it was founded, and which still contributes pecuniary means for its support.

The New York city institution is located in the 12th ward, upon a gentle eminence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the City Hall; and is surrounded by a plat of 10 acres 9 of which are leased from the corporation, and are employed part in cultivation, and part as grounds for the recreation of the pupils. It is wholly without the dense portion of the city and has the advantages of country air and isolation.

The main building is 110 feet long, 60 broad, and five stories high, surmounted by an observatory commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The departments for the respective sexes are at the opposite ends of the building and constitute, in fact, distinct communities. The government is that of a well ordered family, with closer and more constant supervision and less dependence upon general rules, than would prevail were the pupils supplied with all the senses. Work shops are established, in which the males are taught some useful mechanical art; and the females are instructed in needle work, and the duties of domestic economy.

The first and great object of instruction here is to impart a knowledge of alphabetic language by means of signs. When this is attained, all that is peculiar to the education of the mute is completed. Some attempts have been made to teach articulation, but this forms no settled part, we believe, of the system.

Generally, it is proposed to give the pupils what is called a common education, only. Yet lectures are delivered at regular intervals, without interference with the ordinary business of the schools, on select portions of the political, civil and social relations of man, universal history, chemistry, universal geography, natural history, the origin, progress and present state of the useful and ornamental arts, biography and bookkeeping.

The terms for the education of pupils are \$130 per annum—and when clothing is provided by the institution, \$30 more—payable semi-annually in advance. This amount covers all charges for board, tuition, books, tools, medical attendance, &c. There is a vacation between the 15th August and 1st October; during which the pupil may remain at the institution and no deduction of price is made for his absence.

By existing laws, the supervisors of counties have power to provide for the education of as many deaf mutes as shall equal in number the members of assembly to which their counties are respectively entitled. This power is exercised by the counties of New York, Dutchess and Montgomery, and it is proposed that the exercise of the power should be made imperative on, instead of discretionary with, the boards of supervisors.

The provision now made by the state for the education of the deaf and dumb within her borders is ample, as will be apparent from the following views exhibited by the superintendent of common schools in a report for 1836.

“By the recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the state, it appears, that there are within it 1,066 deaf mutes of all ages. Of this number, including those in the two institutions, there are 530 between ten and twenty-five years of age; and it may be safely estimated, that of the latter about 230 have been educated, leaving about 300 who are of the proper age for instruction. Many are not fit subjects of instruction, for want of mental capacity; some have parents in good circumstances; and the parents of others will not be persuaded to part with them.”

“By a geometrical rule drawn from the proportion existing between the whole

number of deaf and dumb persons of all ages in the kingdom of Prussia and those of the age of ten years—a rule, which has been applied to computations relative to the same class in other countries—the ratio of those of the age of ten years to the whole number is 1 to 29 $\frac{5}{8}$. According to this rule, the whole number of deaf and dumb persons in this state, who annually reach the age of ten years, is 36 and a fraction. The term of instruction in our institutions is five years, and the number of deaf mutes who annually attain the age of ten years, (none being admitted under that age) being multiplied by the number of years, during which they are instructed, will give 180; and this would seem to be the whole number who should be actually receiving instruction in order to provide for the education of all. The number now receiving instruction in the two institutions is 171. But it is to be considered, that some who are sent to the institutions are withdrawn on account of their inability to profit by instruction; some die, and others are not allowed by their parents to complete the entire course: so that, in fact, the whole number actually receiving instruction is renewed in about four years. It is also to be considered that our laws make provision for the education of indigent deaf mutes only; and that in many cases their parents absolutely refuse to part with them. Of the mutes selected in 1834 to fill vacancies in both institutions, 28 declined, so that 67 selections were made before 39 vacancies, the whole number occurring during the year, were filled. As the whole number of state pupils at both institutions is 120, about 30 selections must be annually made to fill vacancies.

“Of the whole number of deaf mutes who annually attain the age of ten years, it cannot be safely calculated that more than two thirds can be procured to fill vacancies in the institutions. If, therefore, 24 deaf mutes of the age of ten years are all that can be annually supplied to fill vacancies in the list of state pupils, and if there are 30 vacancies, annually, it is obvious, that selections must be made from those, who are above the age of ten years. Indeed, a large number of those, who have been selected during the last two years, were, at the time of selection, much above that age; but this class is limited in number, as none above the age of 25 years are deemed fit subjects of instruction.”

The Central society for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, at Canajoharie, was incorporated by act of 19th April, 1823, to continue until 1840—which appropriated \$1000, part to aid in the erection of a building and the balance to be applied to the support of indigent deaf mutes, between the ages of nine and twenty seven years, for a term not exceeding three years. The act of 15th April, 1825, gave a sum not exceeding \$800, to the institution and permitted it to receive two pupils from each senatorial district, at the yearly charge of the state of \$80 each, in the manner prescribed for the New York institution. The act of 15th of April, 1830, increased the number of pupils to be supported by the state to one more from each district.

Under these acts the term of instruction here is for 4 years only. The institution is maintained chiefly by the allowance for state pupils, and as the period fixed for such allowance expires in 1836, it will probably be withdrawn and the pupils transferred to New York: it being deemed most advantageous to have the whole number of state pupils in one institution. With this view a proposition has been made to the legislature for uniting the institutions and locating them at Utica or other central position.

By act of the 21st April, 1831, “The New York Institution for the Blind,” a private charity established by subscription in the city of New York was incorporated, for the purpose of instructing children who are born or may become blind—to continue until the year 1852—with power to hold real and personal estate not exceeding \$10,000 annual value.

By act of 6th of May, 1834, the state provided that, the institution should receive from each senate district four indigent blind persons between 8 and 25 years of age, in like manner and at like expense to the state as is provided for the indigent deaf and dumb—and that such pupils during a term not exceeding five years, besides literary education, should be instructed in some trade.

Under this act the treasury paid in 1835, \$2000 for the support of state pupils.

19. The whole number of organised counties in the state is 55: of the towns and wards 842. The annual reports of the commissioners of schools of all the towns, and the reports of the clerks of all the counties are made as required by law. The annexed table contains a condensed view of these reports; a more detailed one is given in the tables appended to the respective counties.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of towns & wards in each county.	Number of districts in towns making returns.	No. of school districts making reports.	Average No. of months schools have been kept	Amount of public money expended in 1834.	Amount paid for teachers' wages, besides public money.	No. of children taught in the school districts which have made returns.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years.	Amount of public money distributed to the districts by the commissioners in April, 1835.
Albany,	14	156	154	9	7021 71	11528 32	11888	15231	6850 12
Allegany,	28	263	254	6	3695 95	6938 36	12181	10572	3692 77
Broome,	11	135	126	7	2116 95	3835 91	6173	5693	2193 18
Cattaraugus,	23	202	178	6	2665 85	4464 88	8370	7151	2629 86
Cayuga,	22	264	261	8	7389 23	9877 58	15309	15453	7612 20
Chautauque,	24	306	281	7	5047 05	9245 59	15413	13307	5415 63
Chenango,	19	291	278	7	5835 73	7548 50	13499	11870	5902 68
Clinton,	8	113	108	6	3142 74	3114 18	5673	6213	3172 33
Columbia,	19	188	187	9	3891 65	11882 86	9157	10670	3848 51
Cortland,	11	168	165	7	3577 24	4480 81	8562	7315	3539 24
Delaware,	18	256	243	7	3493 61	7201 62	11491	9988	3493 70
Dutchess,	18	206	196	9	5371 34	14887 23	9827	12504	5508 60
Erie,	22	239	226	7	4841 66	9841 91	14285	14791	4829 87
Essex,	15	146	131	6	2203 82	3861 40	6301	5825	2444 74
Franklin,	12	95	90	6	1860 40	2100 61	4051	3811	1877 19
Genesee,	24	344	336	8	6340 75	15319 47	20353	17775	6570 18
Greene,	11	152	148	8	3387 87	7043 89	7750	8238	3661 67
Herkimer,	18	196	191	8	3969 16	8398 95	10992	10604	3918 16
Jefferson,	19	312	299	7	6392 59	11632 88	17160	15789	6526 74
Kings,	14	20	18	12	1421 84	4043 73	1466	5562	2137 50
Lewis,	11	116	112	7	1865 68	3047 83	4952	4812	1872 56
Livingston,	12	167	163	8	3870 44	7926 99	9200	9258	3794 70
Madison,	13	222	219	7	5370 26	7490 89	12688	11389	5601 83
Monroe,	21	242	235	9	6731 08	15394 41	16420	16514	6261 95
Montgomery,	20	226	222	8	4672 27	11533 18	12352	14145	4684 05
New York,	15	78	78	12	93827 18	.....	14721	.....	93827 18
Niagara,	11	136	117	7	2539 57	5839 15	1654	7176	2579 59
Oneida,	29	360	350	8	8233 28	12666 03	19793	24376	8282 32
Onondaga,	18	304	299	8	9300 46	11419 87	17859	17733	9214 74
Ontario,	14	218	206	8	4644 45	12011 81	11780	11867	4812 37
Orange,	14	188	178	9	4828 50	14524 77	10935	13158	4770 70
Orleans,	8	192	118	8	2764 24	6231 49	7688	6844	2754 73
Oswego,	20	226	206	7	4368 52	5411 09	10347	10317	3998 94
Otsego,	22	322	320	7	5586 31	10671 77	17172	15278	5288 35
Putnam,	5	68	64	8	1337 17	3855 28	3083	3514	1323 43
Queens,	6	77	64	10	2481 02	7647 49	3244	6102	2529 73
Rensselaer,	19	192	184	8	5110 35	10063 78	11078	13824	5187 91
Richmond,	4	18	18	10	758 20	2112 26	971	2191	758 20
Rockland,	4	34	32	10	958 34	3745 52	1627	2514	1004 08
Saratoga,	20	207	199	8	4172 42	10280 47	11096	11128	4107 92
Schenectady,	7	54	53	8	895 48	2002 31	2736	3165	956 91
Schoharie,	10	162	159	8	2877 32	6626 83	8047	9141	2935 28
Seneca,	10	110	110	8	4099 39	5955 08	6818	7017	4960 63
St. L'rence,	24	310	292	6	7020 60	6381 98	12802	12848	6885 63
Steuben,	24	289	263	6	4649 93	8012 83	13808	12337	4848 08
Suffolk,	9	131	124	9	2759 00	9283 01	7521	7763	2784 59
Sullivan,	9	88	80	7	1909 38	2580 26	3358	3807	1966 05
Tioga,	19	226	201	7	3663 70	6013 59	9763	9727	3823 97
Tompkins,	10	214	209	8	7001 11	6609 01	12649	12225	7679 34
Ulster,	14	164	157	8	3892 58	9055 90	8511	11422	3882 28
Warren,	9	105	93	5	1296 70	2068 08	3637	3436	1293 68
Washington,	17	254	242	7	4569 27	9991 92	12732	11759	4465 91
Wayne,	15	205	201	8	4529 61	8957 66	12547	12013	4488 74
Westchester,	21	142	135	10	3896 39	12653 93	7001	9693	3858 79
Yates,	8	103	103	8	2033 86	4513 54	5910	6240	2150 43
	842	10132	9676	8	312181 20	419878 69	541401	543085	314749 36

It appears by the preceding table, that there were 10,132 organised school districts in the state; from 9676 of which, annual reports were made to the commissioners of common schools; in all of which, schools have been kept during the year 1834, an average period of 8 months. The whole number of children over 5 and under 16 years of age in the districts reporting on the last day of December, 1834, was 543,085; and the whole number of children who had attended school during the year 1834, was 541,401.

During the year 1834, 267 new districts were added. In 1831, there were 659 districts; in 1832, 583; in 1833, 473; and in 1834, only 456, which made no reports.

The actual annual expense of the common school system may be stated as follows.

Interest at 6 per cent on \$2,165,200, invested in school-houses, -	\$129,912 00
Annual expense of books for 541,401 scholars, at 50 cents each, -	270,700 00
Fuel for 10,132 school-houses, at \$10 each, -	101,320 00
Public money as appears by the returns, -	312,181 20
Amount paid for teachers' wages, besides public money, as appears by the returns, -	419,878 69
	<hr/>
	\$1,233,991 89

In this amount, the expense of repairing school-houses is not included.

20. The following table gives a comparative view of the progress of the common schools from 1816 to 1836, inclusive.

The year in which the report was made to the legislature.	No. of towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of school districts in the said towns.	No. of school districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts, over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the school districts making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportion of the No. of children taught to the No. of children reported between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2755	2631	\$55720 98	.....	140106	176449	14 to 15
1817	355	3713	2873	64834 88	.....	170385	198440	6 to 7
1818	374	3264	3228	73235 42	.....	183253	218959	5 to 6
1819	402	4614	3844	93010 54	.....	210316	235871	8 to 9
1820	515	5763	5118	117151 07	.....	271877	302703	9 to 10
1821	545	6332	5489	146418 08	.....	304559	317633	24 to 25
1823	611	6659	5882	157195 04	.....	332979	339259	42 to 43
1823	649	7051	6255	173420 60	.....	351173	357029	44 to 45
1824	656	7382	6705	182820 25	.....	377034	373208	94 to 93
1825	698	7642	6876	182741 61	.....	402340	383500	101 to 96
1826	700	7773	7117	182790 09	.....	425586	395586	100 to 93
1827	721	8114	7550	185720 46	.....	431601	411256	21 to 20
1828	742	8298	7806	222905 77	.....	418556	419216	96 to 91
1829	757	8609	8164	232343 21	.....	468205	449113	25 to 24
1830	773	8872	8292	214840 14	\$297048 44	480041	468257	40 to 41
1831	785	9063	8631	232641 36	346807 20	499424	497503	250 to 249
1832	703	9339	8841	244908 85	374001 54	507105	500967	165 to 166
1833	811	9600	8941	305582 78	358320 17	494959	508878	36 to 37
1834	820	9690	9107	307733 08	369696 36	512475	522618	50 to 51
1835	835	9865	9392	316153 93	398137 04	531240	534002	
1836	842	10132	9676	312181 20	419878 69	541401	543085	

21. In the following schedule of appropriations made by the state, for the purposes of education, much is doubtless omitted, and there may be some errors; but it is a useful approximation to the facts.

Productive capital of the literature fund, (1836,) -	\$265,342 87
Annual distributions, from 1790 to 1816, -	180,000 00
Productive capital of the common school fund, -	1,875,191 71
Capital in lands, (estimate,) -	500,000 00
Annual distributions from 1816 to 1836, -	1,600,320 00
Grants to Columbia College from 1792 to 1819, -	92,375 00
" Union College from 1795, -	332,135 00
" Hamilton College from 1812, -	90,000 00
College of Physicians and Surgeons, city of New York, from 1807, -	71,100 00
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the western district, -	20,000 00
Grants to academies in lands estimated at, -	22,260 00
" " in money, -	27,268 00
Local school fund, (principal,) -	300,000 00
Income for 15 years, average \$12,000, -	180,000 00

Appropriations to deaf and dumb asylums, prior to 1819, from public treasury, - - - - -				50,527 00
Do. - - -	do.	from lottery licenses for 7 years, - - -	-	42,000 00
Do. - - -	do.	from 1829 to 1836, 6 years, - - -	-	57,000 00
Appropriated from the public treasury, - - - - -				5,705,519 58

To this summary we add the amounts paid by the people since the commencement of the distribution of the proceeds of the common school fund, from 1816 to 1836.

Vested in school houses, - - - - -	\$2,165,200
Raised by tax and distributed, - - - - -	2,410,530
	4,575,730
Brought forward, amount paid from the treasury, - - - - -	5,705,519
Amount expended in the state for literary purposes, from 1790 to 1836, - - - - -	\$10,281,249

22. From the preceding view it is obvious, that all the literary institutions, colleges, academies, and common schools, form a system, whose parts are in gradation and serviceable connection with each other.

The academies have been in effect, without receiving from the state (until lately,) any direct pecuniary aid for the purpose, nurseries for common school teachers. The great body of those, who have devoted themselves to teaching, have been prepared at the academies. The instructors in the academies have in their turn been educated at the colleges. Thus, all the incorporated literary institutions minister to the improvement of the common schools, on which the great mass of the people are dependent for education. The higher institutions, therefore, so far from being regarded with jealousy and envy, as has, unfortunately, in some instances, been the case with the uninformed, should be cherished by all as the sources of the greatest intellectual advantages.

The administration of the common school system, in all matters enjoined by statute upon those charged with its supervision and management, has attained as great a degree of regularity as practicable. The matter of the annual report of the superintendent, is furnished through the agency of 30,000 individuals; and of all the school districts in the state, nineteen out of twenty make their reports in the manner required by law.

The system of common school instruction, so far as it relates to the number of those on whom its benefits are conferred, admits of little change for the better. In this respect, the system shrinks not from comparison with any other. When considered under all its aspects, and particularly with reference to the training of teachers, the Prussian is, perhaps, superior to all others. But in regard to the number it embraces, it is inferior to that of New York. The number of scholars in the public schools of Prussia is one in every 6.22 of the population; while in this state it is one in every 3.99.

This great result has been produced by the force of opinion, stimulated by a very small pecuniary assistance. In Prussia, the system has been extended over the whole population by the force of law, presenting the noble example of an absolute government, employing its powers to exalt the intellectual character of its subjects.

We have said, that this result has been produced by the force of opinion; and this is apparent from the fact, that the formation of school districts is the voluntary act of the people. They adopt or reject at pleasure the bounty of the state, and assume or refuse at will the burden of the necessary self taxation to obtain it. It is possible, if the whole burden lay upon the public treasury and the administration was altogether with a few responsible officers, that the standard of qualification for teachers would be somewhat higher. But this is not certain, for a paucity of proper teachers existing, the standard must be reduced to the qualifications of those that are attainable. And it is evident, that if the administration was taken from the people, that they would cease to feel that interest in the system which is best adapted to render it most effectual.

We have seen, that the annual expense of the common schools is more than \$1,200,000, of which the public treasury pays less than one-twelfth part. The rest is furnished by the vote of the people. In taxing themselves, the people may be, and undoubtedly are, sometimes swayed by ill-judged parsimony; but, additional light, the fruit of experience, slowly perhaps, yet certainly, expanding, will remove this error; and they will become convinced, that knowledge, like every other useful commodity, is to be appreciated according to its quantity and quality, and that inferior teachers, like inferior agricultural implements, are not cheaper at a low price, than better ones at a higher price.

It has been objected, that the principle upon which the school tax is levied, operates unequally. That the man of property who does not use the school, is compelled to contribute largely to its support. But it may be replied, that he has a deep interest in their existence, in the moral and intellectual improvement which they induce, without which the tenure of his possessions would be precarious. He has also an interest, in rendering them competent to give to his children the rudiments of education, and to lift them to a grade in which they may become, directly, in the purpose of their creation, beneficial to him. On the other hand, complaint has been made, that the burden falls unequally upon the poorer classes—that a man worth \$1,000, sending four children to school, pays 4 times as much of the teachers' wages, as he who, worth \$10,000, sends only one child to school. But it may be answered, that he pays only in proportion to the benefit he receives, that the compensation of teachers is but a part of the expense, and that property is taxed largely for other objects.

It is almost needless at the present day to expatiate on the great advantages of education, and of this system which offers them to all who are willing to participate in them. In the language of Mr. Secretary Dix, however, we may observe, that the system of common schools "is, emphatically, an institution for the people, and to them has been allotted a large share in its administration. On the zeal with which their task is performed, and on the degree of importance, which they attach to its elevation to a grade commensurate with its high objects, must depend, to a very considerable extent, the rank they hold in the political system under which they live, and the part they may take in giving a direction to its movements. If in any country knowledge is power, it is here. The influence of all others is feeble in comparison with it. With us, there is no system of entails, or rule of primogeniture, to perpetuate wealth or family distinctions. Wealth may, indeed, give its possessor some advantages in society; but on that theatre of exertion, where the political condition of men and communities is determined for good or for evil, it is of no account. In this field the contest must be decided by intellectual force; and those whose destinies are involved in the issue, should take care that they are not deficient in the preparation necessary to maintain their ground against the combinations of more practised and less virtuous competitors. On the part of the people, contests for great principles are always deemed to involve, directly or indirectly, their unalienable rights. With what effect can those rights be vindicated without a sufficient degree of information to see how they are in danger of being impaired? How else shall the people, amid contending appeals to their understandings and interests, be able to distinguish the true from the false! It is in the common schools alone that the knowledge indispensable to their safety can be acquired; for in them a vast majority of the entire population receive all their education. There are few social institutions, which have not at some period in the history of mankind, been made subservient to the purposes of usurpation and tyranny. Schools of a popular character are in less danger than any other of being perverted to such a use; they have never been made, nor from their nature is it easy to make them, an engine for the dissemination of principles tending to dissolve the bonds of society, or to subvert the great maxims of human liberty. Literary institutions, less popular in their organisation may be more easily made the instruments of such abuse. The supervision to which they are subjected is more restricted, and their accountability is not always so direct. But if the common schools are in no danger of being approached for sinister objects, there is another which it is equally important to avert. There is danger that they will never answer the ends of their institution, if the teachers—the body of men who are relied on to infuse into them the moral and intellectual improvement, which constitutes the vital principle of the

whole system—are not fully adequate to the task. Will not those who are the most deeply interested in elevating the standard of education, adopt the only measure by which the object can be accomplished? Will they not bring to this subject the practical good sense by which they are distinguished, and see in this, as in all other cases, that even the ends of economy are best answered by employing those who are more skilled in their art? The value of the common school system is universally acknowledged and felt in this state. In this respect public opinion needs no impulse. But it is no more than just to say, that the importance of a higher standard of education, is not so generally or correctly appreciated. Opinion has, however, made some advances in this particular; and a confident belief is entertained that the liberal provisions of the legislature for the preparation of teachers, will meet with such a reception from an enlightened people, as to remedy effectually the only material defect in our common school system, and leave nothing to be desired in relation to it, excepting that it may be permanent in its duration."

23. As a part and certainly not an inferior part of the means of public instruction, should be ranked the labours of the professors of religion. These, although not directed or regulated by the state, receive from it all the protection that is requisite, in the constitutional guarantee of the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference. Religion, therefore, stripped of all power, which the pride of opinion and intolerance of opposition might induce its professors to abuse, has yet all the influence which reason and morality give, over men seeking to promote their happiness. It is cherished as the great agent of moral improvement, and it is every where one of the wants, most sensibly felt, after the means of subsistence has been obtained.

The numerous religious associations and teachers maintained in this and other states, by the voluntary contributions of the people, have wholly refuted the calumny, forged and inculcated by the advocates for the union of church and state, that the people would not, of themselves, supply the means for public worship and religious instruction. The denial of this disposition to the people, arises from ignorance of the nature of popular governments. The right which man possesses of pursuing his happiness is not more certain, than is his pursuit, when the means are known and attainable. He makes laws to protect his person, his property, his social and civil relations, and while religion teaches and enforces sound and practical morality, more effective in the preservation of these blessings, than the sanction of statutory law, it is impossible, that he should refuse her aid.

In Europe, letters and science were long the exclusive care of the clergy. And in this country the order has ever been devoted to them. In all the higher seminaries for education in the state, professors' chairs are filled by clergymen; they are found, too, most commonly in the select, and not unfrequently in the common, schools. But, it is not in the clergy alone, this regard for education exists. It forms an essential element of the influence and respectability of every religious sect; and consequently each vies with the other in the extent of its exertions and expenses in the promotion of this noble object. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Lutherans, Quakers, and Catholics, all have institutions, not only for teaching their peculiar tenets, but also for general instruction. And it is from the professors of religion of every denomination, that most liberal aids for the extension of literature are obtained. Preachers are every where with us the apostles of law, order and decorum; and their labours to fit their flocks for happiness in a future world, are eminently successful in increasing their enjoyments in the present. In no country, therefore, is religion more universal, more sincere or more beneficial, than in this.

24. The principal religious denominations in New York are, Presbyterians including Congregationalists—Methodists—Baptists—Episcopalians—Dutch Reformed—Universalists—Quakers—Catholics—Lutherans.

There are several less considerable sects, as Christians, Shakers, Moravians, Jews, &c.

Presbyterian Church.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has under its care twenty-three Synods, comprising one hundred and eighteen Presbyteries, and of these there are in New York,

I. The Synod of Albany, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Londonderry, 2. Newburyport, 3. Champlain, 4. Troy, 5. Albany, 6. Columbia.

II. The Synod of Utica, containing the Presbyteries of 1. St. Lawrence, 2. Watertown, 3. Oswego, 4. Oneida, 5. Otsego.

III. The Synod of Geneva, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Geneva, 2. Chenango, 3. Onondaga, 4. Cayuga, 5. Tioga, 6. Cortland, 7. Bath, 8. Delaware.

IV. The Synod of Genesee, containing the Presbyteries of 1. Genesee, 2. Ontario, 3. Rochester, 4. Niagara, 5. Buffalo, 6. Angelica.

V. The Synod of New York, containing the Presbyteries of 1. New York, 2. New York Second, 3. New York Third, 4. Hudson, 5. North River, 6. Bedford, 7. Long Island, 8. Long Island Second.

Summary View of the Presbyterian Church in New York for 1834.

NAMES OF PRESBYTERIES.	Ministers.	Licentiates.	Churches.	Total now in Com- munion.	Total of Baptisms.	Missionary Funds raised.	Funds for Commis- sioners.	Theological Semi- nary Funds raised.	Education Funds raised.
Champlain,	17	3	19	2257	186	\$ 539 50	\$ 29 70		\$ 60 00
Albany,	34	3	36	6332	276	3881 12	157 08	\$ 176 00	2590 41
Troy,	28	1	29	4317	180	965 00	120 60	450 00	1202 25
Columbia,	27	3	18	2175	157				
Watertown,	16	1	24	2744	239	782 67	39 14		291 13
St. Lawrence,	10	1	10	933	84	227 00	7 50		213 00
Oswego,	13	23	23	2129	128	444 69	11 45		172 37
Oneida,	48	7	40	5364	177	2570 34	38 50		890 05
Otsego,	11	1	18	2140	195	955 89	19 75		243 00
Chenango,	14	22	22	2268	133	1675 77	15 04		208 61
Delaware,	8	15	15	1938	118	948 30			180 67
Cortland,	12	1	16	2045	102	551 28	34 83		210 69
Onondaga,	17	4	26	2864	144	837 92	4 00		500 45
Cayuga,	31	15	31	4296	193	2412 27	60 12	52 00	813 37
Tioga,	19	1	18	1703	156	379 26	25 68		98 50
Geneva,	37	1	38	4378	355	6878 62	87 72	345 00	3237 70
Bath,	22	36	26	2617	211	1028 78	27 06		235 50
Angelica,	10	19	19	1322	126	64 19	21 76		22 00
Ontario,	23	1	23	1710	127	658 97	20 00		355 03
Rochester,	25	2	25	3742	441	2744 81	37 66		510 06
Genesee,	22	1	26	1670	102	605 68	51 00		591 89
Niagara,	13	1	18	1317					
Buffalo,	33	43	32	3259	309	1014 47	30 00	1000 00	333 00
Hudson,	23	2	26	3409	126	1049 00	22 47		210 50
North River,	14	2	19	2634	99	636 07	21 42		369 16
Bedford,	10	1	16	1125	31	639 59	23 00	10 00	284 90
Long Island,	13	12	13	1357	53	529 00	20 04		26 50
Long Island 2d.	9	1	11	1065	120	156 39	23 74		32 77
New York,	24	5	13	4506	235	7206 88	118 50	710 80	5294 34
New York, 2d.	8	4	4	1083	109	3086 87	142 00		611 00
New York, 3d.	33	6	21	5708	548	12570 37	206 74		4275 28
	624	64	695	86,207	5,460	56,040 80	1,416 70	2,843 80	23,764 13

NOTE. The Presbyteries of Londonderry and Newburyport not being in the state, though belonging to the Synod of Albany, are omitted from the table.

The Presbyterians have a theological seminary at Auburn, (See Auburn,) and have founded the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, at Whitesborough; and they publish several religious journals in the City of New York and also in other parts of the state.

26. The Methodist Episcopal church in the United States is constituted under one General Conference, meeting every four years at such time and place as the

conference prescribes—composed of one member for every seven members of an annual conference, and has power to make rules and regulations for the government of the church.

The United States is divided into twenty-two annual conferences, composed of the travelling preachers, meeting at such times as the bishops appoint, and at the places designated by the respective conferences.

The annual conferences are divided into districts, circuits and stations.

Of late years, this denomination of Christians has given great attention to education and the diffusion of knowledge through the press. Its "Book Concern," in the City of New York, was a very extensive establishment for literary purposes. "The Christian Intelligencer," printed there, has a circulation greater, we believe, than any other periodical in the United States. This establishment was unhappily destroyed by fire in February, 1836.

The State of New York was in 1835 embraced by four conferences, designated as New York, Troy, Oneida and Genesee; but which also comprehended portions of the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and Pennsylvania.

The New York Conference contained—

	Circuits & stations.	White members.	Coloured members.	Amt. raised for sup. preachers their widows and orphans.	Amt. for missions.	Amt. for publishing fund.	Travel preachers.	Superannuated preachers.
New York District,	19	9885	150					
New Haven, "	28	5797	78					
Rhinebeck, "	11	4255	113					
Newburg, "	11	3976	76					
Hudson River, "	15	5843	52					
	86	29,756	469	2,283 16	4,877 69	121 94	179	12
Troy Conference:								
Troy District,	15	4584	26					
Saratoga "	16	5440	18					
Middlebury do.	20	5121	15					
Plattsburg "	18	4001	5					
	69	19,146	64	1,233 90	2,548 44	41 64	132	4
Oneida Conference:								
Oneida District,	17	4511	118					
Chenango "	13	5028	6					
Cayuga "	17	4569	30					
Oswego "	13	4376	3					
Black River do.	12	3610	5					
Potsdam "	14	3137	2					
Susquehanna "	14	4349	7					
Berkshire "	19	4604	2					
	119	34,184	173		2,803 79	53 14	177	16
Genesee Conference:								
Ontario District,	13	2833	22					
Rochester "	12	3348	20					
Genesee "	13	4593	3					
Buffalo "	15	4405	18					
Seneca Lake "	12	3633	19					
Dansville "	10	3371	2					
	75	22,183	84	1,324 55	31 00	86 52	134	3
Total,	349	105,269	790	4,841 61	13,329 92	303 24	622	35

It is understood that the number of churches much exceeds the number of clergymen. One minister frequently does the duty of several churches.

The Episcopal Methodists have founded in the state three seminaries for education; an academy at White Plains, Westchester county; the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingston county, and the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, Madison county; for a description of which see the counties in which they are respectively located.

27. The Baptist churches are severally independent, yet are formed into associations for fellowship, but which have no other than an advisory power over their constituents. There are thirty-five of such associations in the state, entitled as follows; to which belong twenty-two churches not within the state.

ASSOCIATIONS.	Churches.	Ministers.	Baptized in 1835.	Total, ch. mem. or communicants.	ASSOCIATIONS.	Churches.	Ministers	Baptized in 1835.	Total, ch. mem. or communicants
Berkshire,	17	13	97	1111	Oneida,	26	25	232	2730
Black River,	22	13	30	1650	Onondaga,	20	15	250	2128
Cayuga,	15	14	77	1637	Ontario,	19	16	44	1652
Chautauque,	38	34	135	2535	Oswego,	12	9	58	1315
Chenango,	22	19	216	2326	Otsego,	27	22	133	2441
Cortland,	23	18	37	3200	Rensselaerville,	13	9	19	1064
Dutchess,	6	5	37	499	Saratoga,	20	19	292	2988
Essex,	9	4	39	844	Seneca,	20	12	202	2133
Franklin,	23	15	36	1966	St. Lawrence,	26	15	122	1840
Genesee,	24	27	390	2802	Stephentown,	16	11		1700
Genesee River,	20	13	75	1664	Stenben,	26	18	67	1681
Holland Purchase,	39	23	153	2939	Union,	16	8	28	1158
Hudson River,	39	40	610	5264	Warwick,	15	8	7	896
Lake George,	13	4	41	1006	Washington Union,	17	12	212	2643
Lexington,	9	5	10	919	Worcester,	12	10	53	926
Livingston,	9	5	7	483	Deduct for chs. out of the state but included in the above con.	708	556	4505	69204
Madison,	17	21	200	2806		22	20	153	2021
Monroe,	23	24	172	2744		686	536	4352	67183
New York,	35	33	287	3735					
Niagara,	20	17	74	1769					

The *Seventh Day Baptists*, have in Rensselaer county, 2 churches; Schenectady 1; Oneida 1; Jefferson 1; Madison 4; Genesee 1; Cortland 2; Chenango 4; Cattaraugus 1; Allegany 10; total 25 churches and 2,926 members.

The *Free Will Baptists* have a yearly meeting in the state called "The Holland Purchase Yearly Meeting," subordinate to which are the following quarterly meetings:

	Churches.	Preachers.	Members.
Genesee,	- - - 16	12	634
Erie, -	- - - 13	8	509
Benton, -	- - - 13	10	449
Ontario,	- - - 8	7	221
Chautauque,	- - - 12	9	400
Monroe,	- - - 19	10	808
Penfield,	- - - 4	6	264
Cattaraugus,	- - - 13	9	421
Chemung,	- - - 17	12	384
Allegany,	- - - 8	6	160
	123	89	4258

28. The Protestant Episcopal, from 1693 until the revolution, was the *established* church of the colony; at times, supported by contributions levied under the authority of law. The corporation of Trinity Church was during that period richly endowed, and its property has since grown greatly in value; enabling it to contribute efficiently to the erection and establishment of many other associations.

In the establishment of the American Episcopal church, the state of New York became a diocese: and in the year 1835, contained 194 clergymen, viz. the bishop, 163 presbyters; and 30 deacons; 214 parishes, in which during the preceding year there were 6082 baptisms; 9738 communicants; 1951 marriages; 3294 funerals; 7616 Sunday scholars; and 639 Sunday school teachers.

The following contributions for religious and literary purposes, were made by the church of New York during the three years preceding 1835.

To the General Theological Seminary, - - - - -	\$8,778 70
To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, - - - - -	26,037 71
To the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, - - - - -	727 71
To the Episcopal Fund, - - - - -	8,500 52
To the Education Branch of the Education and Missionary Society, - - - - -	5,361 01
To the General Fund of the same, - - - - -	2,361 16
To the Missionary Branch of the same, - - - - -	13,128 20
To the Diocesan Fund, - - - - -	991 32
	<hr/>
	72,886 33

The institutions maintained, exclusively, by the diocese of the state, are: The New York Protestant Episcopal Education and Missionary Society," and "New York Protestant Episcopal Press."

The education and missionary society of the diocese has done much to realise the expectations of its founders and friends, and its importance is highly appreciated. Many young men have been aided by the education branch, and 61 missionaries receive a large part of their support from this society; twenty-six churches have been organised and received into union with the convention, and forty new church edifices have been consecrated, and a number are in the progress of erection.

The missions in the city of New York are confided to the "New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society," which has established successfully, 3 missions; and 3 free Episcopal churches for the poor have been provided.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, was founded in 1817, and located in the city of New York in 1822. It has a large property upon the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where have been erected two spacious buildings for the accommodation of students.

The funds of the seminary, exclusive of real estate, amounted in June 1835, including \$20,646 73, given for scholarships, to \$46,517 39. Since its foundation it has received from the friends of the church in various parts of the Union, the sum of \$171,024 79; and in 1835, a professorship was munificently endowed by Peter G. Stuyvesant, by a donation of \$25,000.

The seminary has—a professor,—of the nature, ministry, and polity of the church—of biblical learning and interpretation of the Scriptures—of systematic divinity—of Oriental and Greek literature—of ecclesiastical history. Number of students since the foundation 250—alumni 90—students in 1835, 63—average annual expense of a student, including board, washing, fuel and lights, \$80 50—room rent free. Library 4,071 vols.

29. The Dutch settlers brought with them the faith of the Reformed Church as established in Holland. It is supposed, that a building for public worship was erected so early as 1619; another was raised within the fort at New Amsterdam, in 1642; and in 1647 Gov. Keiff contracted, as church warden, with D. W. Ogden to build a church of stone 72 feet by 52, for 2500 guilders; and Governor Stuyvesant previous to 1664, built one at his own expense upon his farm on Manhattan Island; and several houses for public worship had been erected on Long Island, at Esopus, at Albany, and probably elsewhere. The ministers being supplied by the classis of Amsterdam, the churches became subordinate to it, and the synod of North Holland.

The faith, as recognised by the synod of Dortrecht, was proclaimed as the religion of the state; and to preach or hear any other, was punishable by heavy fines, imprisonment, and banishment, which were inflicted by Gov. Stuyvesant, upon a Lutheran clergyman, and in several cases upon Quakers, much to the dissatisfaction of his masters, the Dutch West India Company; who directed, that all persons should be allowed the free exercise of religion within their own houses. The supremacy, of course, ceased with the Dutch power, and was soon after the conquest transferred to the Episcopal church of England.

The inconvenience of a foreign and remote judicatory, induced the colonial churches, in 1738, to adopt the project of a *Coetus* or assembly, subordinate to the Classis, which after long delay, was sanctioned by the latter. The first meeting of the *Coetus* was held in New York, Sept. 1747; but as its authority was only advisory, its inefficiency soon became manifest, and the desire of an independent

classis began to prevail. Measures for this end engendered a warm and bitter controversy, which divided and distracted the church for more than 15 years. The ministers of foreign birth, were generally zealously opposed to the change, and with their adherents, assumed the name of *Conferentia*: whilst the adverse party bore that of *Coetus*. The parties were nearly balanced, and their conflicts were productive of frequent scenes of a very painful character.

A new source of contention, at this time, arose. The English language had become so prevalent, among the Dutch inhabitants, that many of the rising generation were unable to profit by a ministry in the Dutch language; and they required to be taught in a tongue they could comprehend. After an ardent conflict, the Rev. Mr. Laidlie was, in 1764, settled in New York, as an English preacher.

In 1770, the Coetus party commenced measures for forming a theological and literary school, and obtained from the governor of New Jersey a charter for Queens College. (Rutgers.) This step seemed to inflame the passions of the parties to an inextinguishable excess, and to make re-union desperate.

But Mr. John W. Livingston, a young man, who went to Holland in 1766, to study theology, returned in 1770, with a plan of pacification, approved by the Classis of Amsterdam; which eventuated in the independence of the American churches, in 1772—since which period they have enjoyed perpetual harmony and general prosperity.

The church has at different periods had the services of distinguished men. The names of Hardenburg, Frelinghuysen, Laidlie, Westerlo, Livingston, and others of kindred spirit, are embalmed in her affections. She has a theological college at New Brunswick connected with Rutgers Literary College—and an ample fund is provided for the education of poor, pious young men for the ministry. The Christian Intelligencer, a weekly journal devoted to religious subjects, is published by an association of the church in New York.

With perhaps less enterprise than some of her sister denominations, this church has maintained uniform adherence to its faith, and consistent practice. In the work of evangelising the world, she takes a cheerful, liberal and active part. A number of her sons have devoted themselves to the missions to the heathen.

The church is limited principally to New York and East New Jersey, with a few congregations in Pennsylvania. It is under the government of a General Synod, two particular Synods, and seventeen Classis, in which the Presbyterian forms are maintained. She has about 170 ministers, and 220 congregations.

The condition of the church in this state, appears from the following abstracts of the reports of the several classis made to the general synod in June, 1835.

CLASSIS.	Churches.	Congregations.	Communicants.	CLASSIS.	Churches.	Congregations.	Communicants.
New York, -	12	4,555	2,089	Schenectady, -	10	3,515	831
South New York, -	6	3,980	1,302	Schoharie, -	10	4,508	1,340
Long Island, -	11	5,082	768	Cayuga, -	14	4,099	1,348
Poughkeepsie, -	11	3,955	1,196	Orange, -	10	4,130	824
Albany, -	11	5,059	830	Greene, -	7	3,465	1,053
Rensselaer, -	10	2,951	927				
Ulster, -	15	9,772	1,633		159	64,801	15,816
Washington, -	11	3,035	890				
Montgomery, -	21	6,645	784				

Many of the churches are unsupplied with pastors and have made no returns; and from others the returns are imperfect.

Of the Associate Reformed, there are 23 churches in the state.

30. The polity of the denomination of Universalists consists of churches and societies formed of any number of believers in a vicinage, each sovereign and independent—governing itself—selecting and discharging its officers and ministers. The discipline among the societies is church discipline, conducted according to the rules laid down in the New Testament. But for social purposes and the promotion of harmony, the churches are united in *associations*. These are governed by a council composed, in general, of two or more delegates from each society, elected annually, and of the ministering brethren residing within the bounds of the association.

When associations become numerous, in one or more states, they unite in conventions consisting of lay and clerical delegates; and from these conventions is formed, by delegation, "The General Universalist Convention of the United States."

This denomination publishes in the state of New York, weekly, the following periodicals; the Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate, at Utica; the Herald of Truth, at Geneva; New York Christian Messenger and Philadelphia Universalist, at New York; and the Christian Visitant, at Utica, semi-monthly.

It has a state convention and 15 associations, respectively known as the Genesee, Cayuga, Black River, Chenango, Hudson River, Central, Mohawk River, Niagara, Chautauque, New York, St. Lawrence, Otsego, Allegany, Ontario, and Steuben—and as reported by the Universalist Register and Almanac for 1836, 116 preachers, 185 societies, and 78 churches. But we are assured that the number of societies is not less than 300.

31. The Roman Catholic diocese of New York embraces a part of the state of New Jersey. The Church is rapidly increasing in numbers, and many new edifices for worship are being, or about to be, erected. There are in the diocese, fifty-one congregations, having forty-one churches, including a fine cathedral in the city of New York—35 clergymen with the bishop. The foundation of a college and theological seminary has been laid on the North river, Rockland county—and there are seven female asylums or schools under the care of the Sisters of Charity, four of which are in New York, one in Brooklyn, one in Albany, and one in Utica. The largest and most important, in Prince street, New York, maintains and educates 160 children; whilst another on the Sixth avenue, has 80 under its charge.

32. The Lutherans have a synod in New York, and 28 congregations supplied with pastors. In 1835, there were 3,001 members entitled to communion. Of these congregations, there were in the city of New York 4; in Dutchess 2; in Columbia 6; in Albany 1; in Montgomery 2; in Monroe 1; at Buffalo 2.

33. The Society of Friends form a numerous body of Christians, whose exemplary morals are as universally acknowledged as they are known. The first monthly and executive meeting of the connection was founded in the province whilst under the Dutch administration, about the year 1662, and suffered severe persecution, under the civil authority—some of its members being fined, imprisoned and banished. The first yearly meeting was constituted by that of New England, of which it was part, in 1695, and was originally, and for many years holden at the house of John Bowne, at Flushing, Long Island, whence it was removed to the city of New York.

Previous to the year 1828, this yearly meeting had in subordination 12 quarterly meetings, 47 monthly meetings, and 180 congregations, dispersed over this state, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Canada. In [that year, the well known schism, produced by the ministry of Elias Hicks, shook the society to its foundation, and rent into two parts, the yearly meetings of Philadelphia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and New York. The parties received the names of Orthodox and Hicksite, which, however, they respectively disclaim, and both assert the right to be called "Friends." Soon after the separation, an enumeration was made by the Orthodox party, which gave to them 9,100, and to the Hickites 10,700 members in the New York yearly meeting. The correctness of the census was, however, disputed by the latter who claim to be far more numerous. Both parties claim the property of the society, and the right is yet undetermined by law; an appeal having been made from the only judgment which has been given touching the question.

The Orthodox Friends have now, 12 quarterly meetings, viz. Westbury, Purchase, Nine Partners, Cornwall, Stanford, Easton, Harrisburg, Saratoga, Duanesburg, Shrewsbury, Scipio, and Farmington.

There are two yearly meetings; that of New York comprehends all the quarterly meetings except Scipio and Farmington, which belong to the Genesee yearly meeting.

The New York Yearly Meeting convenes in New York city, on the Second day after the fourth First day of Fifth month. The Genesee yearly meeting at Farmington, on the Second day after the second First day in the Sixth month.

We have not been able to procure in season for this work, a statistical report of the Hicksite section of "Friends" in New York. We estimate the whole num-

ber of Friends, including both parties, in this state at 20,000; and as the division was made in almost every monthly meeting, the number of congregations of each party may be about equal; and excluding those congregations which belong to the several yearly meetings, but which are not within the state, there may be 150 of each party, making an aggregate of 300 congregations.

34. From the preceding data we form the following summary:

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Presbyterians, - - - -	695	688	86,207
Methodists, - - - -	675	675	106,039
Baptists, - - - -	686	536	67,183
Seventh-day Baptists, - - -	25	20	2,926
Freewill Baptists, - - - -	89	123	4,258
Prot. Episcopalians, - - -	214	163	37,000
Dutch Reformed, - - - -	159	159	64,801
Associate Reformed, - - -	23	23	8,000
Universalists, - - - -	200	116	25,000
Quakers, - - - -	300	300	20,000
Roman Catholics, - - - -	51	35	12,000
Lutherans, - - - -	18	18	3,001
Other denominations, - - -	100	100	10,000
	<u>3,235</u>	<u>2,956</u>	<u>446,435</u>

35. This table is imperfect, and partly conjectural. The number of the Methodist congregations is obtained from the number of preachers belonging to the conferences in the state, excluding the churches in districts belonging to such conferences, yet without the state. The number of the members or attendants upon the Episcopal worship is given at about four for each communicant reported in the minutes of the general convention for 1835. The Quakers have no paid clergy, but every meeting has its exhorter, expounder, or spiritual guide, its minister; and frequently more than one. The numbers of the members of the "Associate Reformed," "Universalists," "Catholics," and other denominations are by estimate. It is believed, however, that the general results of the table approximate the truth, and furnish data sufficiently accurate to compare the state of religion in New York with that of the countries of Europe.

We have then, 3,235 churches or congregations, nearly all of whom have houses for public worship, and there are also many such houses known as "Free Churches," built by the inhabitants for the use of every denomination of Christians disposed to render them religious service. Of the 2,956 ministers, there are, perhaps, not more than 2,400 who are exclusively devoted to the religious office, and who receive compensation in any form. Stating the population of the state in round numbers at two millions, we have one church for every 618 inhabitants—one minister or teacher for every 675; and if we take the number of ministers at 2,400, counting those only who may receive compensation for their services, we have one for every 875 inhabitants.

Now this proportion of churches and clergy to the population, is much greater than in most European countries.

In France, the average number of churches and pastors is 1 for every 1,150 inhab.

In Scotland, 1 for every - - - - - 1,500

In Spain and Portugal, 1 church for every 1000, and 1 pastor for every 703

In the established church in England and Wales, the proportion between the number of churches and ministers is much greater than in any other country we believe; being one place of worship for every 500 hearers, and one clergyman for every - - - 333 hearers

But among the Dissenters of England and Wales, the proportion is less, being 1 place of worship and 1 clergyman to every - - - 750 memb.

This comparison might be extended further, advantageously to the state. But enough has been done to show that the *people* provide in this country as abundantly for their spiritual wants, as they are provided for in most monarchical governments.

There is great difficulty in ascertaining the cost of religious instruction in this country, in the absence of all accessible records. An approximation may, however be made by estimate.

If we take 2,400 as the number of salaried clergy, and estimate the cost of their services at the cost of their maintenance, we cannot charge less than \$300 for each; some receive less doubtless, and like the curates in European churches have scarcely the means to live; yet others in our cities and large villages have salaries adequate, not only for comfort, but for luxury. This would give for the maintenance of the clergy in the state, per annum, - - - - -	\$720,000
If we add upon each member of a church for all church expenses, and repairs, for tracts, missions, theological instruction, &c. one dollar per annum; we have from the preceding estimate of members, - -	446,435
If we suppose the number of church edifices to be equal to the number of ministers, we have 2400 churches. Many of these are plain structures, costing little; but there are others, which have cost each many thousands of dollars. Set the cost of each at, \$1,500, and we have a capital of \$3,600,000 vested in religious houses, the interest on which, at 6 per cent. is - - - - -	216,000

Making an annual charge in the state for religious instruction of equal to 70 cents for each inhabitant.	\$1,382,435
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The established church of England and Wales is supposed to contain 6 millions of members. Its income is rated at £7,600,000, equal to \$5 69 annual charge upon each member, exclusive of capital invested in religious appliances.

The dissenting church of England is maintained at far less cost; being stated at £65 only for a clergyman, or at \$288 60 each; and is somewhat less than 50 cents on each member; but this includes no charges for aught else connected with the maintenance of religion. In the dissenting church of Scotland, the charge is still lower, being about 40 cents on each member.

It is thus apparent, that the sum voluntarily paid by the people here for religious instruction is, at the least, equal to that voluntarily paid by the inhabitants of England.

36. Among the means for public instruction, we must not overlook the newspaper press. There were published in the state in 1835, 260 newspapers, besides several magazines. There was one, at least, published in every county except Franklin and Putnam. The number of daily papers was 25—15 in New York city; 1 in Brooklyn; 3 in Albany; 2 in Buffalo; 1 in Rochester; and 3 in Troy. In the city of New York there were 65 papers, exclusive of the magazines, viz: 15 daily, 11 semi-weekly, 31 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, and 5 monthly. The whole number of copies of 10 large papers was 17,000 daily.

Independent of the political and commercial importance of these journals, they merit the highest encouragement as the medium of useful information relative to religion, science, arts, and general letters.

37. Nor should we, in this review of the means of public instruction, overlook the efforts of the state to make the laws patent and intelligible to all her citizens. In all states, especially in all free states, the lapse of time and the progress of improvement, render the laws voluminous; and the exigency of occasions for enactment, and the consequent carelessness of amendment, make them involved and complex. To avoid the great evils of doubt and uncertainty, careful pruning and methodical arrangement, become indispensable. Next to the making of laws, for the public weal, their promulgation, in intelligible and accessible form, is the duty of the legislature. A duty however, which had been hitherto greatly and grievously neglected. In the wilderness of common and statutory law, the citizen is wholly unable to grope his way without a guide; and in the many net-like mazes, a sure and trustworthy guide is rarely to be found; for there is no unerring clue to lead through the labyrinth of supplement upon supplement, amendment upon amendment, repeals destroying, and repeals reviving, rules for action. And were it possible to pass through all these lets and hindrances to the sense of the legislature, another obstacle existed, in the masses of verbiage which served but to obscure and bury that sense.

Among the moderns, Frederic the II. of Prussia has the merit of being the first

reformer of this abuse of legislation. But Napoleon claims a higher praise, from the simplicity and extent of his *codification*; and the benefit which he thus conferred upon his subjects, compensated in some degree for the evils which his insane ambition brought upon Europe. When philosophic history shall review his life, the Code Napoleon will be among the acts which will preserve his memory from universal execration.

The State of New York was the first of the American Union to codify her public statutes, and thus to render a knowledge of them attainable by the great mass of the community. This great work was commenced in 1825 and completed in 1830. It has arranged in consecutive and dependent order the laws relating to the general administration of public affairs; classing appropriately those which govern the legislative, executive, and judicial departments—the laws which constitute and direct the polity of counties, cities and towns—which provide for the imposition and collection of taxes—which protect the public health—which establish and sustain the system of public instruction—which regulate trade in the few cases where restraint was deemed necessary—which give general rules for incorporations—which establish the computation of time, weights and measures, and the money of account—which provide support for the indigent and protection against the evils of idleness and intemperance—which proscribe and punish certain immoral and disorderly practices—and which define and punish crimes.

This code comprehends also the chief laws relating—to the tenure and alienation of property real and personal—and to the domestic relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, master and servant.

The work has accomplished much, yet much has been omitted which it should have embraced. Of omissions, we regard with regret, the definitions of the powers of the chancery and the chief common law courts. The powers of these courts are in no way to be gathered from the laws of the state. It would seem a self evident proposition that, the judiciary power of every independent state should depend upon the laws of the state alone; yet in New York, that power is expressly referred to the laws of a foreign nation, and the citizen is governed in many of his most interesting concerns, by laws which he cannot ascertain without great difficulty, and in making which he has had no participation, unless their adoption in *mass* be so considered.

If we ask of a citizen of New York what are the powers of the court of chancery, and of the supreme court, he must reply in the language of the code, “The powers and jurisdiction of the court of chancery are *co-extensive* with the powers and jurisdiction of the court of chancery of England,” and that the supreme court possesses “the powers and exercises the jurisdiction which belonged to the supreme court of the *colony* of New York”—except where the powers of either court have been modified by the constitution and laws of this state. If he be further asked whence came, and what were the powers of, the supreme court of the colony? He must answer, that the court was created by the ordinances of the colonial governors giving it the power of the Court of King’s Bench in England.

To the laws of England then the citizen of the independent state of New York is still compelled to look for the powers of tribunals which dispose of his property, his liberty, and his life. An incongruity like this should not exist. The powers of the judiciary should be as clearly and as distinctly determined by the law of the land, as those of the legislature, or those of the executive officers. We are aware that these colonial vestiges are to be found in almost every state of the Union; but we apprehend, that the time is not far remote, when they will be thoroughly rooted out by the extension of the code over the regions of the common law, and the rejection of all rules of conduct, not *especially* and expressly sanctioned by the laws of the state.

We repeat, that the revised laws have accomplished much, by instructing the citizen in his duties to the state and to his fellows. The knowledge which he thus attains makes him a wiser, a better, and an abler man. The code has become an exemplar which other states are rejoiced to adopt, and the progress of New York in this noblest of works of public instruction, is viewed with all the interest it merits.

CHAPTER X.

REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

1. Auctions. 2. Inspection of Flour. 3. Beef and Pork. 4. Pot and Pearl Ashes. 5. Fish. 6. Fish or Liver Oil. 7. Lumber and Shingles. 8. Staves and Heading. 9. Flaxseed. 10. Leather. 11. Green Hides. 12. Hops. 13. Distilled Spirits. 14. Leaf Tobacco. 15. General provisions relative to Inspections. 16. Regulations relative to the package of Butter, Lard, and Hay. 17. Hawkers and Pedlars. 18. Taverns and Groceries. 19. Brokers, Stockjobbing, and Pawn-brokers.

SECT. I.—AUCTIONS.

1. *Duties on Goods sold.* 2. *Goods, how sold.* 3. *Exempt from Duty.* 4. *Sales, by whom made.* 5. *Bonds of Auctioneers.* 6. *Auctioneer not to hold Appointment from another State.* 7. *Sales, where held and by whom made: Commissions.* 8. *Account of Auctioneer, how stated.* 9. *Duties, when payable.* 10. *Penalty for Fraud, &c..* 11. *Commission of Auctioneer expires, when.* 12. *Damaged Goods, how sold, &c.* 13. *Table of Auction Duties.*

1. All personal property exposed to sale by public auction (with certain exceptions) is subject every time it is struck off, to duties at the following rates, payable by the person making the sale:—

Wines and ardent spirits, foreign or domestic, two per cent.; goods from any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, sold in packages, bales, trunks, or casks, as imported, one per cent. All other goods one and a half per cent.

2. Goods sold at auction are struck off to the highest bidder, and are subject to duty whether the auctioneer or other person be that bidder; and all articles, except as hereinafter excepted, sold by an auctioneer, his copartner, clerk, or by any person in any way connected in auction business or sales with an auctioneer in commission, whether at auction or private sale, are subject to duty.

3. The following goods are exempted from auction duties:—Ships and vessels; utensils of husbandry, horses, neat cattle, hogs and sheep; articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the state, except distilled spirits; fabrics of cotton, wool, hemp, and flax, manufactured within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Goods otherwise liable are exempt, when belonging to the United States or this state; when sold by the authority of a court, or when seized by a public officer on account of any forfeiture or penalty, or under a distress for rent; the effects of a deceased person sold by executors or administrators, or by a person authorised by a surrogate; the effects of a bankrupt or insolvent, sold by his assignees, appointed pursuant to law, or by a general assignment for the benefit of all his creditors; goods damaged at sea, and sold within twenty days after being landed, for the owners or insurers.

4. Sales at public auction in the city of New York, not under the authority of the United States, and in other parts of the state where the duties are payable, are made, by a qualified auctioneer, his copartner, or clerk; but where no duties are payable, except in the city of New York, Albany, and Brooklyn, such sales may be made by any citizen. Any person attempting to sell contrary to these provisions, is guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both; the fine not to exceed \$500, nor the imprisonment three months.

The auctioneer, in case of inability to attend, by reason of sickness, duty as a fireman, military orders, necessary attendance in a court of justice, or temporary absence, from the place to which he is appointed, may employ a copartner or clerk to perform his duties; such copartner or clerk previously taking an oath, to be filed with the proper county clerk, faithfully to perform his duties; which oath also contains a true statement of the connection between him and the auctioneer.

5. No auctioneer can execute his office until he have given bond to the state, with two sufficient freehold sureties, in the sum of \$5000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his office, and payment of the duties imposed by law and accruing on his sales. Such bond, given by an auctioneer in a city, is taken and approved by the mayor or recorder; by an auctioneer in a county, by any judge of

the county court. The officer taking the bond indorses thereon his approbation, and the day it was taken, and without delay transmits notice thereof to the comptroller, stating the names of the auctioneer and his sureties, and the day of execution and approval; and the bond is within ten days thereafter delivered by the auctioneer to the comptroller. The auctioneer selling by public auction, without having given such security, forfeits \$125 for each article exposed by him to sale.

6. Any auctioneer, accepting an appointment as an auctioneer from another state, or being concerned as principal or partner, in the sale of goods or effects in any other state by auction, or receiving benefit on account of such sale, is guilty of misdemeanour; and on conviction forfeits his appointment, and is incapable thereafter of acting as auctioneer in this state.

7. No auctioneer of any city may, at any time, have more than one house or store for his auctions, which, before entering on office, he designates, with the name of his partner or partners, by writing filed with the city clerk; nor can he expose to auction dutiable goods at any other place, than that so designated, except goods in original packages as imported, household furniture and bulky articles usually sold in warehouses in the public streets, or on the wharves—under penalty of being deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and fine not exceeding \$250 for each offence.

The common council of each city may designate places therein, for sales by auction of horses, carriages, and household furniture.

Every auctioneer, in the city of New York is required to give, under his own proper name, previous notice in one or more of the newspapers printed therein, of every auction sale made by him; and in case he be connected with any person or firm, his name, in all cases, precedes, separately and individually, the name of such person in the title of the firm under which he transacts business.

Every auctioneer, copartner, or clerk, and every other person in such city, who advertises a sale by auction in any other manner, or is concerned in any sale by auction not so advertised, forfeits \$500, and is liable to imprisonment at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months.

No auctioneer can demand or receive a higher compensation for his services than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amount of sales, public or private, unless by a previous agreement, in writing, between him and the owner; under penalty of \$250, payable to the person from whom he demands or receives an unlawful compensation, and liability to refund the moneys so illegally received. Nor may he, or any other person, on the day and at the place where his auction is held, sell at private sale, any goods liable to auction duties, under penalty of forfeiting a sum equal to the price for which such goods may be sold.

When goods are sold at auction and the bargain not immediately executed, by the payment of the price or delivery of the goods, the auctioneer enters in a sale book a memorandum specifying the nature, quantity and price of the goods, terms of sale, and the names of the purchaser and of the person on whose account the sale is made.

8. Every auctioneer who has given bond, makes out a quarterly account, dated on the 1st of April, July, October and January in the year for which he is appointed, stating minutely and particularly, 1. The sums for which any goods have been sold at every auction held for or by him, from the time of entering into such bond, or the date of his last quarterly account. 2. The days on which such sales were made and the amount of each day's sale, designating the sale made by himself or in his presence, and those made in his absence by a partner or clerk, specifying the causes of such absence. 3. The amount of all private sales by himself or his partners, on commission, and the days on which they were made; and 4. the amount of duties chargeable on all sales public and private, stated in the account.

Such account within 20 days after its date, if by an auctioneer of a city, is exhibited to the mayor or recorder, if by one in a county, to a judge of the county court, and is verified by the auctioneer by oath, in form specially provided by law, reduced to writing, indorsed on the account and subscribed by the party making it: and every partner of such auctioneer, his clerk or other person, in any way connected in business with him, who shall have made any sale contained in such account, makes and subscribes an oath, so indorsed, that he believes the account rendered just and true in every particular.

Every partner or clerk, who makes any sale on behalf of an auctioneer, in the account rendered, sets his name or initials opposite to each sale made by him, mentioned therein; and makes an affidavit annexed thereto, that the sales so noted are all that are liable to auction duties, public or private, made by him within the time mentioned in the account; and that the account is just and true; that such sales were made by him in the absence of such auctioneer, who was unable to attend from the causes specified; and that in all acts performed by him, in behalf of such auctioneer during such time he had endeavoured to conform to the true intent and meaning of the laws regulating sales by auction.

9. Within 10 days after exhibiting his account, the auctioneer pays the duties accrued on the sales stated therein, with the addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of such duties, and immediately after payment transmits the account and affidavits to the comptroller, to be filed in his office. Such payment by an auctioneer, other than in the city of New York, is made to the state treasurer; and in that city to such bank as may be designated by the comptroller, entitled to the state deposits, taking the receipt of the proper officer of the bank, and transmitting it to the comptroller, who certifies it to the treasurer; and charges him with the amount.

If within the period limited for his account the auctioneer have made no sales public or private, subject to auction duties, he subscribes an affidavit thereof before the officer to whom his account might have been exhibited, and transmits a copy thereof, with such affidavits certified by such officer, to the comptroller within the time the account is required.

The auctioneer, his partner or clerk, or any person in any way connected in business with him, failing to perform any act or duty required relative to rendering the quarterly account, forfeits for each offence \$750; and the comptroller publishes such failure in the state papers, and from the time of publication the delinquent forfeits his appointment.

Sales by public auction, in the city of New York, by an auctioneer, are made between sunrise and sunset, except of books or prints; goods in the original package, as imported, according to a printed catalogue, of which samples have been opened and exposed to public inspection, at least one day previous to sale; under penalty of being deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and on conviction forfeiting his appointment.

10. Persons guilty of any fraud or deceit in the execution of the law relative to sales at auction, are guilty of a misdemeanour, and forfeit treble damages. Forfeitures imposed by such laws, not otherwise specially appropriated, are prosecuted by the district attorney of the county in which the offence is committed, or by the attorney general, when the comptroller deems it necessary, to whom the comptroller notifies every such forfeiture; and when recovered, the attorney's compensation, settled by the comptroller, being deducted, it is paid to the treasurer of such county for the use of the poor.

11. The commissions of auctioneers in the city of New York expire on the 1st of February, annually.

12. Goods damaged at sea and sold for the benefit of the owners or insurers, are sold in the city of New York under the direction of the wardens of the port, and in other cities or counties by persons appointed to inspect damaged goods. One or more, not exceeding three, inspectors of damaged goods when necessary, are appointed in the cities of Albany, Troy and Hudson, by the mayor or recorder; and in every other county of the state by any judge of the county court to whom application is made.

13. *Statement of Sales at Auction in the state of New York, from 1810 to 1834 inclusive; from returns made by the Auctioneers to the Comptroller.*

Years.	Amount of duties.	Amount of sales dutiable.	Amount of sales not dutiable.	Total Sales.
1810	\$126,404 62	\$5,602,662 59	\$510,760 28	6,113,422 87
1811	110,220 76	4,393,987 51	342,155 24	4,736,142 75
1812	124,236 92	5,203,566 67	425,451 30	5,629,017 97
1813	156,181 05	6,001,162 40	1,051,646 40	7,052,808 80
*1814	86,067 76	3,527,155 88	387,631 12	3,914,787 00
1815	182,936 57	12,124,054 76	1,037,695 01	13,161,749 77
1816	171,907 40	11,349,826 07	765,889 76	12,115,715 83
1817	191,123 38	12,472,446 92	726,165 73	13,198,612 65
1818	176,032 24	11,873,658 42	1,614,418 83	13,488,077 25
1819	141,570 96	9,538,202 51	1,727,356 31	11,265,558 82
1820	153,999 86	10,182,967 00	1,833,229 75	12,016,196 75
1821	154,543 92	10,525,791 05	1,819,484 72	12,345,275 77
1822	180,761 68	12,340,127 54	1,798,880 88	14,139,008 42
1823	208,254 01	13,754,821 57	3,117,128 86	16,871,950 43
1824	226,218 13	15,716,432 88	3,587,586 48	19,304,019 36
1825	285,037 62	19,713,686 67	4,530,600 69	24,244,287 36
1826	242,810 06	16,328,198 52	4,722,154 73	21,050,353 25
1827	247,808 24	16,401,643 68	3,063,576 64	19,465,220 32
1828	257,180 40	17,449,544 64	8,590,116 29	26,039,660 93
†1829	242,552 54	16,536,906 60	8,685,802 29	25,222,708 99
1830	218,513 66	15,465,405 99	10,300,705 79	25,766,111 78
1831	256,474 85	17,464,641 44	10,234,333 45	27,698,974 89
1832	216,515 18	14,154,596 42	11,729,679 98	25,884,276 40
1833	238,719 45	21,985,506 40	12,406,813 95	34,392,320 35
1834	193,470 19	13,403,152 26	13,291,524 37	27,694,676 63
Total	\$4,797,841 45	314,510,096 39	108,300,788 85	422,810,935 24

SECT. II.—INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL.

1. *Flour not to be shipped without inspection.* 2. *Flour for export, how packed, branded, inspected.* 3. *Penalty for attempting to export uninspected flour. Power of inspector in such case.* 4. *Penalty in case of deficient quantity—for exporting "light" flour—to alter a counterfeit brand—to sell mixed flour.* 5. *Inspector, not to deal in flour—certificate of inspection—assistants. In New York to exercise power, where.*

1. No wheat or rye flour, Indian or buckwheat meal, may be shipped for exportation, (unless by the river Susquehanna, the lakes, or river St. Lawrence; or flour and meal brought from another state by the canals and inspected and branded according to the laws of such state) which has not been inspected and branded according to law.

Flour and meal purchased for exportation is inspected at the place of exportation; if shipped between the 1st of May and 1st of October, is reinspected when shipped, unless inspected 30 days previously to shipment.

2. Flour and meal manufactured for exportation, are packed in casks of seasoned oak, or other sufficient timber, and hooped with at least ten hoops, three of which on each chime properly nailed. The casks are of two sizes only; one contains 196 lbs., with staves 27 inches long, head $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: the other contains 98 lbs; staves 22 inches long, head 14 inches diameter, or stave 27 inches long, and heads not more than 12 inches in diameter. But Indian meal may also be packed in hogsheads containing 800 pounds.

* The returns of the sales for 1814, having been mislaid at the Comptroller's office, the amounts are stated by estimating the average of the four preceding years in proportion to the duties paid, which are exactly correct as stated.

† The amount of real estate sold in 1829, (included in the above not dutiable,) was \$2,181,800 62.

The casks are made as straight as may be, and their tare, weight of contents, and initial of the Christian name, and the surname of the manufacturer in full, are branded or painted on one head; except hogsheads of Indian meal, on which the weight only is put.

Casks of wheat flour are branded according to quality, "Extra Superfine," "Superfine," "Fine," "Fine Middlings," "Middlings," or "Ship Stuff;" of rye, "Superfine Rye Flour," or "Fine Rye Flour; of Indian, "Indian Meal;" and of buckwheat, "B. Meal."

When thus packed and branded, application is made to an inspector, whose duty is, 1. To ascertain the weight of all casks he may suspect to be falsely tared. 2. To alter and correct the brands when they do not designate the real quality. 3. To weigh such casks as he suspects do not contain the full weight, and to brand those falling short, "Light." 4. To brand such as contain flour or meal unfit for exportation, "Bad." 5. And to brand thereon, legibly, the initial of his Christian name, and his surname in full, with the name of the county where the inspection is made. But he brands no casks of Indian meal, unless of corn properly kiln dried, ground fine and bolted.

If required, he delivers to the owner all flour or meal taken from the casks with his auger, under penalty of \$25 to such owner, and costs of suit.

Flour or meal not manufactured within the state, offered for sale in New York, unless damaged and sold as such at auction, is previously inspected, as flour intended for exportation.

3. The shipping or attempt to ship for exportation, flour or meal not duly inspected, is punishable by the forfeiture thereof; and the actual exportation, by the penalty of five dollars for every cask.

The inspector is empowered to enter any vessel between sunrise and sunset, to search for flour and meal, suspected to have been illegally shipped; and whoever obstructs him, is guilty of misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. He may seize flour or meal illegally shipped or attempted to be shipped, and sell it by auction, giving at least five days' notice, in some newspaper of his county, of the time and place of sale, and pay the proceeds, deducting 10 per cent. for his services, to the use of the poor in the county or place where the seizure is made.

4. Every person knowingly offering for sale casks of flour or meal, upon which the tare is undermarked, or the quantity less than is branded thereon, forfeits five dollars for each cask; one half to the person injured and prosecuting, with such other damages as he may sustain, and the other to the use of the poor of the city or town where the recovery is had.

The manufacturer undermarking the tare of a cask, or putting therein a deficient quantity, forfeits five dollars for each cask, recoverable and distributable as above mentioned. But the penalty is not incurred when the light weight is caused by accident, unknown to the manufacturer and happening after package.

The exporter of flour or meal in casks marked "light," forfeits five dollars for each cask; and the purchaser for exportation failing to have the same duly inspected, at the place of exportation, forfeits the like sum, though inspected previously to purchase.

To alter or counterfeit any brand marks, state or private, made according to law, is punishable by forfeiture of \$100 for each cask; and the putting of flour or meal into an empty cask branded by an inspector, and offering it for sale therein, without first cutting out the brands, by forfeiture of five dollars. Knowingly to offer for sale, flour containing a mixture of Indian meal or other matter, or unsound, is visited with a penalty of five dollars; for payment of which the flour may be seized and sold by the inspector.

Every person having charge of a vessel, who transports into the city of New York any Indian meal upon deck, forfeits 20 cents for every barrel, and 80 cents for every hogshead.

5. No inspector may purchase or sell any flour or meal except for his private use, or be directly or indirectly concerned in such purchase, under penalty of \$500 for each offence; nor be connected in trade with any flour manufacturer or merchant, or any other in the purchase or sale thereof, under forfeiture of his office and incapacity to act as inspector under any of the inspection laws of the state.

The inspector in the city of N. York, when required, certifies the quality and con-

dition of the flour inspected by him; specifying the extent of apparent damage, the cause, whether by exposure or injury in transportation, or in consequence of original package, and the brands or other marks on the casks, and the name of the consignee; and is entitled to 10 cents for every folio of 100 words contained in the certificate. The certificate is presented to the clerk of the city, who, satisfied that it is genuine and signed by the inspector, indorses his own certificate to that effect, under his hand and seal of office; and so verified, the certificate is presumptive evidence of the facts therein, in any court of the state.

The inspector of flour in the cities of New York, Albany and Troy, respectively, appoints so many assistants as he deems necessary, removable at pleasure, for whom he is responsible.

The inspector for New York executes his office in any county immediately adjoining; and appoints a deputy for the county of Kings, on whose inspection, flour and meal manufactured for inspection therein, may be exported from any port of the state.

Every inspector is entitled to receive, for inspecting, boring, branding, and plugging every hogshead 3 cents; every barrel or half barrel 1 cent in the city of New York, and 2 cents elsewhere. For weighing and ascertaining the light weight, or under tare of any hogshead 30 cents; of a barrel or half barrel 6 cents.

The inspector in his report to the legislature, gives a detailed statement on oath of his disbursements, stating the amount paid, to whom paid, when, and for what purpose.

There are, we believe, inspectors of flour only in the cities of New York and Albany; at least we find reports only from them to the legislature. These reports are of little service in determining the quantity of flour made in the state, since they do not discriminate between flour and meal inspected, and re-inspected, or uninspected.

There were inspected in 1833.

In New York, 1,039,860 barrels of flour and meal, valued at	\$5,763,080 06
In Albany, 125,822 " " " "	697,454 62
1834.	
In New York, 1,315,478 " " " "	6,685,619 89
In Albany, 133,130 " " " "	660,535 63

SECT. III.—OF BEEF AND PORK.

1. *Not to be Exported without Inspection—Exception—Penalty.*
2. *Inspectors to give Bond.*
3. *Barrels how made.*
4. *Qualities of Meat, how Selected and Packed.*
5. *Penalty for improper Exposure or Mixing Meats—Slaughtering Cattle—Selling Branded Barrels.*
6. *Inspection Reports.*

1. No beef or pork may be exported or shipped for exportation, unless previously inspected, pickled and branded by a duly qualified inspector according to law; except, that to the Canadas by way of the lakes or river St. Lawrence and that brought into this state from any of the United States, and packed and branded agreeably to the laws of the state whence brought; and except beef put up by a licensed butcher in barrels, half barrels, tubs or kegs for ship stores, or in kegs or tubs for exportation if put up by the butcher killing the same, with his name and the weight contained branded on the head of each such package.

He who ships or attempts to ship beef or pork contrary to the foregoing provisions, forfeits 15 dollars for every barrel and half barrel.

2. Each inspector, before entering on office, gives bond with one or more sureties to the state, approved by, and filed with, the clerk of his county, in the sum of \$2000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; and provides sufficient store or yard for such beef and pork as may be brought for inspection, in some convenient place, without charge, if the inspected beef or pork be removed within three days after notice given to the owner or agent of repackage.

Barrels in which beef or pork is repacked are of seasoned white oak or white ash, free from every defect, measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the chines, and 28 inches long; hooped with 12 hickory, white oak or other substantial hoops, and if ash staves, with 14 hoops at least; the heads not less than three-fourths of an inch thick, and staves on each edge and at the bilge, not less than half an inch thick—

the hoops well set and driven—branded on the bilge, with at least the initials of the cooper's name. The half barrels in proportion to and of like materials as the barrels, and containing not less than 15 nor more than 16 gallons. The barrel contains 200, and the half barrel 100 lbs.

When repacked in and exported from Suffolk, Kings, or Queens counties, the barrels may be as nearly straight as possible, of seasoned red oak of the growth of such counties respectively, free from sap or other defect, and otherwise made as above directed, and may be exported from the city of New York without re-examination. If beef or pork be repacked, it is pickled with saturated brine, and when in larger casks than above prescribed, is condemned, or the casks are filled up by the inspector with good meat, at the election and expense of the owner.

The inspector examines and sorts all beef and pork he inspects, and brands none not well fattened, and packed in proper casks.

4. Three qualities of pork are branded; the first consists of the sides of fat hogs, exclusively, and is branded "Mess Pork;" the second, of which there is in a barrel, not more than three shoulders, having the legs cut off at the knee joint, nor more than 24 lbs. of heads without ears, and the snouts cut off to the opening of the jaws, and the brains and bloody gristle taken away, and the remainder made up of side, neck and tail pieces, is branded "Prime Pork." The third, of which there is not in a barrel more than thirty pounds of head, and four shoulders, and the remainder being merchantable pork, is branded "Cargo Pork." This pork so repacked is cut from the back bone to the belly in pieces about five inches wide, weighing not less than four pounds; otherwise the barrels are not branded as merchantable.

For every barrel branded there is required 16 quarts of salt, equal in weight to Turks Island salt, and a strong new pickle; but if pork be inspected and branded when fresh, not less than 24 quarts of such salt, exclusive of such pickle is requisite.

Thin, soft, rusty, meazly or tainted pork is never branded, but the inspector marks the head of the barrel with paint, and his name, which designates its true character; and the altering his mark or brand, or adding thereto, contrary to law, is punishable for every barrel so altered or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, by a fine of 10 dollars, to the use of the person suing therefor.

No beef is repacked for exportation unless of fat cattle, not under three years old, in pieces as square as may be, not exceeding 12 nor under 4 lbs. weight. Such beef is divided into 4 sorts: "Extra Mess," consisting of the most choice pieces of the fattest cattle, weighing not less than 600 lbs. exclusive of hide and tallow. "Mess Beef," of the choice pieces of large and fat cattle, without hocks, shanks, clods or necks, and may contain two choice rounds not exceeding 10 lbs. each. "Prime Beef," of pieces of good fat cattle, containing in a barrel not more than one half neck, two shanks with the hocks cut off the hind legs at the smallest place above the joint. "Cargo Beef," of such cattle, with a proportion of good pieces, not more than one half of a neck, three shanks with the hocks cut off as above, in a barrel, and to be otherwise merchantable. And these names are respectively branded upon casks containing the respective qualities, by the inspector.

Into every barrel of beef inspected and repacked, there is put not less than 20 quarts of salt, 4 oz. of saltpetre, and a new strong pickle. All bloody and neck pieces offered for inspection, before put up are properly cleansed.

On the head of each cask of merchantable beef or pork, are branded the weight of its contents, with the initial of the Christian name and the surname at full length of the inspector, or both at full length, with the words "New York City," if inspected therein; and the name of the county and the words "State of New York," if inspected in any other county.

Beef killed according to the rites of the Jews, is so packed and branded, and additionally, with the brand of that society, and may also be put up in ten and five gallon kegs.

Certificates of inspection and condition of beef and pork are given, as in case of flour, in the city of New York. (See page 230.)

The inspector is entitled to 15 cents for each barrel, 10 cents for each half, repacked and inspected, 10 cents for flagging, pegging, nailing, salting and pickling; 3 cents for each hoop put on; payable before the inspected cask is taken from his storage.

No inspector may be concerned in the purchase of cattle or hogs, with intention to pack them for sale, or in any manner partake of the profit or loss of any beef or pork, when intended for packing, under penalty of \$500 for each offence; nor may he inspect or brand any cask out of his proper district; nor in any case lend or hire his brands, under penalty of \$25 for each barrel so inspected or branded.

The storage of the inspector of the city of New York must be on the margin of the East or North River; and he may not inspect or repack at any other place, under penalty of \$15 for every barrel. Any person other than an inspector, branding such cask, forfeits a like sum.

No dealer in beef or pork, may suffer it, after inspection, to be exposed to the heat of the sun, or inclement weather, longer than 12 hours, under penalty of five dollars for each offence.

Any person intermixing, taking out, or shifting beef or pork of casks inspected, or putting into such cask other beef or pork, for sale or exportation, or altering or changing the brand or mark of the inspector, forfeits \$25 for each cask.

Every person slaughtering cattle or hogs to be barrelled for inspection, contrary to law, forfeits \$25 dollars for every head.

Any person selling or disposing of empty barrels, or the heads of barrels, that have contained beef or pork, without having first obliterated the inspector's brands or marks, forfeits five dollars for each barrel or head, to the use of the person suing therefor.

Inspection Returns.

	1833.			1834.		
	Beef. Bbbs.	Pork. Bbbs.	Value.	Beef. Bbbs.	Pork. Bbbs.	Value.
New York city,	13,499	49,491	\$695,420	10,767	76,737	\$950,002
Cayuga Co.,				191	18	1,359
Greene,	4,789			3,792		21,687
Monroe,	6	354	3,996	80	1,236	10,808
Troy City,	826	2,943	61,454	1,547	1,153	27,134
Lansingburg,	4,955	875	49,180	3,950	29	14,936
Oneida Co.,	617	884	15,942	680	900	13,611
Madison Co.,		1,625	18,126		1,832	17,901
Onondaga,	399	1,166	16,129	1,756	1,599	26,429
Seneca,				9	361	3,300
Tompkins,		340	4,291		228	2,774
Wayne,		574	5,416	40	1,342	13,293
West Chester,	59	324	4,046	7	199	2,596
	25,150	58,576	874,000	22,919	85,644	1,105,830

SECT. IV.—OF POT AND PEARL ASHES.

1. *Ashes not to be shipped, unless inspected—exceptions.*
2. *Quality of Casks, how inspected.*
3. *Inspector may seize uninspected Ashes—when—penalty for illegal export.*
4. *Certain Infractions of the Law—how punished.*
5. *Fees of Inspector.*
6. *Inspector's Report.*

1. No ashes may be shipped for exportation, except to the Canadas, or by the Susquehanna or Allegany rivers, unless duly inspected, under penalty of forfeiture to the state. Ashes so inspected on the Hudson river, above the city of New York, or on the Erie canal, may be exported from the place of inspection, or sold in and exported from the city of New York without re-inspection.

2. Ashes subject to inspection are put into casks of seasoned white oak, or white ash, hooped for the distance of at least 10 inches from each end—staves not more than 31 nor less than 30 inches long—head of a potash barrel not more than 20 nor less than 19—of a pearl ash barrel not more than 23 nor less than 21 inches diameter.

The inspector empties casks brought for inspection, determines the quality of the ashes, and repacks those of each quality in separate casks; brands on one head, in plain letters and figures on each, according to quality, "first sort," "second sort," "third sort," with the words, as may be, "potash," or "pearlash;" his name, the year, and place of inspection; weight, including tare, and the tare

under it; collects the crustings and scrapings of casks of potash, unfit for inspection having the same brand, weighs and puts them into a suitable cask, which he delivers to the owner, with a weigh note thereof on the back of the copy of the inspection bill, designating the quantity taken from each lot, separately marked; brands the word "condemned" on every cask containing ashes fraudulently adulterated with stone, sand, lime, or other substance: delivers to the owner, an invoice signed by him of the ashes inspected, containing the weight of each cask, and of the tare, distinguishing the quality as above directed; of which he keeps a record; enters in his book another invoice having the original private marks and numbers, and the scrapings and crustings in each lot, the quality, weight, and tare of each barrel, specifying the extent of damage and the apparent cause, whether by exposure, or injury in transportation, or in consequence of the original putting up, and delivers, if required, a true copy to the owner.

If he enter on any invoice, weigh note, or bill of inspection, any cask before it has been emptied, and the cask weighed, he is guilty of misdemeanour, and subject to a fine of five dollars for each cask entered.

The weigh note, or copy signed or certified by the inspector, on which is indorsed the certificate of the county clerk, under his hand and seal of office, stating that at the date of such note or copy, the subscriber was an inspector, and that the handwriting appears to be his, is presumptive evidence of the facts therein.

The inspector repairs casks unfit for shipping, if it may be done at an expense not exceeding 75 cents each; otherwise substitutes new casks, at cost not exceeding \$1 25, payable by the owner of the ashes; noting casks so furnished in the weigh note and copy and specifying therein, the original marks and numbers of the cask, for which a new one is substituted, and entering in his book, and on the margin of the weigh note, the original marks and numbers of every cask so repaired, and the cost of repair.

He keeps all casks of ashes delivered for inspection, while in his possession, under tight roof, secure from the weather, under penalty at \$10 to the owner for each cask, besides actual damages.

3. He is empowered and required to enter any vessel within his district, which he suspects to have ashes shipped for exportation contrary to law, and to seize such ashes, remove them to his store for inspection, and to deliver a weigh note thereof to an auctioneer of his district, who advertises and sells them, paying net proceeds to the inspector; who, deducting his fees, and 10 per cent. for his services, pays the balance to the state treasurer.

The owner, consignee, and master of a vessel, receiving on board for exportation, contrary to law, any cask of ashes not duly inspected and branded, forfeits \$15 for each cask.

Every inspector buying or selling, directly or indirectly, any pot or pearl ashes, is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500, and incapacity to hold office of honour or profit within the state.

4. No ashes, nor scrapings, nor crustings, may be bought or sold in the city of New York, unless by retail, in any other manner than by the weigh note of the inspector, under penalty of \$100 for each offence.

Whoever counterfeits any brand marks of an inspector, or impresses on any cask of ashes brand marks known to be counterfeit, forfeits \$500; and whoever empties any cask of such ashes branded by an inspector, without cutting out the brand marks, in order to put therein any ashes for sale or exportation, forfeits for each offence \$200.

The inspector who dates an invoice, weigh note, or bill of inspection, different from the time when the article was actually inspected, or delivers either without date, forfeits his office, and is liable to a fine of \$500.

The inspectors in the cities of New York and Albany appoint such assistants as they deem necessary, who take the constitutional oath before acting, and for whom the principal is responsible. In Albany, no ashes required to be inspected may be inspected by any other than the lawful inspectors; and another assuming those duties forfeits \$50 for each offence, recoverable by any one suing therefor.

5. The inspector, on delivery of the copy of the inspection bill and weigh note of scrapings, is entitled, for every hundred pounds of ashes inspected and put into due condition, ten cents, one half payable by the buyer, and the other by the seller; for every hoop furnished for defective cask, 4 cents, and every head 14 cents, to be

paid by the seller; but no charge on a single cask may exceed 75 cents; for procuring certificate of county clerk, when required, 25 cents; and for all ashes condemned as adulterated, the same fees as if they had proved good, payable by the person offering them for inspection. He is also allowed the actual expense for putting in good shipping condition, after inspection, all casks inspected by him, payable by the buyer; and may charge storage at the usual rates, on casks remaining in his possession 10 days after inspection, and weigh note made out.

6. The only reports of inspection are from the cities of New York and Albany, which we give for 1833-4.

1833.			1834.		
Casks.	Lbs.	Value.	Casks.	Lbs.	Value.
New York, 40,947	18,692,945	\$825,383	37,380	17,115,164	\$697,509 06
Scrapings,	188,361				
	<hr/> 18,692,945				
Albany, 843	315,071	\$13,488	731	343,799	\$12,720

SECT. V.—OF FISH.

No pickled, or dry salted fish, may be exported to a foreign market, in barrels or half barrels, unless duly inspected and branded. Every such cask is made of well seasoned white, red, black, or rock oak, white ash, or white pine; has 12 good hoops, is perfectly tight, the stave of the barrel 28 inches long, distance between the chimes not less than 26 inches; diameter of head from stave to stave, 16½ inches; of the half barrel, staves 24 inches long, head, diameter 13 inches.

Every person putting up fish for exportation, puts a bushel of salt to each barrel, brands it with the name of the fish, and the initials of his name, and the name of the place where put up.

The inspector provides sufficient and convenient stores and yards, without charge for storage, if the fish be removed within three days after inspection.

He opens one head of the cask, and if the fish be sound and merchantable, with sufficient salt, brands his name and place of residence on the head; but if unsound destroys it. If the cask be not full, or do not contain sufficient salt, he fills it with sound and merchantable fish, or adds the salt necessary. If part be sound and part unsound, he separates the sound from the unsound, and repacks, fills up, salts, inspects, and brands as above.

Every barrel of salmon, or salmon trout, contains 200 pounds weight, and half barrel 100 pounds, and on one of the heads the weight is branded by the inspector. Shad is packed in casks of the same size and quality as beef and pork, and is repacked, inspected, and branded as salmon.

Fish duly inspected in the counties of Suffolk, Queens, and Kings, may be shipped and exported from the city of New York, without re-examination.

Every person, with intent to defeat the law, intermixing, taking out, or shifting any fish, in any cask inspected, or putting therein other fish for sale or exportation, or defacing or changing the mark or brand of the inspector, forfeits \$25. Every person, who contrary to law exports to any foreign port, or offers to sell for exportation, fish not duly inspected, forfeits a sum equal to the full value of such fish.

The inspector receives for every barrel of pickled fish, inspected and repacked, 37½ cents; half barrel 19 cents; each cask inspected and not repacked, and for every cask of salted fish inspected, 12½ cents: for every tierce of salmon inspected 50 cents, and for every keg 12½ cents; and like fees for fish condemned by him. He is allowed also reasonable compensation for his expenses and trouble in coöperation and other services, and his compensation and fees are a lien on fish inspected.

The foregoing provisions do not extend to fish packed in foreign countries, and imported into this state, or packed in any other state agreeably to law.

The only report of the inspection of fish is from New York city for 1834, giving 5430 barrels mackerel, salmon, herring, cod fish, &c. repacked and inspected.

SECT. VI.—OF FISH OR LIVER OIL.

No liver oil may be bought, sold, bartered, shipped, exported, or conveyed from the cities of New York, Albany, Troy, or Brooklyn, the villages of Lansingburg or Waterford, unless inspected, gauged, or branded according to law.

The inspector gauges and inspects such oil, when required, and searches within his district for such oil, to inspect it; brands on each cask, gauged and inspected, the whole number of gallons, the quantity of water, of sediment, and of pure oil therein; with his name and district. He subscribes and delivers to the owner, a certificate, exhibiting, in separate columns, the quantity of each of the above ingredients in the parcel above inspected. The powers of the inspector for the city of New York extend to Brooklyn, and those of Troy to Lansingburg and Waterford. Each inspector, for performance of his duty, receives 20 cents per barrel from the owner, who may charge half to the purchaser.

Persons holding such oil, put it in convenient position for inspection, when required by the inspector.

To counterfeit or alter the brand of the inspector; to mix or in any manner to adulterate such oil, after branding; to buy, sell or barter oil subject to inspection not inspected, in any inspection district; to convey or cause to be conveyed from such district, oil not inspected; or to empty any cask, and not immediately to efface the inspector's brands, is subject to a penalty of \$25 for each offence.

Oils other than liver are not subject to inspection.

Inspection reports seem to be made only from New York city. In 1833, 1,655 barrels are returned; value, \$17,791 25; and in 1834, 2,247 barrels—\$24,155 25.

SECT. VII.—OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

No timber, plank, boards, scantling or cypress shingles, may be exported by sea, to any port out of the territory of the United States, which have not been duly inspected according to law, under penalty, in case of lumber, of forfeiting \$2 50 per M. superficial feet; and in case of cypress shingles, not inspected and not measuring at least twenty-two inches in length, three and a half in breadth, and three-eighths thick, the sum of two dollars for each thousand.

The inspectors measure the entire contents, without deduction of raft, timber and spars, except where by agreement they are required both to measure and inspect, when no other deduction is made than the quantity of unsound timber therein: they render to their employers bills of the lumber inspected, stating the number of feet, and whether measured, only, or measured and inspected; and if inspected, they make four qualities, when necessary.

They mark, with a marking-iron, on all timber inspected, mahogany, red cedar and live oak excepted, the number of feet therein, cubic or superficial; expressing in their bills the number of feet in mahogany, red cedar and live oak, severally annexed to the number of each log; and raft timber is numbered and bills made in like manner.

When employed to inspect mahogany logs or square timber, they set forth in the bill of measurement, with the number and contents in feet, the length, width and thickness, of each log or piece.

Any person, not an inspector, measuring and inspecting lumber or cypress shingles, where an inspector is appointed, forfeits to the inspectors in such place, recoverable in the name of either, the sum of ten dollars. But the inspectors in Troy, may inspect at Gibbonsville or West Troy, and those at Albany, in Bath or Greenbush.

No inspector employs a deputy; nor may he buy or sell lumber or cypress shingles, except for his own use, under penalty of being deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and on conviction, of forfeiting his office.

The inspector is allowed, for each ton of 40 cubic feet of raft timber, measured and inspected, 8 cents; if measured only, 5 cents; for every thousand feet, superficial measure, of boards and plank, if inspected, 37½ cents; if measured only, 25 cents; for every thousand feet, inch measure, of beams and scantling, 25 cents; for every thousand feet, superficial measure, of mahogany, one dollar; for every

thousand cypress shingles inspected, 18 cents; and where, from the character of the lumber, the fees cannot be thus estimated, such compensation as the employer may consent to pay, the inspector making known to him the fees as above allowed.

Shingles may be inspected by inspectors of lumber, or by inspectors specially appointed.

Each bundle inspected is branded across the butts or sides, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4; or with the letter R or O, with the name of the inspector and the place where inspected. No. 1 is at least 18 inches long, 4 wide, half an inch thick at butt, straight rifted and full breasted; No. 2, same length, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick at butt, 4 wide, rifted and breasted as No. 1; No. 3, 17 inches long, average 4 wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick at butt, straight rifted and holding their width three-fourths of the way to the thin end, and well shaved; No. 4, 15 inches in length, average 4 inches wide, and none less than 3 inches, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick at butt, straight rifted, holding their width three-fourths of the way to the thin end and well shaved; all of good stuff, free from imperfections, cut square across the butts, and packed in sufficient bands of hard wood and well secured by wedges.

Refuse shingles are branded R, and are such as will not pass in either of the foregoing classes; shingles not worth half the price of No. 1, are branded O.

The owner is required to place shingles for inspection so that they may be conveniently examined by the inspector. No quality passes inspection, unless so packed as to contain by admeasurement, either one quarter, one half, or three quarters of a thousand, in each square bundle. Shingles inspected according to the foregoing provisions, are not subject to re-inspection.

The inspector receives for inspecting and branding, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per M., one half from the buyer and one half from the seller; but in no case may the inspector be the purchaser.

Any inspector, his deputy or assistants, guilty of fraud or neglect in inspection, or branding or marking shingles not inspected, forfeits one dollar for each bundle, recoverable by the person injured.

We give the returns of lumber inspected and measured, as made to the legislature in 1834 and 1835.

Returns of Inspection.

1833.	Inland feet.	Value.	Mahogany ft.	Value.
New York, -	19,964,536	\$438,346	1,491,933	\$419,365
Albany City, -	15,544,796	217,627		
Troy, - -	13,312,040	180,973		
	<hr/> 48,821,372	<hr/> 836,946		
1834.	Inland feet.	Value.	Mahogany ft.	Value.
New York, -	18,746,064	\$372,923	1,815,494	\$506,287
Albany City, -	16,520,682	234,158		
Troy, - -	9,123,208	150,385		
	<hr/> 44,389,944	<hr/> 757,466		

SECT. VIII.—OF STAVES AND HEADING.

No staves or heading may be exported by sea to any port out of the United States, unless inspected, and culled and merchantable, and of the following description:

Butt, pipe and barrel staves, of white oak; long butts, 5 feet 6 inches; short butts, 4 feet 6 inches long; both at least 5 inches broad when dressed, clear of sap, 2 inches thick on the thinnest edge, and not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick any where; regularly split, with the grain of the wood free from twist, and otherwise good and sufficient: Pipe staves, 4 feet 6 inches in length, to work 3 inches broad when dressed, clear of sap, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick on the thin edge, regularly split with the grain of the wood, having not more than six worm holes and otherwise sufficient: Barrel staves, 2 feet 8 inches in length, to work $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad

when dressed, clear of sap, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick on the thin edge, regularly split, having not more than four worm holes and otherwise sufficient:

Hogshead staves may be of white, red or rock oak; 3 feet 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick on the thin edge; white oak staves to work 3 inches broad when dressed, clear of sap, regularly split, having not more than four worm holes and otherwise sufficient. Red or rock oak staves, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, including sap, or 3 inches clear of sap:

Hogshead heading, of white oak, 2 feet 8 inches long, not less than 5 inches broad, clear of sap, $\frac{3}{8}$ of a foot for middle pieces, and not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick on the thin edge, regularly split with the grain and otherwise sufficient.

Each inspector general, within his proper district, superintends the cullers of staves and heading, and may remove any one who fails in his duty; giving notice to the governor of any vacancy in the office of culler, under his superintendence. The cullers in the cities and counties of New York and Albany make returns to them, respectively, monthly of the staves and headings culled, specifying the different times and the names of the persons for whom they were culled.

The inspectors general have the sole power to determine disputes in their districts respecting the culling; but in counties where there is no such officer, such disputes between buyer and seller are submitted to two persons, one chosen by each, who with the culler determines thereon, conclusively.

Each inspector general receives on every thousand merchantable staves and heading, culled in his district, 10 cents, payable one half by the buyer, and one half by the seller, and the same for such as are rejected as unmerchantable, from the proprietor.

The cullers in the cities and counties of New York and Albany, receive for every thousand pipe staves, 60 cents; hogshead staves and heading, 50 cents; barrel staves, 40 cents; long butt staves, \$1 20; short butt staves, \$1; payable half by the buyer and half by the seller; and the same prices for unmerchantable staves and heading from the proprietor; in all cases computing ten hundred and no more to the thousand.

The cullers, elsewhere, have for each thousand pipe staves, 50 cents; hogshead staves and heading, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; barrel staves, 25 cents; long butt staves, \$1 25; short butt staves, \$1; payable in moieties respectively by the buyer and seller: and the same prices for unmerchantable staves and heading, payable by the proprietor; in all cases computing twelve hundred to the thousand.

The inspector general of the City of New York, is empowered and required to search vessels within his district, which he may suspect to have on board, for exportation, staves or heading not culled according to law, or unmerchantable; to seize and reland such; and such as he finds sawed into two or more parts, which are forfeited, and are sold by him, and the net proceeds paid to the chamberlain of New York for the use of the poor of the city.

Every culler, in the said city, is required, when suspecting that uncultured or condemned staves or heading, are shipped for exportation to a foreign market, within his limits, to apply to a justice, and to make oath of his suspicion and its causes; such justice, deeming the suspicion well founded, issues his warrant to the culler, authorising him to enter any vessel within the limits of the county, to search and discover such staves and heading; if discovered, the culler may seize, reland and detain them, until the owner have paid the expense of search and relanding.

The shipper for exportation of staves and heading, contrary to law, forfeits \$5 for every thousand; and the master of the vessel forfeits \$2 50 for every thousand he shall receive on board to be exported, contrary to law.

No inspector general or culler, in the city and county of New York, or city and county of Albany, may buy or sell for himself or others, any staves or heading, under penalty of \$50 for each offence; unless he be a cooper actually carrying on business, when he may buy for his trade.

Each inspector general furnishes to every culler under his superintendence, a copy of the laws regulating the culling of staves; and makes an annual report to the governor, to be laid before the legislature, stating the number of the respective kinds of staves and heading that have been culled during the year in his district; and whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made to the laws regulating the culling within such districts.

		<i>Reports of Inspection for</i>			
		1833.		1834.	
New York,	-	7,388,696	\$266,986	10,812,032	\$356,639
Albany,	-	1,387,061	37,396	1,438,167	41,856
Value estimated at New York prices.					

SECT. IX.—OF FLAXSEED.

No flaxseed may be shipped for exportation to any foreign market, from the city and county of New York, unless duly inspected and branded. Flaxseed intended for export, may be put into casks of two sizes; one containing not less than seven, and the other not more than three and a half bushels. Each cask, when its contents have been cleaned, is marked or branded with the initial of the Christian, and the full surname of the cleaner, and the name of the city or county where cleaned.

Every person who lades, or attempts to lade, any vessel with flaxseed, not duly inspected, for the purpose of export from the city of New York to any foreign place, forfeits, for each cask, \$10.

The inspector examines such casks, opening, at least, one in twenty he inspects, and as many more as he deems proper—to ascertain, by measurement, whether they have the proper contents, and the quality thereof, by boring; brands every cask found correct, with the initial of his Christian, and his full surname, and the name of the city where inspected, on the quarter, in a legible manner—and on each, according to quality, the word “first,” “second,” or “third.”

He may employ deputies, for whose acts he is responsible; and every person not authorised, who exercises the duties of an inspector, forfeits to the inspector \$100 for each offence.

No inspector or deputy may be engaged or interested in buying, selling or cleaning flaxseed, either for his own account or that of others, under penalty, for each offence, of \$500.

The inspector receives, for inspection of each cask of seven bushels, 5 cents; of three and a half bushels, 3 cents; payable by him who offers it for inspection, who may charge half thereof to the buyer. And if the inspector find, by measurement, that a cask does not contain the proper quantity, he is entitled to 50 cents for inspection, from the offerer, in addition to his fees.

Flaxseed inspected in New York:—In 1833, 16,182 tierces; value, \$242,730. In 1834, 19,863 tierces; value, \$307,884 25.

SECT. X.—OF LEATHER.

Each inspector inspects sole leather offered him within his district, and also in any city, town or village of his county, or adjoining county, if there be no inspector appointed therein; weighing every side, and impressing thereon, in words at full length, his own surname, and the name of the place for which he is inspector—the words, “best,” “good,” “damaged,” “bad,” according to quality, with the weight, either in figures or words, at length.

He makes such deduction, as he deems reasonable, from the actual weight of the side not perfectly dry; and if it afterwards dry, so as to weigh 5 per cent. less than the weight marked, he makes good to the vendor the excessive deduction; but he is not compellable to inspect any sole leather not perfectly dry.

Such inspector, in the city of New York, receives two cents, and in other places four cents, for each side, he weighs, inspects, and seals; payable by the seller, who may charge the purchaser with one half.

In the counties of Onondaga, Herkimer, Ulster, Oneida, Jefferson, Madison, Seneca, Steuben, Montgomery, Ontario, Genesee, and Erie, no manufacturer of, or dealer in, sole leather, is required to have such leather inspected previously to sale; but in every other place in which an inspector is appointable, no sole leather may be sold, unless duly inspected, under penalty, in the seller, of five dollars for each side.

Inspection of Sole Leather.

	1833.			1834.		
	Sides.	Lbs.	Value.	Sides.	Lbs.	Value.
N. York city,	834,912	12,118,103	\$1,831,083	843,006	12,617,588	\$1,867,193
Albany,	39,250	589,250	88,387	32,331	484,965	72,745
Troy,	21,620	323,502	54,876	10,187	153,805	23,080
Tompkins,	4,723	70,415	13,656	5,090	70,746	12,266
Monroe,	8,004	122,208	22,629	5,692	58,351	10,038
Cayuga,	749	112,350	16,852	4,064	60,960	11,170
Genesee,	147	2,243	422			
St. Lawrence,		15,846	2,945			
Chenango,				884	13,260	1,989
Yates,				1,487	22,305	3,345
	909,405	13,353,917	\$2,030,850	902,741	13,481,980	\$2,001,826

In 1832, the leather dealers of New York city estimated the value of sole leather, annually, at \$2,277,900, including the product of 84 large tanneries, and excluding the smaller ones dispersed over the state—and the value of upper leather, calf skins, goat skins, and sheep skins manufactured, at \$1,180,750. The increase of the manufacture of sole leather in this state, has been more than 500 per cent. since 1817, and near 300 per cent. since 1827. The consumption of sole leather, in the United States, was estimated at thirty-two millions of pounds annually; and, it is almost certain from the above table, that this state supplies nearly half the sum—for large quantities are used without inspection.

The census of 1835 gives to the state 412 tanneries, whose product is valued at \$5,598,626.

SECT. XI.—OF GREEN HIDES.

An inspector of green hides and calf skins is appointed for each of the cities of New York, Albany, Troy, Hudson, Schenectady, and Rochester; and the villages of Catskill, Lansingburg, and Waterford, with power extending one mile from such villages and cities, except New York; and in all cases the appointment is for two years. He takes the constitutional oath, and gives bond, in New York city in \$5000, in Rochester, \$1000, and elsewhere \$500, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. He inspects daily the green skins offered therefor, ascertains whether they are injured by holes or cuts in skinning, or by the adherence of parts of bones, skin, or filth. He stamps legibly on the butt of each skin, the weight thereof, and the letter G, 1, 2, 3, and progressively other numbers, in proportion as the hide is free from injury, or is injured.

Skins free from injury are stamped "G;" those injured five cents, "1;" ten cents, "2;" 15 cents, "3;" increasing the stamp one for every additional five cents of injury it may have sustained; and the injury so indicated is deducted from the value when good and merchantable. The purchasers respectively notify the inspectors where hides are collected for inspection.

Each inspector, except in Rochester, appoints three deputies, who take the oath prescribed; one of whom, in the city of New York, is an experienced licensed butcher. The inspector receives for inspecting each hide 40 cents, and for each calf skin 2 cents; except in the city of New York, where he receives for each hide $4\frac{1}{2}$, and for each calf skin $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The purchaser of hides and skins labels each with the name of the butcher from whom he purchases, until after inspection, and account taken; and the removal, obliteration, or destruction of the label, with intent to defraud the seller or others, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

If any butcher, or other person, where inspectors are authorised, sell or dispose of such hides or skins, liable to inspection, with intent to evade inspection; or, if any one purchase them not inspected, and do not within 48 hours cause them to be inspected, he forfeits double the value of each, recoverable by any one prosecuting.

The inspectors of the cities of New York and Rochester report, on oath, to the legislature, on the 1st of January, annually, the number of hides and skins inspected during the preceding year, the amount received for fees, and the amount paid deputies and assistants.

Green hides inspected in New York city in 1833:—Hides, 43,862; calf skins, 32,961; value, \$232,317. In 1834, 43,935 hides; 32,478 calf skins; value, \$221,321. At Troy, in 1833, 3646 hides; 1077 skins; value, \$13,412. In 1835, in Albany, 5400 hides, and 320 skins.

SECT. XII.—OF HOPS.

No hops may be exported without having been inspected, under penalty of forfeiture. Hops inspected in Albany may be exported thence, or be sold in, or exported from, the city of New York, without re-inspection. Hops intended for export are packed in bags of not more than 400 pounds, nor less than 150 pounds, and submitted to inspection ten days after they are bagged—legibly marked, with the initial of the Christian and the full surname of him who puts them up, and before removal from the place where put up—under penalty of five dollars for each bag removed before being thus marked.

Each inspector provides proper storage for the hops brought for his inspection—examines such only as have been ten days bagged—sorts them according to quality, and marks them, respectively, “first,” “second,” “third” sorts, or “refuse;” with the name, date, and place of inspection, in letters at full length—and the total weight of the bag and contents—delivering to the owner a weigh note, stating the quality and weight—marks the word “condemned” on each bag fraudulently mixed with improper substances.

He may enter any vessel within his district to search for hops, shipped or shipping, contrary to law; seize, and sell them by auction, paying proceeds, after deduction of expenses and ten per cent. for services, to the use of the poor of his district. He receives 10 cents for every 100 pounds he inspects, payable half by the buyer, and half by the seller, and the same for hops condemned, from the person offering them for inspection.

Whoever offers for sale, or sells, condemned hops for other than condemned, forfeits twenty-five dollars for every bag. Whoever mixes with hops any foreign or improper substance, or in any manner adulterates their quality, is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, at discretion of the court. Whoever counterfeits, on any bag, the marks of the inspector, or empties any bag so marked, for the purpose of putting therein other hops for sale or exportation, without first erasing such marks, forfeits one hundred dollars for each offence.

Every master of a vessel receiving on board, for export, any bag of hops not duly inspected, forfeits ten dollars for each.

The inspector for the city of New York reports inspected for 1833, 2842 bales—552,190 pounds—\$121,481. For 1834, 4265 bales—810,350 pounds—\$128,845. The price in the former year is given at 22, and in the latter at 16 cents, per pound. The inspection includes eastern hops, which exceed, by a third, the western, brought to the market.

SECT. XIII.—OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

No spirits distilled within the United States, and exceeding the quantity of 20 gallons, may be sold in the city of New York unless inspected, and the casks branded according to law, under penalty of forfeiture for every gallon, the value thereof.

The standard of domestic distilled spirits is thus fixed; spirits, at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, whose specific gravity shall be 9335, compared to the gravity of pure distilled water estimated at 10000, is deemed first proof; and the strength below or above first proof is calculated decimally, or by the per centage in reference to the above standard, and is denoted as so many per cent. below or above first proof, as the actual difference in strength may be.

The inspector general keeps an office for reception of orders for inspection, in a convenient part of the city, and on his requisition, the inspectors proceed without delay, to prove the strength of such spirits by a hydrometer, graduated according

to law; to guage the casks and contents; to mark with a marking iron, legibly, upon each cask the number of gallons it contains, the deficiency, the proof, if first proof; if not first proof, the per centage above or below first proof, and the initial letter of his surname; to deliver to the owner a certificate, exhibiting in separate columns the whole contents of the cask, the deficiency, the proof and the number of estimated gallons at first proof, making proper deductions or additions where the same is below or above first proof.

Such inspectors are under the superintendence of the inspector general, follow his instructions in relation to their duties, report as often as once a month, under oath, the number of barrels, tierces and hogsheads inspected and guaged by them, respectively, and for whom; the number of gallons they contain, with the whole amount of fees received by them respectively, to the time of return. He appor-tions to them the business equitably. He determines finally, all disputes between the owner and inspector, relative to inspection or guaging.

No inspector general or inspector may be concerned in purchasing or selling domestic spirits, except for his private use; nor connected in trade with any distiller or manufacturer of distilled spirits, or be agent for any person in the purchase or sale thereof, under the penalty of \$500 and forfeiture of office. The inspector general is required to report to the governor, the name of any inspector who acts inconsistently with the trust reposed in him; and the governor may displace him, and fill the vacancy until the pleasure of the senate be known.

Any person adulterating distilled spirits, or spirits in a state of distillation, with poisonous or unhealthy substances, or selling them knowing them to be so adulterated, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding \$1000, and imprisonment not exceeding four years, in the discretion of the court. Any person fraudulently putting any thing into a cask of distilled spirits, branded by an inspector, for the purpose of altering the real or apparent proof, or the bead or nature of the spirits, or who, without first obliterating the marks of the inspector, puts into such cask when emptied, in whole or in part, any other spirituous liquor whatever, or who sells or in any manner disposes of such cask when emptied, without effacing the marks of the inspector, is guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The inspector of distilled spirits in the city of New York, receives from the person offering spirits for inspection—for proving, guaging, taking outs, or differences, marking, starting and replacing bungs, and certificate, seven cents for each barrel or tierce, and nine cents for each hogshead; for proving only, three cents per cask; guaging and taking outs, for each barrel or tierce three cents, and hogs-head five cents; for taking outs only one cent per cask. And in every other county like fees, with the addition of 50 per cent.

The inspector general has one-fourth of the fees receivable by the inspectors, payable on their making their returns to him; and for omission of payment, or the truth in their return, they forfeit their offices.

The inspector general for the city of New York, returns for

1833.	1834.
46,230 barrels inspected.	39,664 barrels
8,023 hhd. do.	5,134 hhd.
10,034 casks proved.	5,452 casks proved.
322 casks wantage.	
<hr/> 64,609	<hr/> 50,250
<hr/> 4,201,054 gallons.	<hr/> 9,659,465 gallons.

It will be perceived that the return of gallons for one or the other year, is erroneous, and we think it grossly so for both. In 1833 we have 64,609 casks; if all were hhd. they would give a less number of gallons than is stated; but of these casks 46,230 were barrels. We cannot suppose that any excess of proof reduced to first proof will make this difference. If such be the errors of 1833, how much greater are those for 1834, where the return in gallons is more than doubled, and the number of casks greatly reduced?

The inspector for Albany, for 1833, reports 4,536 barrels—91 hhd.=208,690 gallons.

SECT. XIV.—OF LEAF TOBACCO.

The inspector of tobacco in New York, appoints one or more deputies, who with him, before entering on duty, take the oath prescribed by the constitution. When required, he in person or by deputy, inspects leaf tobacco in casks, at any warehouse or wharf; breaking up each cask in three places, in the centre, and at the distance of not less than ten inches from the ends, and oftener, if he deems it necessary to the proper examination of the quality—draws from each place a sample of not less than four heads, which he labels and marks, with the corresponding number and mark put on the cask, of which sample one-half is left with the owner or consignee, and the other retained by the inspector, for examination by all who desire it, until the tobacco be exported or sold for consumption—ascertains the actual tare of each cask, causes it to be coopered and weighed, and marks legibly with a marking iron, on each head the gross weight and tare, the name in full of the inspector, with the month and year of inspection, together with the quality of the tobacco—and delivers to the owner or consignee, a weigh bill, designating the number, weight and quality of each cask inspected, and the date thereof.

He designates four qualities of leaf tobacco; First, Second, Third, Refuse or Damaged; one of which he *makes* all tobacco submitted to inspection and the samples.

He receives for his services fifty cents for each cask, and the actual cost of cooperage and labour.

To forge, alter, or counterfeit, or to attempt either, the marks or numbers put on any cask by inspection, or fraudulently to change or repack any tobacco inspected, from one cask to another, with intent to defraud, or impose one quality for another, or fraudulently, with intent to deceive, to remove any stave or heading so marked, or to forge, change or alter any such weigh note, or marks and numbers attached by the inspector to such samples, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The inspector or deputy, falsely or fraudulently marking any tobacco, or delivering false or fraudulent weigh bills, is guilty of misdemeanour, and punishable as above. If an inspector unreasonably refuse or neglect to perform his office, he is liable to treble damages, recoverable by the party aggrieved.

Inspected in 1834, 5,909 hhds. valued at \$547,113.

SECT. XV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO INSPECTIONS.

In case of articles inspected, stored with an inspector, not claimed by the owner within one year from the time of inspection, the inspector delivers to an auctioneer of the proper district, an invoice of the quantity and quality, specifying the brands and marks thereon, and the name and residence of the owner, and person delivering the same for inspection. The auctioneer sells such articles at public auction, advertising the sale in the state paper, and in a paper printed in the city or county of his residence, stating time and place of sale, and the particulars of such invoice.

If before sale the owner do not claim the articles and pay the fees and charges, the sale is completed, and the auctioneer renders an account thereof to the comptroller, and pays the proceeds to the state treasurer, for the use of the owner, deducting his and the inspector's charges, the latter of which are paid by the auctioneer.

Each inspector transmits annually, on the 1st of January, on oath, to the comptroller, a duplicate invoice of such articles, and note of the amount received by him from the auctioneer. The report of an inspector of ashes is accompanied by oath, that he has delivered to some auctioneer, (giving name,) such invoice of all the unclaimed ashes delivered to him for inspection, which had been in his hands one year or more, and that he has duly accounted with the owner or agent, for all the ashes delivered to his care for inspection, and that he has not by himself or others, made any invoice, weigh note or bill of inspection, of a later date than the time when such ashes were duly inspected, and that the same were emptied from the casks, and duly examined at the date of every such invoice, &c.

And though no such invoice may have been delivered to any auctioneer, during the preceding year such inspector transmits to the comptroller, on such day, an af-

fidavit, stating that there have been no articles subject to inspection, stored with him, remaining unclaimed, within one year from the time they were inspected.

The inspector, failing to make such report or affidavit, is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding \$2,500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, and the comptroller directs the proper district attorney to prosecute for the offence.

Every inspector required to make inspection, if not then engaged in duty, proceeds without delay, and for every three hours unnecessary delay, forfeits to the injured, three dollars in addition to the damages he may sustain.

Every inspector guilty of fraud, malpractice, or connivance in discharging his duties, or who offers fee or reward to any one, in order to obtain the profits of inspecting, is guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Every person counterfeiting, or fraudulently altering or defacing the brands or other marks of an inspector, is guilty of like offence punishable in the same manner; the fine not to exceed \$2,000, nor the imprisonment three years.

Every person counterfeiting, or fraudulently altering or defacing the brands, or other marks put on any hogshead, barrel, half barrel, containing flour, meal, beef, pork, pot or pearl ashes, fish, fish oil, liver oil, or distilled spirits, by the owner, is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Penalties imposed by the laws relating to inspection, not specially appropriated, except incurred by inspectors, are prosecuted for by the proper inspector; and when recovered, deducting such sum not exceeding one half, as may be allowed him, by the proper court, are paid to the chamberlain or treasurer of the city or county in which the offence was committed, for the use of the poor. Such penalties incurred by an inspector, are prosecuted for by the district attorney of the county in which the inspector resides and when recovered, deducting counsel fee, allowed by the court, are paid in like manner.

Every inspector under such laws, annually, on or before the 1st February, reports to the legislature, the quantity, the quality, and value of the produce, provisions, or merchandise, inspected by him during the year, ending on the 1st January next preceding, with the amount of fees and emoluments derived from his office; with such information possessed by him as may tend to the improvement of the quality, or increase the quantity of the articles subject to his inspection. Under penalty for failure, for each offence of \$200, recoverable by the attorney general, in the name and to the use of the people of the States.

We may remark that these returns appear very irregularly upon the journals of the Assembly.

SECT. XVI.—REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE PACKAGE OF BUTTER, LARD, AND HAY.

The firkin in which butter or lard is packed, for sale, has the true weight thereof stamped or marked in a legible and durable manner, on one of the staves or heads, with the initials of the packer, which is, on every sale, deemed the tare. The offering for sale of any firkin of butter or lard not so marked, is punishable by a fine of three dollars; and the putting any false mark on such firkin, or selling, or offering to sell any butter or lard in any firkin known to be falsely marked, by a fine of five dollars. Such fines to be applied to the use of the city, town, or village, in which the offence is committed, and recoverable in the name of any officer appointed thereby to sue therefor.

Every person putting up and pressing any bundle of hay for market, marks or brands in a legible manner the initials of his Christian, and his full surname, and the name of the town in which he resides, on some board or wood attached to the bundle; and may not put or conceal in any such bundle, any wet or damaged hay, or other materials or hay of inferior quality to that which plainly appears on the outside, under penalty of prosecution by the person aggrieved; and if the court, before whom the suit is brought, be satisfied that any of the preceding provisions has been violated, it renders judgment of one dollar for the plaintiff, with such damages as he has suffered thereby, and costs: but if the court be satisfied that no such violation has been committed, the costs are awarded against the plaintiff.

Such hay may be sold with or without inspection or deduction for tare, and by

the weights, as marked, or any other standard weight, as agreed between buyer and seller.

No person may receive any fees or compensation for inspecting pressed or other hay where he is the purchaser, for himself, or as agent for any other person.

SECT. XVII.—REGULATION OF HAWKERS AND PEDLERS.

Any person disposed to the employment of a pedler of *foreign wares* obtains from the secretary of state, a license, for which he pays, if travelling on foot, \$50; if with one horse, or other beast, or boat, \$80; if with a vehicle drawn by more than one beast, \$100. The license is renewable annually on the 1st of April.

The penalty for trading and travelling without license, or contrary to its terms, is \$25, to the use of the poor of the town in which the offence is committed; and for refusing to produce the license to any citizen demanding it, \$10 to the poor of the town where the demand is made; and in default of payment, on conviction, committal to prison for one month. The offender may be apprehended by any citizen, and conveyed before a justice of the town or county in which he is taken, by whom, on due conviction, the penalty of \$25, with costs not exceeding five dollars, is collected by warrant, levied on the goods of the offender.

In case of prosecution for either penalty, no costs can be recovered by the defendant, if before suit he refuses to produce his license or disclose his name; nor in such case can he maintain suit, against the prosecutor or others, for their acts in prosecuting, apprehending, or trying him. Suit for penalty, however, must be brought within 60 days after the offence.

SECT. XVIII.—REGULATIONS OF TAVERNS AND GROCERIES.

The supervisors and justices of the peace of the several towns, are commissioners of excise; three of them, the supervisor, and two justices, form a board, or three justices, if the office of supervisor be vacant:—if there be not two justices in the town, two of a neighbouring town may be associated with the supervisor. The board meets on the 1st Monday of May, annually, and on such other days, and at such places, as the supervisor, or if his office be vacant, the justices appoint.

They keep a book of minutes, entering every grant of a license, with the sum required to be paid therefor, verified by their signatures, and filed with the town clerk, within five days. They grant licenses to keepers of inns and taverns, residents of their towns, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank in their houses respectively; and to grocers to sell such liquors and wines, in quantities less than five gallons, but not to be drank in their houses, shops, or apartments, and fix the sum, to be paid by each applicant, not less than five, nor more than thirty dollars.

They receive, collectively, a fee of 75 cents for each license, and on payment of the duty and fee on each, issue license to be in force, unless revoked, until the day after the 1st Monday in May, in the succeeding year. A tavern license is not granted unless the commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, of sufficient ability, and has the necessary accommodations to entertain travellers, and that a tavern is necessary at the place where he resides, or proposes to keep it—all which is expressed in the license. Nor is such license granted until the applicant give bond to the state, in the sum of \$125, with surety approved by the commissioners, conditioned that during the time he shall keep an inn, he will not suffer it to be disorderly, nor permit any cock fighting, gaming, or playing with cards or dice, nor keep any billiard or other gaming table.

Every innkeeper is required to keep in his house at least two good spare beds and bedding for his guests, to provide sufficient stabling, fodder and grain, for at least four horses, or other cattle, for the accommodation of travellers, under penalty of forfeiture to the use of the poor, five dollars; to put up within thirty days after obtaining license, and to maintain during its term, a proper sign, on, or adjacent to the front of his house, with his name thereon, indicating in some way, that he keeps a tavern, under penalty for every month's neglect, of one dollar and twenty-five cents; and whoever not having such license puts up such sign, shall forfeit \$1 25 for every day such sign shall be kept up.

No innholder may trust any person, other than his lodgers or travellers, for liquors or tavern expenses, more than one dollar and twenty-five cents, nor recover the same by any suit; all securities for such debts are void, and the taker, with intent to evade the law, forfeits double the sum intended to be secured.

The grocery license contains a declaration, that it does not authorise the sale of liquors or wine; to be drank in the house or appurtenances of the grantee, nor may it be granted until the applicant have given bond as above required, conditioned, that during the term of his license he will not suffer his grocery to become disorderly, nor sell, or suffer to be sold, strong liquors or wines, to be drank in his house, &c., nor suffer such liquor, &c., to be so drank.

The fee of the commissioner for drawing either of such bonds does not exceed twenty-five cents.

Whoever sells strong liquors or wines in quantity less than five gallons, without license, or sells them to be drank in his house, &c., without license, forfeits 25 dollars. No person licensed to sell such liquors may sell to any apprentice or servant, knowingly, without the consent of his master, nor to a minor under 14 years of age, without consent of his parent or guardian, under penalty of five dollars, to be recovered by the master, parent or guardian, respectively; nor may he, or any other person, take from an apprentice, servant or minor, any clothing, money, goods, or things in action, in payment of liquors sold, or in pawn, or pledge, to secure such payment, under penalty of three times the value of articles so received, to the parent, master, or guardian, to be recovered with such articles.

Penalties, given by the foregoing provisions, except in cases specially provided for, are recoverable by the overseers of the poor of the town where the offence is committed. Bonds taken pursuant thereto, are filed within five days after execution with the clerk of the proper town, city, or village; and when the condition is broken, the supervisor, mayor, or trustees, prosecute and recover the penalty for the use of the poor. When conviction is had for such penalty or breach, the court convicting transmits a statement thereof, and of the offence, to the next court of general sessions of the county; by whom the license may, and if the conviction be for a second or other offence, must be revoked. All offences against the foregoing provisions are misdemeanours, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Such provisions do not extend to the city of New York, nor impair the powers of any corporation of any other city, town or village, authorised to grant such licenses, nor do they extend to the sale of liquors or wines on board vessels navigating any waters within the state. But when any such vessel remains at any place for a longer time than one hour, no such liquors may be sold on board, in quantity less than five gallons, whilst remaining after such hour, under penalty of \$25, for each offence, recoverable by the overseers of the poor.

The property of boarders at taverns and boarding houses is not liable to distress for rent; but the officer distraining is not responsible unless notified of the claim by the boarder.

SECT. XIX.—REGULATIONS CONCERNING BROKERS, STOCK JOBBING, AND PAWNBROKERS.

No person may directly or indirectly receive more than 50 cents for a brokerage, or procuring the loan or forbearance of \$100 for one year; nor more than 38 cents for making or renewing a bond, bill, note, or security given for such loan or forbearance, or for any counter bond, bill, note, or security relating thereto.

Whoever pays or deposits money, property, or thing in action over such rate, or his representatives may within one year thereafter recover the same of the person, or his representatives, receiving it—and if suit be not so brought, in good faith, or be discontinued, or wilfully delayed, the overseer of the poor, of the proper precinct, may, within one year after said neglect, &c., recover the same for the use of the poor.

Every person so liable to be sued is compellable to answer, upon oath, any bill preferred in chancery for discovery of the thing so received, and to return it. But upon such discovery and return, and payment of costs of suit, the defendant is released from any other punishment he may have incurred by reason of such receipt.

All contracts, for the sale of stocks of the United States, any separate state,

bank, or company incorporated by law of the United States, or individual state, are void, unless the vendor at the time of contract, be in actual possession of the certificate, or otherwise entitled in his own right, or by some one so entitled, to sell such stock;—All wagers concerning the price, present or future, of such stocks, are also void; and any person paying a premium, or difference, in pursuance of such contract or wager, or his representatives may recover it by suit.

The business of pawn broking, or receiving goods in pledge for loans at interest above the usual legal rate, may be carried on only in cities where the corporation is empowered to license it.

If any person make oath before a justice, that he has cause to suspect that property of his has been embezzled and pledged with a pawn broker, a search warrant may issue, as in case of larceny. Property so seized is delivered to claimant, on his executing, within 24 hours, a bond, with surety approved by the justice, to the broker, conditioned that claimant will, on demand, pay such damages as may be recovered in any suit, brought within 30 days, by the broker; otherwise the property is restored to the broker.



CHAPTER XI.

REGULATION OF TIME, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

1. Computation of Time. 2. Measures of Length and Surface. 3. Standard of Weight.
4. Measures of Capacity for Liquid and Dry Commodities. 5. The Bushel. 6. Contracts according to Standards. 7. Standards how kept—Duties of Sealers. 8. Measurer General, his Duties. 9. His Returns. 10. Weigher General—Duties and Fees.
11. Public Accounts, in what Money kept.

1. Time is computed according to the Gregorian or new style; and the first day of January in every year, according thereto, since the year 1752, and which shall hereafter happen, is to be reckoned the first day of the year.

Due provision is made by law, for preserving this mode of reckoning in the same regular course, in all future time.

The term "year" or "years," in all statutes, contracts, public or private, means for each year, 365 days; a half year, 182 days; a quarter, 91 days. The added day of a leap year and the day immediately preceding, occurring in any period so computed, are reckoned together as one day. The term month, unless otherwise expressed, means a calendar month.

2. The standard measure of length and surface, whence all other measures of extension, lineal, superficial or solid are derived, is the yard, as used in the state on the 4th of July, 1776.

The yard bears to the pendulum, at Columbia College in the City of New York, vibrating seconds, in a vacuum at the temperature of melting ice, the proportion of one million, to one million eighty-six thousand one hundred and forty-one. The standard, thus defined, is measured in a straight line between two points, engraven on golden disks, inserted into a straight brass rod; and, if lost is to be restored according to the proportions above mentioned, under direction of the secretary of the treasury, as state sealer of weights and measures.

The yard is divided into three equal parts, called feet; the foot into twelve equal parts, called inches; and for the measure of commodities usually sold by the yard, may be divided into halves, quarters, eighths or sixteenths.

The rod, pole or perch, contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; the furlong, 220; and the mile 1760 yards.

The acre, for land, is measured horizontally; is equal to a rectangle 16 perches in length, and 10 in breadth, containing 160 square perches or 4840 square yards; 640 acres are contained in a square mile.

3. The unit or standard of weight, is the pound, of such magnitude, that the weight of a cubic foot of distilled water, at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum with brass weights, is equal to $62\frac{1}{2}$ such pounds; it is made of brass, and in case of loss, is restored according to these proportions, under the direction of

the secretary of state. The pound is divided into sixteen parts called ounces, of which parts each cubic foot of distilled water, weighs one thousand.

4. The unit or standard of measures of capacity, for liquids and dry commodities, not measured by heaped measure, from which all other measures of capacity are derived, is the gallon. There are two kinds of gallons, one for liquids, and one for all other substances not measured by heaped measure, denominated, respectively, the gallon for liquid and the gallon for dry measures. They are vessels containing, at the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the level of the sea, the first, eight pounds, the second ten pounds of distilled water at its maximum density. They are made of brass, and in case of loss, are restored by these proportions, by the secretary.

All other measures of capacity for liquids are derived from the liquid gallon by continual division, by the number two, constituting half gallons, quarts, pints, half pints and gills; for substances other than liquids, from the dry gallon, by continued multiplication, by the number two, in the ascending scale, constituting pecks, half bushels and bushels; and by continual division, by the same number, in the descending scale, constituting half gallons, quarts, pints, half pints and gills.

The standard measure for bran and shorts, is 40 quarts to the bushel. The vessel used is round, with an even bottom, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in the clear, at top, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom, and of sufficient depth to contain that quantity, when stricken with a round straight stick of uniform diameter.

5. The bushel contains, at the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the level of the sea, 80 pounds distilled water, at its maximum density, and is the standard measure of capacity for coal, ashes, marl, manure, Indian corn in the ear, fruit and roots of every kind, and all other commodities commonly sold by heaped measure; is made round, with a plane and even bottom, of the following diameters at top, measured from outside to outside: the bushel, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the half bushel, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the peck, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Commodities sold by heaped measure are heaped in form of a cone, the outside of the measure being the extremity of the base, and the summit being as high as the articles measured will permit.

6. All contracts relating to weight and measure, are according to the standards thus ascertained; but the laws, on this subject, do not prevent the sales of liquors and wines, paying duties to the United States, by the measures of capacity used in the custom houses while in the original vessels in which they were imported.

7. The original standards are deposited in the office of the state sealer and kept with special care, for ascertaining all weights and measures throughout the state. Copies made by his direction are deposited by him in the offices of the clerks of the supreme court at New York, Albany, and Utica, and are preserved with like care; and also such copies in the offices of the state sealers, the sealer of the city and county of New York, and the several county sealers who are severally responsible for their preservation, and who cause them to be compared, once in every five years, with the copies in the offices of the clerks of the supreme court; and like copies are transmitted to the several county sealers to be furnished to the town sealers, at the expense of the counties. Upon each copy the state sealer causes to be impressed the letters N. Y., with such other device as he may direct for each county; and the device is recorded in the secretary's office and a copy delivered to the respective county sealers.

The several county sealers, appointed by the supervisors, during their pleasure, except in the City of New York, furnish the town sealers with copies of the standards at the expense of the town; on which the county sealers, in addition to the state and county device, impress such other device as the board of supervisors direct, for the several towns; which town device is recorded in the clerk's office of the county. The town sealers compare such copies, once in every three years, with those in the office of the county sealer.

The assistant state sealers, and the county and town sealers, compare all weights and measures brought them with the standard copies, and when found or made to conform therewith, seal and mark them.

Each sealer receives for sealing and marking, every beam, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for every measure of extension, at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per yard, not exceeding 50 cents for any one measure; for every weight, 3 cents; for liquid or dry measure, of a gallon or more, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; less than a gallon, 3 cents; and a reasonable compensation for adjusting such weights and measures to the standards.

In case of the death, resignation, removal from office or from the district, of the assistant state sealers or of those in the respective counties and towns, due provision is made for transferring the standard copies to their successors.

Any person using weights, measures or beams, not conformable to the standards, whereby the purchaser of any commodity may be defrauded, is liable to an action by such purchaser, and to treble damages with costs of suit.

No surveyor may give evidence in any cause respecting the survey of lands, unless, when required, he make oath that the chain used by him was conformable to the standard established by law when the survey was made.

The hundred weight consists of one hundred pounds avoirdupois, and twenty hundreds make a ton.

When wheat, rye or Indian corn, is sold by the bushel without special agreement as to measurement or weight, the bushel consists of 60 pounds of wheat, and 56 of rye or Indian corn.

In the counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond, fourteen bushels, heaped measure, make a load.

The several measurers of grain receive for measuring the several articles commonly sold by the bushel, one half cent per bushel, payable one half by the buyer and one half by the seller.

The common council of New York may assign a particular district to each of the inspectors, and to each sealer, of weights and measures, and confine them in the performance of their duties, to such district respectively.

Measurement of Grain, &c.

8. The measurer general, of the City of New York, keeps an office for the reception of orders, and the measurers attend at his requisition, without delay at the place where grain is deposited.

In case of dispute between the purchaser and seller of grain, or between either and the measurer, the decision thereon, of the measurer general, is final; unless it relate to the quality of the grain, when if buyer or seller be dissatisfied with his decision, they or either, may appeal to three indifferent persons; one chosen by each party, and the third by the two so chosen, whose award is conclusive.

No other than measurers duly appointed, in that city, may measure, for reward, grain therein, under penalty of \$25; nor may the measurer general or measurers purchase grain, except for their own use, nor be concerned in trade with any person dealing in grain, or act as agent for such dealer, under penalty of \$250; recoverable by any person suing therefor. In case of recovery for the penalty of \$25, the court indorses on the execution the cause, and if no goods be found to satisfy it, the defendant is committed to jail, and is there detained for a period not exceeding 60 days, without benefit of the liberties.

The measurer general superintends the measurers, apportions the business among them equitably, gives them instructions which they are bound to obey; and they monthly make separate returns to him of the number of bushels, of the different kinds of grain measured by them respectively, with the average price as near as practicable, from what place shipped, and if exported, to what place: he may suspend from office any measurer who, in his opinion, acts inconsistently with his trust; and report his name and the reasons for suspension, to the governor, who may remove such measurer from office and fill the vacancy, until the pleasure of the senate be known: he, annually, in the month of January, transmits to the legislature a report of the number of bushels measured, under his superintendence, in each month, during the year, ending 31st of December preceding such report; the average price; from what place shipped; and if exported, to what place; together with the amount of fees received by himself and each measurer. He may appoint special measurers when necessary, but only for each special occasion.

When a measurer attends to perform duty, the person delivering grain causes the measures to be filled and removed according to the directions of the measurer general.

Each measurer receives for his services, at the rate of 75 cents for every hundred bushels; payable, one-half by the buyer and the other half by the seller. The measurer general receives for his services and expenses, six cents on every hun-

dred bushels measured under his superintendence; and the measurers when making their returns to him, as above provided, pay him such sum, and for default in such payment, or for any wilfully false or incorrect return, the measurer general or measurer, guilty thereof, forfeits his office.

From the measurer's returns we give the quantities of the several kinds of grain imported to, and exported from, New York.

Imported in 1835.

Counties, &c.	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.
Westchester, - - - -	211		265	4,567
Dutchess, - - - -	17,145	42,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	190,092	587,838
Orange, - - - -		23,712	19,987 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,630
Ulster, - - - -	746	21,554	15,317	19,071
Greene, - - - -	398	7,808	2,603 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,728 $\frac{1}{2}$
Columbia, - - - -	7,366	53,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,211	359,971
Albany, - - - -	12,427	41,293	22,944	140,881 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rensselaer, - - - -	2,981	161,104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87,556 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,555 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saratoga, - - - -	925	19,722	9,081 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,473 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montgomery, - - - -	1,558	937 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,973
Oneida, - - - -			1,907	5,874
Seneca, - - - -	1,579 $\frac{1}{2}$		3,175	2,864
Cayuga, - - - -	5,374	602	3,528 $\frac{1}{2}$	834
Steuben, - - - -	918			
Herkimer, - - - -				2,140
Tompkins, - - - -	1,148		1,979	5,236 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clinton, - - - -		629		
East Camp, - - - -		138	2,828 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Westward, - - - -			552	1,206
Staten Island, - - - -	1,556		3,432 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Long Island, - - - -	21,010 $\frac{1}{2}$	347	33,048 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,455
New Jersey, - - - -	3,409	1,5279	153,265	13,305 $\frac{1}{2}$
Connecticut, - - - -		199	8,535	59,294
Delaware, - - - -	2,177	3,425	56,411 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,473
Pennsylvania, - - - -	9,680	23,256	70,077	24,536 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia, - - - -	12,340 $\frac{1}{2}$		82,318 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,646 $\frac{1}{2}$
District of Columbia, - - - -			3,267	250
Maryland, - - - -	2,758 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,097	131,232 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,407 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Carolina, - - - -	33,787 $\frac{1}{2}$		54,794 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,071
Illinois, - - - -	1,401			
New Orleans, - - - -	8,964 $\frac{1}{2}$		9,921 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Massachusetts, - - - -			376	50
Nova Scotia, - - - -				1,765 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carthagen, - - - -			714	
Liverpool, - - - -	10,100			
Store, - - - -	29,779	334	5,642 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,049
Other places, - - - -	2,197	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,472 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,175
Ohio, - - - -			1,269	
	182,797	423,085 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,080,990	1,550,352

Recapitulation.

Wheat, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	182,797 bushels.
Rye, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	423,085
Corn, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1,080,990
Oats, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1,550,352
Barley, - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	113,564

Total, 3,350,788

Exported in 1834.

Exported to	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Malt.
St. Johns, N. B. - - -	9,652		15,212			
Madeira, - - -			11,708			
Staten Island, - - -				1,882		
Connecticut, - - -	19,997	28,215	41,372	2,088	2,282	2,189
Hampden, - - -			16,125			
Bermuda, - - -			482			
Massachusetts, - - -	1,610	34,771	356,125	147,119	7,832	538
Maine, - - -			42,035			
New Jersey, - - -	19,105	261	1,984	1,453	4,028	
Nova Scotia, - - -	4,083		3,467			
Pennsylvania, - - -	45,257	9,799			53,367	
West Indies, - - -			3,191			
Rhode Island, - - -	200	755	25,569	5,711	1,022	
Yonkers, - - -			57,395			
Fishkill, - - -			1,700			
Lisbon, - - -			1,950			
Delaware, - - -	20,828				6,565	
New Hampshire, - - -		135	1,000			
Turks Island, - - -			1,985			
Maryland, - - -	1,851	4,667			9,617	2,000
South America, - - -			3,590			
Bengal, - - -			538			
Mobile, - - -			2,477			
District of Columbia, - - -			1,000		1,687	
Denmark, - - -					674	
New Orleans, - - -			823			
Campeachy, - - -			425			

Of Weighers, &c.

10. The weigher general for the city of N. York keeps an office, superintends the weighers as the measurer general, in the manner above noticed. His decision on disputes between purchaser and seller, or between either and the weigher respecting the weight of any merchandise is final. He may suspend a weigher from office as the measurer general may do, with like consequences. He and the weighers are forbidden to be concerned in trade with, or act as agent for, any person dealing in merchandise sold by weight, or to purchase such merchandise, except for their own use, under penalty of \$500, payable one-half to the prosecutor and the other half to the state.

The weigher, where it can be done, marks on the merchandise weighed, in legible and durable figures the weights, and makes duplicate returns thereof, to the weigher general immediately after weighing, which are entered by him in a book open at all times during the day, to the inspection of any person who may have had articles weighed. Such returns are signed by the weigher, and one countersigned by the weigher general, to be delivered to him for whom the merchandise was weighed, and the other is kept on file in the office.

No other than such weighers may weigh for reward, any merchandise within the city, except such as is intended for the consumption of the city. And whoever for hire or reward, employs or pays any other person than such weigher, for weighing merchandise not intended for such consumption, is liable to a penalty of \$100, for each offence, recoverable with costs by any person suing therefor. But this provision does not prevent any person from weighing his own merchandise or that in his possession, or consigned to him, either himself or by any person in his employ, who is not a commissioned weighmaster; nor any public officer appointed by the state, from weighing such goods as may be necessary in the legal discharge of his duties; or affect weighers of anthracite or mineral coal.

The weighmasters appointed by the common council of New York report monthly on oath, to the weigher general, the various kinds of merchandise weigh-

ed by them, with the amount of fees received therefor, under penalty of \$25 for every omission, recoverable as above specified.

The weigher general in the month of January, annually, reports to the legislature, a specific account of the quantity, with a description of the packages in which it was contained, of each and every kind of merchandise weighed under his superintendence during the year ending with the 31st of December preceding such report, together with the amount of fees received by himself, and by each weigher respectively.

The weighers receive for weighing:

		Cts.
Almonds, gums, ginseng, hemp, flax, hides, nails, rods, bolts, and spikes of copper, - - - - -	100 lbs.	4
Anchors, anvils, cambooces, and stills, - - - - -	" "	15
Barilla (if loose) and pipe clay, - - - - -	" "	3
Barilla (if in bales) - - - - -	" "	8
Cables other than chain, - - - - -	" "	20
Cables of chain, rigging, old junk, and sassafras root, - - - - -	" "	10
Cassia in mats, - - - - -	" "	8
Cassia in boxes, - - - - -	box	6
Corks, corkwood, rattans, loose deer skins, moss, oakum, peltries, and wool, - - - - -	100 lbs.	12½
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, loose twine, Brasileto wood, cord wood, and cannon, - - - - -	" "	6
Loose cheese, - - - - -	" "	6
Cheese in casks, - - - - -	cask	6
Iron castings, - - - - -	100 lbs.	2
Old copper, brass, lead, loose scrap iron, hollow ware, mace, ivory, verdigris, and whalebone, - - - - -	" "	10
Camphor, grindstones, zinc, brass, and copper, in sheets or cases, - - - - -	" "	3
Candles and cheese in boxes, butter and lard in kegs, tobacco in bales or ceroons, for each box, keg, bale, or ceroon, - - - - -		4
Currants in kegs, and bread and flour in barrels, for each keg or barrel, - - - - -		6
Cotton, if twenty-five bales, or under, for each bale, - - - - -		10
If over twenty-five bales, for each bale, - - - - -		8
Fish, if loose, - - - - -		8
In casks, 2 cents for each 100 lbs. - - - - -		2
Figs, in drums or boxes, raisins and other fruits, iron, wire, hams, and bacon, - - - - -	100 lbs.	5
Indigo and cochineal in boxes, 12½ cts. each box, in ceroons, 10 cts. each ceroon, - - - - -		
Nicaragua wood, - - - - -	100 lbs.	4
Pepper, pimento, and coffee in bags, - - - - -	" "	3
Rice, in tierces, ten cents for each tierce, in half tierces, 6 cents for each half tierce. - - - - -		
Brazil sugar, in boxes, - - - - -	100	5
Teas, in whole chests, 12½ cts. for each chest, in quarter or half chests, 4 cents for each quarter or half chest. - - - - -		
Tobacco in hogsheads, for each, - - - - -	hhd.	25
Hempen yarn, in rolls, - - - - -	roll	20
On all articles not above enumerated, for each, - - - - -	100	2

But if the fees for weighing unenumerated articles, at any one place, do not exceed five dollars, the weigher receives one cent, in addition to the two cents for each hundred pounds.

He receives for his fees, in like proportion, for a greater or less quantity, but if the amount received at any one place be not one dollar, he has one dollar for his services, if he have conveyed his scales and weights to the places.

His fees are payable; one half by the purchaser, and the other, by the seller; but the employer is, in all cases, liable for payment in the first instance.

The weigher general receives for his expenses and services, 5 per cent. on the amount of fees received by the weighers, appointed under the act of 1st May, 1835, and the weigher who fraudulently attempts to deprive him thereof, forfeits his office. If the weigher general, or weigher, ask, or receive, greater compensa-

tion than his legal fees, or make any return required by law, wilfully incorrect and false, he forfeits his office.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

The accounts in the treasury, public offices, and courts of justice, are kept in the money of account of the United States, in dollars, cents, and mills.



CHAPTER XII.

CERTAIN REGULATIONS OF INTERNAL POLICE.

1. Navigation of Rivers and Lakes—Steamboats—Passengers to and from—Provisions for their Safety—Obstruction of Navigation by Netts, &c. 2. Regulation of Fisheries—Use of Poisonous Berries forbidden—Mode of Fishing at Certain Places—Rights of the State in Hudson River—Powers of Courts to Regulate Fisheries—Fishery in Lake Ontario. 3. Regulations in case of Wrecks. 4. Law of the Road and Stages. 5. Firing of Woods. 6. Embezzlement of Timber. 7. Preservation of Game. 8. Protection against Dogs. 9. Destruction of Noxious Animals.

OF NAVIGATION BY STEAMBOATS, &c.

1. Steamboats meeting, pass to the starboard or right side, so as to pass each other safely.

When a passenger is to be landed from a steamboat not so near the shore that he can pass from the boat to the shore, he is not suffered to go into a small boat for the purpose of being landed, until such small boat be immediately afloat and wholly disengaged from the steamboat, except by a painter; while getting into the small boat, and from the steamboat, the engine of the steamboat is stopped; and also when taken on board a small boat, belonging to a steamboat, while such small boat is at the shore, and until the passenger be on board the steamboat; except when the motion of the engine is necessary to give sufficient force to carry the small boat to the shore; or to keep the steamboat in proper direction, and to prevent her from drifting, or being driven on shore.

Passengers may be landed in a small boat, by means of a line, and boats on the shore, with passengers, may be drawn to a steamboat, by means of a line, hauled in by hand; but in no case may the line be attached to, or hauled in, by the machinery of the steamboat.

In every small boat, while landing or receiving a passenger, there is kept a pair of suitable oars; and in the night, a signal is given, from the small boat, at the shore, by horn or trumpet, to apprise those having charge of the steamboat, that the small boat having landed, or received her passengers, is ready to leave the shore.

When a steamboat is going in the same direction with another steamboat ahead, the stern boat may not approach or pass the other, within the distance of twenty yards; nor may the boat ahead be so navigated, as unnecessarily to bring it within twenty yards of that following. And when any steamboat navigates in the night, she shows two sufficient lights; one exposed near her bows, and the other near her stern; the last, at least 20 feet above her deck.

The violation of either of the foregoing provisions, subjects the master to the forfeiture of \$250 for every offence, recoverable by the district attorney of any county bordering on the waters on which it may be committed, to whom notice may be first given thereof, for the use of such county.

The owners of every steamboat are responsible for the conduct of the masters; and are liable for any penalty incurred by them, when it cannot be collected by law from them.

If a line used for the purpose of landing or receiving passengers be attached, in any way, to the machinery of a steamboat, or the small boat be hauled in by means of such machinery, the master is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding \$250, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

When any vessel navigating that part of the Hudson river north of the battery, at New York, or navigating Lake Champlain, is at anchor in the night, the master causes her peak to be lowered, and a sufficient light to be shown in some part of her rigging, at least 20 feet above deck, and from her topsail, under the penalty of \$50, recoverable for the use of the poor of the town in which the offence may be committed, and for which, if it cannot be recovered from the master, the owner is liable, as above provided.

The master of every steamboat is required to keep a copy of the foregoing provisions posted in a conspicuous place in his boat, under penalty of \$25 dollars per month, for the time of such neglect, recoverable by the district attorney, as above directed.

No person may use any set-nets, wires, hoop-nets, or fikes, in the channel of the Hudson River, at any place between the city of New York and the state dam, at Fort Edward, nor cause to be placed, any hedge, stake, stone, post, pole, anchor, or other fixture, for any purpose whatever, in the channel, within such points; nor during the months of March, April, or May, in any of the waters of the state, at or below the city of New York, place such net, &c., or such hedge, &c., to extend into the channel, or greater distance from the shore than 20 rods, from ordinary low water mark, under penalty of \$250, to the use of the poor, recoverable, as above directed, by the proper district attorney. But these provisions do not affect any special legal regulations, concerning the placing of nets or obstructions in the waters adjacent to Staten Island, and to the town of New Utrecht.

No person may use any pike net, &c., nor place any hedge, &c., in any part of the Hudson River, out of the channel between the city of New York and the state dam at Fort Edward, other than such as are permitted for the purpose of catching fish as prescribed by law, under penalty of \$25, for the use of the poor, and liability to indictment for misdemeanour, punishable by fine, not exceeding five dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding thirty days, or by both.

OF FISHERIES.

2. No person may, for the purpose of taking or destroying fish, cast into any waters of the state, any cocolus indicus, mixed or unmixed with other substance, under penalty of \$25 for each offence; nor, between the 26th October and 1st of February, take salmon, under penalty of \$10; nor, during the same period, fish in any manner, at or below the city of New York, after sunset of the Saturday of each week, until the rising of the sun on the Monday following; nor fish with nets, in any waters of the state, between 12 o'clock of Saturday, and 12 o'clock at night of Sunday following, under penalty of \$25 for each offence; but the offender is not liable to other penalty.

During the months of March, April, or May, no person may use any drift net, at or below the city of New York; nor fish, in any manner, on Saratoga or Fort Miller Falls, except on Monday, Friday, and Saturday, of each week, under penalty of \$25.

No person may spear pike in the Hudson river, between Fort Miller dam and the village of Waterford, under penalty of \$10.

Hoop nets, fikes, or set nets, may be used on the flats, and along the flats and shores, between the city of New York and the state dam at Fort Edward, not exceeding four feet in length, and two in diameter, but may not be used in the channel, nor in any place occupied previously to 11th April, 1815, for drawing seines; and such stakes, &c., as may be necessary to the use of such hoop nets, &c., may be set in any part of the river, save the channel, between these places, not obstructing or endangering the navigation.

The penalties above imposed are recoverable by the overseers of the town in which the offence happens, for the use of its poor; and nothing in the foregoing provisions affects any special regulations concerning the fisheries in the waters adjacent to Staten Island.

No person, between the 1st October and 1st December, may take salmon trout, by means of spears, in First Lake, in the town of West Brunswick, Herkimer county, nor in the lakes east thereof, known as Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth lakes; nor in Moose lake, lying south of First lake; nor expose to sale, between the 1st October and the 1st February, in the counties

of Oneida and Lewis, salmon trout so taken—under penalty of \$10 for each offence, recoverable by the overseers of the poor of any town in Herkimer, Oneida, or Lewis counties, where the offender may be found, by action commenced within one year after the offence, for the use of the poor of the town or county, as the case may be.

This state has the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island, and the middle of the adjacent waters, not obstructing the navigation.

The several courts of common pleas are empowered to regulate the fishing in any of the streams, ponds, or lakes, in their respective counties; to make such order for the preservation of fish therein as they deem proper; from time to time to remove any restrictions imposed by law, except that of taking fish on Sunday; and to prescribe penalties for the violation of such regulations, not exceeding \$25 for each offence. But no such regulation remains in force longer than three years, and may be annulled or modified at discretion of such courts.

No such regulation is made, modified, or annulled, except on application of at least six freeholders of the town or towns in which the water is situated. Before such application, a notice signed by the applicants setting forth the object and the time when it is to be made, is posted on the outer door of the court house, at least three weeks previously, and published for three weeks successively in a newspaper of the county, or, if there be none therein, in the newspaper printed nearest to the water mentioned in the notice—of which notice due proof is made to the court. The order of the court is duly entered in its minutes, and a certified copy immediately posted by the clerk on the door of the court house, for six Mondays successively after making it, and also published three weeks successively in a newspaper as above directed. The costs incident to the application are paid by the applicants.

Any person may fish with a net in the waters of Lake Ontario, in the town of Richland, Oswego county, except in the months of September and October, during which he may not fish with seine or net in such waters, within the distance of 150 rods of the mouth or Salmon river in that town, under penalty of \$25, and the forfeiture of the seine or net to any person prosecuting to conviction.

OF WRECKS.

3. No vessel or goods, cast by the sea upon land, belong to the state; but are recoverable by the owner, on payment of salvage and expenses.

The sheriffs, coroners, and wreckmasters of the county in which wrecked property may be found, are required, when no owner appears, for its preservation to take possession thereof, in whose hands soever it may be, in the name of the state, and to cause it to be appraised—if perishable, to apply to the first judge by petition, supported by affidavits of the facts, for an order of sale—to sell it at public auction, as specified in the order, and to pay proceeds, deducting expenses allowed by the judge, to the county treasurer.

If, within a year after such property has been saved, any one establish his claim thereto satisfactorily to the judge, he orders the delivery thereof to claimant, on payment of reasonable salvage and expenses—the claimant giving bond to the state, in double the value of the property, to be filed with the county clerk, with sureties approved by the judge, conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be recovered against such claimant or his representatives, within two years thereafter, by any person establishing a title thereto. If the bond be forfeited, the judge, upon application supported by due proof of the person entitled to damages, orders its prosecution for his benefit, and at his risk and expense.

The rejection by a judge of a claim for wrecked property, does not preclude the claimant from maintaining suit for the recovery thereof, or its proceeds, against the officers in whose hands it may be; but if the plaintiff prevail, the costs of defendant are deducted, with the salvage and expenses, from the damages recovered.

A written claim for salvage is presented by the proper officer on whom any order is made for delivery of wrecked property or its proceeds. If the owner disallow the claim, it is adjusted as hereinafter provided, and on payment or tender

of such salvage and expenses, such officer delivers up the property pursuant to the terms of the order.

Wreckmasters are required to give all possible aid to vessels stranded on the coasts of their respective counties, and to persons on board, and to use their utmost endeavours to save and preserve such vessels and their cargoes, and all goods which may be cast by the sea upon the land, and thereto may employ such and so many persons as they deem proper—all magistrates, constables, and citizens, being required to aid them. Sheriffs, coroners, and wreckmasters, and their assistants, are entitled to reasonable salvage and expenses out of the property saved, and the proper officer may detain it until they are paid. The salvage may in no case exceed half the value of the property saved; and every agreement, order, or adjustment for more, is void.

If the salvage and expenses be not settled by the parties, the owner or his representatives may apply to one of the judges of the county court in which the property may be, for the appointment of appraisers, who, by order under his hand and seal, nominates three disinterested freeholders, nonresident in the town where the property shall have been saved, to adjust and settle such damages and expenses.

The appraisers swear faithfully and impartially to perform their duties; have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths to them; and their decision, or that of two of them, as to the amount of salvage and expenses, and the distribution thereof among claimants, is final and conclusive. Their fees and expenses are payable by the applicant, and chargeable on the property saved; each appraiser being entitled to two dollars for every day's attendance, and a sum not exceeding one dollar for his daily expenses.

If, within a year after such property shall have been saved, no claimant have appeared; or if, within three months after claim preferred, the salvage and expenses have not been paid, or a suit for the recovery of the property have not been commenced, the officer in whose custody it is sells it by public auction; giving at least two weeks' notice in one or more newspapers printed in the city of New York, specifying property, time and place of sale, and pays the proceeds, deducting salvage and expenses, into the state treasury for the benefit of those interested. But the salvage and expenses are not deducted, unless the amount have been duly settled by the order of the first judge of the proper county, a copy of which, and of the evidence supporting it, is transmitted by the judge to the comptroller. These provisions apply to the proceeds of wrecked property, in relation to the time and manner of settling salvage and expenses. The balance of such proceeds, after deduction of salvage and expenses, are paid by the county treasurer into the state treasury.

The officer into whose hands wrecked property may come, immediately publishes notice thereof, directed to all parties interested, for at least four weeks, successively, in one or more papers printed in the city of New York, containing a minute, with the marks and brands of every parcel, its condition, the name, if known, of the vessel from which it was taken, of the master and supercargo, and the place and state of the vessel—the expense of which is chargeable on the property.

The officer who detains wrecked property, or its proceeds, after payment or tender of the salvage and expenses, or who is guilty of fraud, embezzlement, or extortion, or in any manner violates the law relating to wrecks, is guilty of misdemeanour, and forfeits treble damages to the injured party.

Every person taking away goods from a stranded vessel or wrecked goods, or having such and not delivering them to the sheriff, coroner, or wreckmaster of his county within 48 hours after they come to his possession, forfeits treble the value to the owner or consignee, and is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. And he who defaces or obliterates the marks on such property or in any manner disguises its appearance, with intent to prevent the owner from discovering its identity; or who destroys or suppresses any invoice, bill of lading or other document, tending to show the ownership, is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

The judges, sheriffs, justices, coroners, constables and wreckmasters, are required to present all offences and offenders against the foregoing provisions coming

to their knowledge within their respective counties, to the grand jury, at the next court of general sessions.

LAW OF THE ROAD.

4. Travellers with carriages on private and public roads are required, on meeting, seasonably to turn to the right of the centre, so that such carriages may pass without interference, under penalty of five dollars for every offence to the injured party.

The owners of stages for passengers are prohibited to employ drivers addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors, under penalty of five dollars per day, for the use of the poor of the county in which such owner resides, to be recovered by the district attorney thereof—and if a driver, while actually employed in driving a stage, be so intoxicated as to endanger the safety of the passengers, the owner, on written notice and on oath from a passenger, is required to discharge such driver; and if he retain or have him in service within six months thereafter, forfeits at the rate of five dollars per day, to be so sued for and applied.

No person driving a carriage, with or without passengers, may run his horses upon any occasion, under penalty of being deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and punishable by fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, at the discretion of the court; nor may the driver of any carriage conveying passengers for hire, leave the horses while passengers remain therein, without making the horses fast or leaving the lines in the hands of some person, under penalty of twenty dollars to the poor, to be recovered by action to be commenced within six months, and for which execution may immediately issue.

The owners of every carriage for the conveyance of passengers are jointly and severally liable to the party injured in all cases, for injury done wilfully or negligently, or otherwise, by any person in their employ while driving it, to any person or the property of any person, in the same manner as the driver is liable.

The term carriage, in the foregoing provisions, includes every vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods; but such provisions do not interfere with nor affect any law concerning hackney coaches, in the cities, nor with the laws or ordinances of any city licensing or regulating such coaches.

FIRING OF WOODS.

5. Every person negligently firing his own woods, or suffering a fire in his own wood or fallow land to extend beyond his land, forfeits treble damages to the party injured, and is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court; the fine not exceeding \$1000, nor the imprisonment one year.

When the woods in any town are on fire, the justices of the peace, the supervisor and the commissioners of highways, respectively, may require such and so many of the inhabitants, liable to work on the highways residing in the vicinity of the fire, as they deem necessary to assist in extinguishing it, or in stopping its progress. Any person failing to comply with such order, forfeits \$50, to be applied by such officers as a reward to those whom they deem entitled thereto, for superior exertions in the premises; and such person is also guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both—the fine not to exceed \$100, nor the imprisonment 60 days.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF TIMBER.

6. When any logs, timber, boards or plank may drift on any island or shore, the owner may take them, paying or tendering to the owner or possessor of the land, the damages which he may sustain by reason thereof, or may accrue in the removal. If the parties cannot agree on the amount, either may apply to any two of the fence viewers of the place in which the timber is found, whose determination, at the expense of the owner of the lumber, is conclusive. The fence viewers may compel the attendance of, and administer oaths to, witnesses.

If the owner do not, within three months from the drifting, take it away, the owner or possessor of the land delivers to the town or city clerk, a note in writing signed by him, describing such lumber with the quantity and marks, and the place where it is lodged, which is filed by the clerk for the inspection of any person.

The person delivering the note may retain the lumber until the owner appear and pay the damages, if any, settled as above directed.

If within six months after filing such notice, no claimant of the lumber appear, the owner or possessor of the land gives notice thereof, in writing, to such clerk, who causes it to be sold by public auction, after 20 days' notice, posted in at least three of the most public places of the town or city, receiving such fees as are allowed on executions issued from justices' courts. The produce of the sale is applied to the payment of such fees—to the payment of the damages sustained by the owner or possessor of the land—and the surplus paid to the county treasurer, to the use of the poor. But before payment of damages, they are assessed by two fence viewers, and a specification signed by them, is filed in the office of the clerk.

Any person altering or defacing the mark upon lumber floating in any waters, or lying on the banks or shores, or islands, or at any saw mill where the same may have drifted, or violating any of the above provisions, for every offence forfeits to the owner \$25, and is guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment at the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months.

Whoever converts to his own use, without consent of the owner, any floating or drifted lumber, for each offence forfeits to the owner treble damages.

Every person putting logs or timber into the Hudson river or its branches, northwest of Baker's Falls, selects some mark different from any previously recorded, and puts it in some conspicuous place upon each log or stick, and causes his mark to be recorded by the town clerk of Queensbury, to be kept in a book subject to the inspection of any person; or neglecting to enter such mark, is debarred from the benefits arising from the due entry thereof. The assignee of such timber is subject to like regulations and restrictions.

The clerk of the town of Queensbury receives 25 cents for entering such mark; and a copy of his entry certified by him, is presumptive evidence in the courts, that the lumber having such mark is the property of him by whom the mark was selected and recorded.

No person, not authorised as hereinafter directed, may stop, take up or draw to, or lodge on the shore of the Hudson river, any floating lumber, &c. without consent of the owner, under penalty for each offence of \$10, recoverable by the overseers of the poor of the place where the offence may be committed.

The common council of the city of Albany may from time to time, appoint one or more persons resident therein, to take possession of such lumber for the owner, in case he does not reside in the city, have no agent there, or be unknown; such persons to execute their duties, and receive such compensation, as the council may direct; but in case of dispute, the compensation is settled by any two fence viewers of the city.

If the owner of such lumber do not, within three months after it have been in possession of such persons, take it away, they deliver to the city clerk a description thereof in manner above prescribed; and in case no claimant appear within six months after filing such note, the common council directs sale to be made by the clerk, who gives notice in the manner and is entitled to the compensation above provided. The proceeds are applied, first to the payment of the charges of sale, and the compensation of those by whom the lumber was taken up; and the residue paid to the chamberlain of the city for the use of the owner, on satisfactory proof of ownership made to the common council, whose rejection of the claim is conclusive, unless suit be commenced by the claimant within six months after rejection, against the chamberlain.

If no person claim within twelve months after payment to the chamberlain; or if such claim be rejected and no suit be brought as above provided, or recovery be not had against the chamberlain, the moneys remain for the use of the city.

The foregoing provisions do not extend to drift wood.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

7. No person may kill any wild buck, doe or fawn, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, or July; and any person exposing to sale any green deer skin, or fresh venison, or having the same in his custody during such months, is deemed guilty of violating this provision, unless he prove that the animal of which such skin or flesh was part, was killed by some other person.

On complaint to a justice of the violation of the above provision, and that a green skin or deer's flesh is concealed, he being satisfied that there is reasonable cause of suspicion, issues his warrant to the constable, authorising search in the day time, of any house, &c., where it is suspected to be concealed. The person killing such animal out of season, or concealing any deer skin or fresh venison, forfeits for each offence \$12 50.

No person may hunt, pursue or destroy any such animal with blood hound or beagle, except in the county of Suffolk; nor with any kind of dog in the towns of Blenheim and Fulton, in the county of Schoharie, under like penalty.

No person may set any trap, or spear of iron or other metal, or sharp stick, either in or out of any pit for the purpose of catching deer, nor watch in the night for the purpose of shooting deer, within thirty rods of any highway, under penalty of \$25.

No person may kill heath hens within the county of Queens, between the first day of January and the first Wednesday in October; nor in the county of Suffolk between the first of January and the second Wednesday in September; nor kill quails or partridges in the counties of Queens, Kings, Suffolk, New York, Westchester, Dutchess, Richmond, Rockland, or Putnam, between the fifth of January and the 25th of September; nor in the county of Albany between the 1st of March and 1st of October; nor woodcock in any such counties between the 1st of February and 1st of July; nor kill pheasants in the county of Albany between the 1st of March and 1st of October—under penalty for killing a heath hen \$25; a partridge \$5; a quail, woodcock or pheasant 50 cents.

Every person exposing to sale the above species of game in such counties, respectively, or having such game in his possession in either, during the time when the killing thereof is forbidden, is deemed guilty of the offence of killing.

No person may kill any muskrat, at any other place than along the line of some canal, or artificial dam or embankment, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, under the penalty of \$1 for each.

The foregoing provisions for the preservation of game are extended to the counties of Rockland and Putnam. The penalties prescribed therein are recoverable in the name of the overseer of the poor of the town where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor, in an action to be commenced within three months after commission of the offence.

PROTECTION AGAINST DOGS.

8. In all the counties, there is annually levied, upon every bitch of three months old and upwards, two; upon every additional one, five; upon two dogs, of six months old and upwards, other than bitches, one; upon every such dog more than two, three, dollars;—kept by any person, or family; in the counties of Westchester, Richmond, Rockland, Columbia, Dutchess, Allegany and Cattaraugus, upon every dog or bitch six months old or upwards, kept by one person or family, 50 cents; and for every additional one, as above. The assessors enter into their lists the name of the persons keeping dogs subject to tax, the number of such dogs and the amount of tax payable by each person. The owner or possessor failing to render to the assessor, when required, a description in writing of every dog owned or possessed by him, forfeits five dollars.

The assessors, within the time required for the complement of their assessment rolls, make a duplicate of such lists containing the names of such owners, &c., of such dogs, with the amount payable by each person, and a direction to the collector to levy and pay the same to the county treasurer, retaining five per cent. commissions thereon, at the time, and in the manner, for collecting of county taxes.

The moneys so collected form a fund for the satisfaction of damages arising in any year from dogs killing sheep in such county, and the residue, after satisfying such damages, is for the support of the poor of the town in which it was collected, or for such other purpose as the inhabitants of the town, at annual town meeting may direct.

The owner, &c., of any dog killing or wounding any sheep, is liable for the value, without notice, or knowledge by him, that his dog was mischievous or prone to kill sheep.

The owner of sheep, killed or injured by a dog, may apply to any two fence viewers of the town, who inquire therein, view the sheep, examine witnesses in relation thereto on oath, and if satisfied that they were killed or injured in no other way than by dogs, certify the fact, the number of sheep killed or hurt, the damages sustained by the owner, and the value of such sheep. Such certificate is presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained, in suit, by the injured party against the owner of the dog, if it appear on trial that he was notified of the intended application to the viewers.

If the party injured cannot discover the owner of the dog, or fail to recover against him the value of the sheep killed, he may apply to the supervisor and on producing the certificate of the viewers, and his own affidavit, that he has not been able to discover, or has failed to recover his damages against such owner, the supervisor lays the same before the board of supervisors at their next meeting; who, satisfied of the facts, give their order on the county treasurer, for the amount apparent on the certificate, payable from the above mentioned fund only.

If, after receiving such amount, the owner of such sheep, recover from the owner, &c., of the dog, the whole or any part of such value, he repays to the county treasurer the sum received from him; and, in case of refusal, the supervisors bring suit therefor, in the name of the county treasurer, and pay the amount recovered into the county treasury.

Any person may kill a dog which he sees chasing, worrying, or wounding sheep, unless done by permission of the owner of the sheep or his servant.

The owner of any dog, notified of any injury done by such dog to any sheep, or of his dog having chased or wounded sheep, is required within 48 hours thereafter to cause him to be killed, under penalty of \$2 50 for neglect, and the further sum of \$1 25 for every 48 hours thereafter, until he be killed, unless it satisfactorily appear to the court trying such cause, that it was not in the power of such owner to kill the dog.

If a dog attack any one peaceably travelling on the highway, or horse in a carriage, or on which any person may be mounted, and complaint be made to a justice, he, if satisfied with the truth thereof, and that such dog is dangerous, orders the owner to kill him immediately; who, if failing so to do within 48 hours after the order, forfeits \$2 50, and the further sum of \$1 25, for every subsequent 48 hours until the dog be killed.

Upon complaint to the supervisor of any town of any penalties incurred by the foregoing provisions, he is required to commence and diligently to prosecute suit therefor, and to pay the amount recovered to the county treasurer, to be added to the fund above mentioned.

Every person possessing, or suffering a dog to remain about his house for 20 days previous to the assessment of a tax, or to any injury to sheep, or attack made by a dog, is deemed the owner for all the above provisions.

In Orange county, these provisions have been modified by the act of 26th April, 1831, directing, that, no tax on dogs be collected in any town, unless by a plurality of votes at its annual town meeting, it be so determined: That in such case, the assessors of the town make out the list as above directed, that the collectors of the tax be allowed the same time for collection as for county taxes; that the tax be credited by the county treasurer to the town paying it, and appropriated exclusively to the payment of damages sustained by the owners of sheep in such town, and when insufficient in any year, to apportion among the sufferers rateably: and that if the whole, or part, remain in the hands of the treasurer, for one year, the supervisor and a majority of the justices of the town, may draw upon the county treasurer for the amount, in favour of the commissioners of the highways, who apply it to the improvement of roads and bridges in such town.

DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

9. Every inhabitant killing a full grown wolf, in any county, is entitled to a bounty of ten dollars, and for a wolf's whelp five dollars—taking such wolf, or whelp, or the head, with the skin and ears entire thereon, to a justice of the town in which the animal was taken, who, with one of the assessors, overseers of the poor, or commissioners of highways, decide on the application.

The claimant of the bounty states on oath the time when, and place where, the

animal was taken and killed, and submits to such further examination in relation thereto, as such officers may require, and his statement reduced to the form of affidavit is subscribed by him. It appearing to such officers that the animal was taken and killed within the state by the applicant, and if a whelp, that the mother was not taken, before she brought it forth, they cut off and burn the ears and scalp of the animal, and deliver to the applicant a certificate of the facts, with his affidavit annexed—the justice numbering regularly, all the certificates issued by him during each year, and marking the number and year on each.

Such certificate, with the affidavit, within five days of its date, is delivered to the supervisor of the town where it was made, or in his absence, left at his dwelling. If he doubt the correctness of either, he may require, from the claimant, further evidence, and retain the papers until it be given. If he become satisfied of their correctness, he lays them before the board of supervisors, and if they also be so satisfied, they award the bounty to the claimant, and file the certificate and affidavit with the county clerk.

Duplicate certificates of all the bounties allowed by the board at any meeting, are certified by the chairman and clerk, and delivered to the county treasurer, who, thereupon, pays to the claimants, out of any moneys in the treasury, the bounties respectively allowed—and charges to the state treasurer one half thereof, transmitting an account to the comptroller, with one of the duplicate certificates received from the board, and a certified copy of the original certificates and affidavits, filed with the clerk of the board. The comptroller, if he deem that such account, or any part thereof, should not be allowed, may suspend in whole or in part, the payment of such account, until satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of its justice; if not so satisfied he rejects the suspended portion, finally and conclusively. But, every sum audited and allowed by him, not exceeding such moiety, is paid from the state treasury to the county treasurer.

The boards of supervisors of the several counties of Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Greene, Jefferson, Herkimer, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Sullivan, and Ulster, may, at the expense of their respective counties, award such further bounties for the destruction of wolves and their whelps, and such bounties for the destruction of panthers, as they deem proper, not exceeding \$10 for each grown wolf, and five for each whelp and panther. The same proof being required as in other cases, and the bounty allowed paid from the county treasury.

Any justice, or other officer, wilfully giving any false certificate, in the premises, is guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable by fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.



CHAPTER XIII.

INCORPORATIONS.

1. Advantages of Incorporations. 2. Library and Religious Societies—how Incorporated.
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Company Insolvent and Capital not Paid in—Corporations to Organise, when—Managers are Trustees upon Dissolution—Books open for Inspection previous to Election—Penalty on Directors for Diminishing Capital, Stock, &c—Amount of Debts which a Corporation may Owe—Corporation Refusing Payment of its Debts may not Assign Property. 27. Banking System of New York, Remarks on—Object and Effects of the Safety Fund—Condition of the Safety Fund—Banks Subject to the Safety Fund Law—Banks not so Subject—State of the Banks in 1835—in 1836.

1. It has been justly remarked, that the rapid improvement in commerce, arts, manufactures, roads and canals, which has nobly contrasted Great Britain with her continental neighbours, is due to the influence of her joint stock companies. And it must be acknowledged, that a more efficient aid to courageous enterprise, could scarce be imagined. The system offers a sufficient inducement to capitalists; and permits men of small fortunes to participate with those of large ones in the profits; divides the risk and renders the burden tolerable in case of failure; whilst it gives to the company the talent and interested activity of many partners. In New York this agent has been more cherished and used, perhaps, than in Great Britain. It has been carried into almost every walk of business, by special acts of the legislature, and been permanently adopted as the policy of the state, in relation to the foundation of libraries, the erection of churches, and the establishment of a large class of manufactures.

2. Libraries and religious societies may be incorporated at the will of their members, simply by giving form to the declaration of that will, and recording it with the county clerk in the manner directed by law. Such societies, thenceforth, have the perpetuity and integrity of corporations, and are permitted to hold real and personal estate, limited, with regard to libraries, to \$500 per annum; and with regard to churches, unless in case of special exception, to \$3,000 per annum.

3. The law has also provided that any five or more persons desirous to form a company for manufacturing woollen, cotton or linen goods; making glass; making from ore, bar iron, anchors, mill iron, steel, nail rods, hoop iron and ironmongery; sheet copper, sheet lead, shot, white lead and red lead; making wares or articles from clay or earth; pins; malt liquors; extracting lead from ore; manufacturing morocco and other leather; may make, sign and acknowledge, before a justice of the supreme court, of the common pleas, or master in chancery, and file with the secretary of state a certificate, stating the corporate name, the objects, capital stock, number of shares, number and names of trustees for the first year, and the names of the town and county in which the company is to operate; whereupon they become a corporation for 20 years, with the necessary powers to conduct their affairs as prescribed by law, and with a capital not to exceed \$100,000; and in case of a company for the manufacture of leather, \$60,000.

Under this act there are a vast number of successful establishments in operation throughout the state. The policy was entered upon with dread and misgiving; and the first act, passed in 1811, was limited to five years; but, working well, it was renewed from time to time, and finally made perpetual in 1821.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

4. In the same wise liberality was founded the *quasi* corporations, under the form and name of limited partnerships, for the transaction of mercantile, mechanical, or manufacturing business, banking excepted, between two or more persons; uniting one or more persons called general partners, jointly and severally responsible as in ordinary cases; with one or more *special partners*, contributing in cash a specific sum as capital to the common stock and who are liable for the debts of the partnerships only to the amount of capital so furnished; the general partners only, transacting business, and signing for, and binding the partnership.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

5. Turnpike companies are incorporated by special act of the legislature: but permanent provisions are enacted, for the organisation of such companies by the collection of subscriptions—election of directors, and ascertaining their powers—for dissolving the corporation when inefficient, or when compensated for making the road—for constructing the road and appraisement of damages; for establishing tolls

and their collection; for the inspection of such roads in each county, and throwing open the gates when the road is out of repair.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MONEIED CORPORATIONS.

6. Moneyed corporations include corporations having banking powers or power to make loans upon pledges or deposits, or to make insurances.

The directors of such corporations are prohibited to make dividends except from surplus profits; to pay in any manner to the stockholders any part of the capital, or to reduce it without consent of the legislature; to discount or receive any evidence of debt, in payment of any instalment of capital, or to provide means for such payment; to receive or discount any such evidence, to enable a stockholder to withdraw any money paid on his stock; to purchase its own stock, except with surplus profits; to receive such stock in payment of any debt due the corporation, except in special cases; to receive from any other stock corporation in exchange for the shares of stock or other evidences of debt, of their own company any share of the stock, or other evidences of debt of such other corporation; having banking powers, to make loans or discounts, so that the whole amount of loans shall exceed three times the capital stock paid in; or to make loans or discounts to directors, or upon paper upon which such directors or any of them shall be responsible, to an amount exceeding in the aggregate one-third of the capital stock actually paid in; but no security taken for such loan or discount is holden invalid; in the calculation of profits previous to a dividend, to include interest then unpaid, although due, on debts owing to the company.

To ascertain the surplus profits from which alone dividends are made, there are charged in the account of profit and loss and deducted from profits, all the expenses incurred in the management of the affairs of the company—the interest paid or due on debts owing from it—all losses sustained, in which are included all debts to the company not prosecuted, and on which no interest has been paid for more than one year; or on which judgments have been recovered, but have remained unsatisfied, and without receipt of interest during that period.

When the losses exceed the undivided profits then realised, they are charged as reduction of capital; and no dividend may thereafter be made on stock, until the deficit be made good, either by recovery of the losses charged, or by subsequently accruing profits. If from any such losses, the whole amount of loans and discounts made by a banking corporation, exceed three times the amount to which its capital paid in, is or ought to be reduced, the directors are required to call in, without delay, so much of such loans as will reduce the whole amount within the limits above prescribed.

So if shares of its stock be pledged to any moneyed corporation, and the debt thereby intended to be secured be not paid when due, the directors within sixty days thereafter sell such shares; and if within that period they be not sold, and the debt remain unsatisfied, the shares are charged at the amount actually paid thereon, as reduction of the capital, and no dividends thereafter are made until the deficit be restored by subsequent profits.

No transfer of effects for the use of such corporation is valid, unless made to the corporation directly, and by name; except in cases of assignment for the benefit of creditors in which such corporation may be included, or a conveyance of the effects of a debtor under the laws of this or any other state or country.

No transfer not authorised by previous resolution of the board may be made by such corporation of its effects, exceeding one thousand dollars; but this prohibition does not apply to promissory notes or other evidences of debt issued by the officers, in transaction of its ordinary business, nor to payments in money or bank bills made by them; nor to render void any conveyance or transfer in the hands of a purchaser for a valuable consideration and without notice.

No such transfer, payment, judgment suffered, lien created, or security given by such corporation when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, with intent to give preference to any particular creditor over other creditors of the company, is valid; and every person receiving by such means any effects of the corporation, is bound to account therefor to its creditors or stockholders, or their trustees.

The director concerned in violating any of the preceding provisions, is personally liable to the creditors and stockholders, respectively, of the corporation, to the full extent of any loss they may respectively sustain thereby.

Every moneyed incorporation created subsequently to the year 1827, is required on the 1st of January, annually, to transmit to the comptroller a statement, on the oaths of its president and cashier, treasurer or secretary, containing, the amount of capital paid in, or invested pursuant to charter, and the amount of stock then possessed; the value of its real estate, specifying the portion occupied by the company for its business; the shares of stock held, whether absolutely or as collateral security, specifying each kind and description of stock, the number and value of the shares of each; the debts owing to the corporation, specifying such as are owing from other moneyed corporations, the names of such corporations and the amount due from each; the amount secured by bond and mortgage or judgment; the amount which according to law should be included in the computation of losses, on the total amount of such debts collectable; the amount of debts owing by the corporation, specifying those payable on demand, and such as are due to other moneyed corporations, their names, and the amount due to each; the amount of claims against the incorporation not acknowledged by it as debts; the amount for which it is bound as surety, or may be liable for on contingencies, whether on policies of insurance or otherwise; and if the statement be from a banking corporation, the amount of its bills in circulation, its loans and discounts, and specie on hand.

Each statement subsequent to the first contains, the amount of losses, specifying whether charged on its capital or profits since the last preceding statement, and of its dividends declared and made during the same period; the average amount for each month during the preceding year, of the debts due to and from the corporation; and if the statement be from a banking company, the amount, on the 1st of July of the same year, of its notes or bills in circulation, of its loans and discounts, and of its specie on hand.

The corporation neglecting to transmit such statement, for one month beyond the time when it should be made, may be proceeded against and dissolved as an insolvent corporation.

The comptroller enters every such statement in a book open to public inspection. If it appear to him from such statement, that the provisions of its charter or of the law have been violated by any corporation, or that there is reason to apprehend that any corporation is or will become insolvent, he reports the facts, with his opinion, without delay to the legislature.

He prepares forms for such statements, and transmits a copy with his instructions to each corporation bound to furnish them.

No corporation or other person may pay or circulate after the 1st of September, 1836, any bill or note, or other evidence of debt, purporting to be issued by any body corporate, of a denomination less than five dollars, nor of a denomination between 5 and 10 dollars, under penalty of forfeiture for each offence, of five times the nominal value of such bill, recoverable for the use of any person suing therefor; nor may any corporation having banking powers issue or put in circulation, such notes or evidences of debt prohibited, under penalty of forfeiture of \$100 for each, so recoverable, and of an injunction from chancery, restraining such corporation from the exercise of corporate rights and from receiving any debts, and from paying any of its moneys or effects until further order of the court.

Persons purchasing or taking at a discount, any bill or note of a banking corporation not chartered by the state, or issued by private bankers, individuals, or associations carrying on banking business in any state, country or province, of a denomination, the circulation of which is above prohibited, in addition to the forfeiture last but one mentioned, forfeit \$50, to be recovered in like manner; and any incorporated company, in the state, receiving such bill or note, on conviction forfeits its charter.

Notes of banking corporations within the state are payable at their respective banking houses.

No banking corporation, its officers or servants, may directly or indirectly, be interested in the purchase of any evidence of debt issued by it, for a less sum than appears due on the face thereof, under penalty of forfeiture of three times the nominal amount of such note, recoverable by any person suing therefor. Nor may any such officer, or any person interested in the management of the concerns of such corporation, loan upon any evidence of debt, which he knows to have been offered for discount to the directors or any officer thereof, and to have been refused,

under penalty of forfeiting twice the amount of such loan, recoverable in like manner.

No moneyed corporation may commence business until its president and cashier or treasurer or secretary, or its two principal officers by whatever name described, have made and subscribed an affidavit, that the whole capital stock or so much as is required by the charter to be paid or secured before the commencement of its operations, has been actually paid or secured to be paid, under penalty of the forfeiture of its charter, if such affidavit be not filed within one year from the granting of the charter.

Due and special provision is made by law regulating the election of directors of moneyed and other corporations.

SAFETY FUND.

7. Every banking corporation created since April 2, 1829, or whose charter may be thereafter renewed or extended, is required on or before the 1st of January, annually, to pay to the state treasurer a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on its capital stock paid in, after excepting therefrom that part of it held by the state, and for that rate for the time it has been in operation, if less than one year; or may, with consent of the comptroller, at any time before the expiration of the period limited for payment by the safety fund act, pay into the treasury the full amount of three per cent. on its capital required by that law.

At the time of such payment, the corporation delivers to the state treasurer, a statement signed and sworn to by its president and cashier, of the actual amount of its capital stock paid in, designating the amount owned by the state.

Such payments continue until such incorporation shall have paid three per cent. upon its capital, which forms a perpetual fund, by the name of "The Bank Fund," to be applied to the payment of such debts (exclusive of the capital stock) of any of the said corporations, which shall become insolvent, as remain unpaid after applying its own property.

The comptroller and treasurer of the state keep proper accounts of the fund, and the former, from time to time, reports its condition to the legislature.

The fund is the property of the contributing corporations, in proportion to their contributions; but the comptroller, from time to time, invests all moneys belonging thereto, in the manner provided for the school fund, or in such stocks or loans as he and the bank commissioners deem proper, except to corporations subject to the safety fund act, but not until three months after the annual contributions of the banks are paid: And may sell stocks in which such funds may have been invested, when necessary to meet any charges on the fund.

The income of the fund, after deducting the salaries of the bank commissioners, is annually paid by the comptroller to the contributing corporations, in proportion to their contributions (excepting such corporations as shall become insolvent, dissolved, or whose charters shall expire.)

Whenever the fund is reduced by paying the debts of an insolvent bank, below the sum above provided, every bank then existing, or thereafter created, on or before the 1st of January in every year thereafter, pays to the state treasurer such sum designated by the comptroller, not exceeding a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on its capital stock, until the fund shall be restored to the amount specified, when such payments are suspended until the fund is again diminished by other insolvencies.

8. The court of chancery, immediately after a final dividend of the effects of an insolvent corporation shall have been made amongst its creditors, enters an order on its minutes, setting forth, 1. The total amount of debts against such corporation, ascertained by the court, including lawful interest thereon. 2. The net amount derived from its property, and applied under the direction of the court, towards satisfying its debts. 3. The total amount then necessary to pay off such debts. Such order also directs the receiver appointed to take charge of the effects of the corporation, to receive from the comptroller a sum necessary to pay its debts.

Upon such receiver's filing with the comptroller a copy of such order, he draws his warrant in favour of the receiver, on the treasurer, for the sum (not exceeding the bank fund) necessary to pay the debts, to be paid by the receiver to the creditors of the corporation.

If, when the copy of the order is filed, the fund is deficient, the receiver is paid the necessary balance out of the first moneys paid to the treasurer from the banks. The moneys so paid out of the treasury are a charge on the bank fund.

Whenever the charter of a bank expires, such bank receives its share of the bank fund, proportional to its contribution, after deducting its proportion of the charges.

No creditor of any insolvent corporation receives, by virtue of the act, interest on his debt, after the time the order specified above is made, nor anterior to the presentation of his demand to the receiver.

9. Three bank commissioners are appointed, who visit every bank subject to the act once at least in every four months, and examine its affairs; and if three banks subject to the act require it, the commissioners or one of them, visits any bank oftener.

The commissioners or either of them, may examine on oath the officers, servants and agents of any bank.

If they discover any bank to be insolvent, or to have violated any law, they apply to the court of chancery for an injunction against it.

They report to the legislature in the month of January, each year, the manner in which they have discharged their duties, with any information they may deem useful.

The governor and senate appoint one of the bank commissioners; the others are appointed by the banks subject to the act, as follows: each bank in the first, second and third senate districts, chooses one delegate, who, at a meeting held at 4 o'clock, P. M. of a day designated by the governor, at the City Hall, in the city of N. York, choose one commissioner by ballot, by a majority of all the votes given; each delegate is entitled to one vote, for every five thousand dollars of the capital stock paid in, of the bank he represents. A certificate of every such choice is filed with the secretary of state. The banks in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth senate districts, meet in the village of Auburn, and choose in the same manner one commissioner. Vacancies of commissioners are filled in the same manner.

The commissioners hold their offices for two years, removable by the governor for misconduct or neglect of duty. Before entering on office, they take the constitutional oath, to be filed with the secretary of state. They are not to disclose the names of the debtors of any bank nor any information obtained in the way of their office, except when legally required. Each receives the annual salary of \$2000, payable quarterly, out of the bank fund.

10. No such bank may issue or have in circulation, at any time, an amount of notes or bills put in circulation as money, exceeding twice its capital stock paid in and possessed; nor may its loans and discounts at any time exceed twice and a half the amount of such stock.

Any such bank violating the last provision or neglecting to make any payment required by the act, for three months after the prescribed time, and after being notified by the comptroller, or suspending the payment of its bills in specie for ninety days, or refusing to permit an examination of its affairs by the commissioners, may be dissolved as an insolvent corporation.

The officer making false statements or false entries in the books of such corporation, or exhibiting false papers, with intent to deceive the commissioners, is guilty of felony, and subject to imprisonment for not less than 3 nor more than 10 years.

11. The personal liability of the stockholders of an insolvent corporation, provided for above does not apply to any corporation subject to this act, but the provisions relative to the liability of directors so apply.

12. The statements required above are made by the banks subject to the safety fund act, to the secretary of state, sealed and directed to the commissioners, on or before the 20th of January, annually; and the powers given to the comptroller relating thereto, do not extend to such corporations.

No stockholder of any bank may be a commissioner under the act; and the bank commissioners may not be any wise concerned in any bank stock in this state.

13. Every bank subject to the act may receive legal interest on all loans or discounts by them made; but on notes, which shall be mature in sixty-three days from the time of discount, they only receive six per cent. per annum, in advance.

14. Every such bank, before making any loans or discounts, has all its capital paid in, satisfactorily proved by oath to the commissioners; every bank whose charter is extended, pays in its stock and proves the fact as above in one year from such

extension; such latter bank may reduce its capital stock to a sum not below the amount actually paid in at the renewal of their charters; the reduction to be certified by the bank to the comptroller, within a year from their renewal.

15. No such bank issues any bill or note not payable on demand without interest.

16. Loans of the bank fund when on real estate, must be on estates unincumbered, and worth double the value of the loan of which value the building forms no part, unless insured against fire by the mortgagor, in such company as the comptroller and bank commissioners direct; and in case of depreciation of the estates or stock, or the security taken becomes doubtful, the comptroller and commissioners call in the loans or require additional security, and sell such stock, reinvesting the moneys. Premiums paid on the purchase of stocks are preferred charges on the fund, and premiums on stocks sold are income payable to the corporations entitled thereto.

17. The mutilation or defacing of a note or other evidence of debt issued by an incorporated bank, with intent to render it unfit to be reissued, is punishable by a fine of \$50 to the corporation injured.

18. Every incorporated bank is required to publish annually, for six successive weeks in a newspaper of its proper county, and in the state paper, a statement, to be also reported to the legislature within ten days after the commencement of each session, verified by the oath of the cashier or president, of the deposits and of the dividends on its stock, which at the date of the statement shall have been unclaimed for two years, setting forth the time and amount of the deposit, the name and residence if known, of the depositor; the time and amount of the dividend, the name of the stockholder, and the number of shares of stock upon which it was declared.

The savings banks are required to make, publish and report, in like manner, a statement of the names of all persons who have made deposits, and have not, within two years preceding such statement, either drawn out any part of the deposit or interest thereon, with the name of the depositor, his residence, occupation, time and amount of deposit, and amount of interest due thereon.

The expenses of advertising, in all cases, are deducted in due proportion from the sums unclaimed.

19. No moneyed corporation may receive the premium of exchange on any draft made by it, used in the payment of any bill, note or other demand due to, or discounted by it, or be interested in the premiums on drafts, drawn or sold by any other corporation, or by any individual; nor be interested in the fees of any notary public; nor may any officer or clerk of such corporation, being a notary public, receive more than fifty cents for protesting and giving the requisite notices upon any note, bill of exchange, check or draft, payable at the office of such corporation, nor may such corporation, its officers or clerks, receive any sum for a notice upon any note, &c., not duly protested; nor may a notary receive any fees for protesting or giving notice on any note, &c., in which any moneyed corporation is interested, of which he may be a stockholder.

Nor may any moneyed corporation place in the hands of any person, directly or indirectly, any money or bank notes for loaning, or discounting paper, or under any pretence of discounting, or engaging that such corporation shall discount any note or draft if presented at its counter.

No cashier or director of such banking corporation may hold the office of director in any other moneyed corporation, holding its charter under the safety fund system.

The bank commissioners are required to examine, under oath, the officers of all banks subject to their supervision, as to any offence against the provisions of the last three paragraphs, and to report to the legislature the names of such corporations offending, or who shall adopt or pursue any course of business with the intention of receiving more than the legal rate of discount; and may apply to the chancellor for an injunction, pursuant to the 18th section of the safety fund act, against such corporation violating such provisions or adopting or pursuing such course of business.

20. No person unauthorised by law, may subscribe to, or become a member of, or be in any way interested in, any association for the purpose of receiving deposits, making discounts or issuing notes or other evidences of debt, to be loaned or put in circulation as money; nor subscribe to, or be in any way interested in, any

bank or fund for the like purposes, or either of them, under penalty of one thousand dollars.

No incorporated company, unauthorised by law, may employ any part of its effects, or be in any way interested in, any fund employed for receiving deposits, making discounts or issuing notes or other evidences of debt, to be loaned or put into circulation as money. Any director, or other agent or officer, of such company, violating this provision, forfeits one thousand dollars.

All notes and other securities for the payment of money or delivery of property, given to any such association, to secure the payment of money loaned or discounted by any incorporated company or its officers, contrary to the above provisions, are void.

No person, association, or body corporate, unauthorised by law, may keep any office for receiving deposits, or discounting notes or bills, or issuing evidences of debt, to be loaned or put in circulation as money; nor issue any bills or promissory notes or other evidences of debt as private bankers, for the purpose of loaning them or putting them in circulation as money, unless specially authorised by law, under penalty of one thousand dollars.

21. No person may pay or receive in payment, or in any way circulate or attempt to circulate, any bank bill, or any promissory note, bill, check, draft or other evidence of debt, issued by any banking company, made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, under penalty of forfeiting the nominal value thereof to any person who will sue therefor in the name of the overseers of the poor of the town where the offence is committed, with their consent and under their direction, in an action to be commenced within sixty days after the commission of the offence.

All bills, notes, or other instruments issued by any banking company, purporting to be receivable in payment of debts due to it, are deemed promissory notes for the payment, on demand, of the sum expressed therein; and such sum is recoverable by the holder or bearer of the instrument, as if it were a promissory note.

22. No person or association in any foreign country, nor incorporation established in any foreign country, nor any person in their behalf, may make any contract of insurance, or by way of insurance, against loss or injury by fire, upon any house, building, or goods, situated or being in this state, or against marine losses, or for lending money on respondentia or bottomry, under penalty of one thousand dollars, for the use of the poor of the county where such illegal contract is made.

There is to be paid into the treasury on the first day of February, annually, by the agent for any individual or association—not incorporated or authorised by this state to effect insurances against losses by fire, although incorporated for that purpose by any other state—the sum of ten per cent. upon the amount of all premiums, which, during the year ending on the preceding first day of September, have been received by him or have been agreed to be paid, for any insurances to be effected or procured by him against loss or injury by fire, or against marine risks.

No such agent may effect, or agree to effect, any such insurances, until he have executed and delivered to the comptroller a bond to the state, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with such sureties as the comptroller shall approve, with condition that he will annually render to the comptroller, on the first day of February, a just and true account of all premiums, which during the year ending on the first day of September preceding such report, have been received by him or for him, or agreed to be paid for any such insurance, effected by him or agreed to be effected, or which shall have been procured by him from any individual or association not so authorised; and that he will annually, on the first day of February, pay into the treasury such duty—under penalty of five hundred dollars.

SAVINGS BANKS.

23. These institutions, founded in the wisest views of charity, enabling the poor to preserve and make profit of their gains, have been much extended in this state. The object of their foundation is to receive and vest in government or other securities, such small sums of money as may be saved from the earnings of

tradesmen, mechanics and labourers, minors, servants and others, thereby affording the twofold advantages of security and interest.

To this end trustees are usually named in the incorporating act, who are empowered—to fill all vacancies that may occur—to hold real and personal estate, necessary for the institution, to an amount limited by charter—to use the funds for the above objects—to receive all sums that may be offered in deposit, in such amounts and on such terms as they may direct, for the purpose of investment, regulating the rate of interest to be allowed them, so that they shall receive a rateable proportion of all the profits of the bank, after deduction of expenses—to be repaid to the depositor when required, at such times and with such interest as the trustees prescribe—to make by-laws for the regulation of elections, the appointment and conduct of officers, &c. The trustees and officers are prohibited to borrow or use the funds except for current expenses, and the trustees to receive compensation for their services; and are required to report, annually, to the legislature.

Savings Banks, 1835.

	Incorporated.	Amount in Deposit.	Interest on Loans.	Total amt. on deposit.	No. of dep'ts.
Bank for Savings in the city of N. York,	2 Mar. 1819,	\$3,085,738	1,070,616	3,085,738	22,594
Seaman's Bank for Savings,	Jan. 31, 1829,	84,103			
Greenwich,	24th April, 1833,	120,158			
Bowery,	1st May, 1834,	65,531			1036
Brooklyn,	7th April, 1827,	130,337			
Poughkeepsie,	16th April, 1831,	5,946			
Albany,	24th March, 1820,	206,793			882
Troy,	23d April, 1823,	135,999			
Rochester,	21st April, 1831,	53,403			
Ontario,	20th April, 1830,	40,070			
Utica,	27th March, 1821,		Not in operation.		
Canandaigua,	20th April, 1830,	40,000			
Schenectady,	29th April, 1834,		No returns.		
		<hr/> \$3,948,068			

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,

24. Is a moneyed corporation of a mixed character: It was incorporated 9th of March, 1830, with power to make insurance on lives—grant and purchase annuities—make other contingent contracts involving the interest of money and the duration of life—receive moneys in trust, to accumulate at a rate of interest stipulated between the parties not exceeding the legal rate—to accept and execute all trusts committed to them by the court of chancery or surrogate or other person—to be guardian under the appointment of chancery or surrogate of an infant whose estate may exceed \$100 per annum. The capital is one million, divided into shares of \$100; and is required to be invested in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate, of double the value charged thereon, within the state, and at least one half out of the limits of the city and county of New York. The corporate powers are exercised by a board of trustees, named in the charter, supplying its own vacancies from persons openly nominated at a meeting of the trustees, one month before the election, and whose name has been published for three successive weeks in one or more of the newspapers of the City of New York, and in the state paper.

No loan may be made directly or indirectly to any trustee; but he may secure his shares of stock by his own bond and mortgage. The trustees have a discretionary power to invest the premiums and profits received by them in trust, in public stocks or in real or personal securities; but may not hold stock in any private incorporated company beyond \$25,000. They annually exhibit to the chancellor a statement of their affairs which he may refer for investigation to a master of his court, with instructions to report his opinion in relation to the ability and integrity with which its affairs are conducted; the prudence and safety of its investments; the security offered to those by whom its engagements are held, and

25. There were, in 1835, in operation in the state, the following insurance companies:

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—MARINE INSURANCE.

Inc.	Name.	Capital.
1798	New York,	\$500,000
1810	Ocean,	350,000
1815	American,	500,000
1818	Union,	500,000
1824	Atlantic,	350,000
1815	Neptune,	250,000
1825	New York State,	300,000
1831	Jackson,	400,000
1832	Commercial,	300,000
1833	Washington,	300,000
		<hr/>
		\$3,750,000

FIRE INSURANCE.

Inc.	Name.	Capital.
1798	Mutual,	\$500,000
1801	Washington,	500,000
1808	Eagle,	500,000
1814	Globe,	1,000,000
1818	Merchants,	500,000
1818	Franklin,	250,000
1821	Manhattan,	250,000
1819	Fulton,	500,000
1822	Farmers F. & Loan,	500,000
1822	North River,	350,000
1823	Equitable,	300,000
1823	Phoenix,	250,000
1824	New York Contributionship,	300,000
1824	Jefferson,	250,000
1824	United States,	500,000
1823	Ætna,	400,000
1829	Traders',	250,000
1826	Firemen's,	300,000
1825	Howard,	300,000
1832	American,	200,000
1832	New York,	200,000
1833	City,	300,000
1833	New York Bowery,	300,000
1833	Guardian,	300,000
1833	East River,	250,000
1834	Greenwich,	200,000
		<hr/>
		\$9,450,000

INSURANCE COMPANIES, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Expir. of Charter.
Albany Insurance Company,	Albany,	\$300,000	1851
Merchants' do. do.	do.	250,000	1845
Firemen's do. do.	do.	150,000	1861
Troy do. do.	Troy,	200,000	1851
Rensselaer & Saratoga do.	do.	101,731	1854
Clinton do.	do.	500,000	1854
Schoharie Mutual Insurance Company,	Schoharie,		1851
Saratoga Co. do.	Saratoga Springs,		Unlimited.
Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company,	Brooklyn,	150,000	1845
Long Island do.	do.	200,000	1863
Firemen's do.	do.	150,000	1863

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Expir. of Charter.
L. Island Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.	Hempstead,	50,000	1863
Oneida do.	Utica,	250,000	1855
Western Fire do.	Canandaigua,	250,000	1845
Ontario do.	Geneva,	250,000	1846
Auburn do.	Auburn,	150,000	1846
Poughkeepsie do.	Poughkeepsie,	100,000	1846
Orange Fire do.	Newburgh,	400,000	1839
Monroe Fire do.	Rochester,	250,000	1846
Buffalo Fire & Marine do.	Buffalo,	100,000	1860
Washington Co. do.	Granville,	50,000	Unlimited.
Washington Co. Mutual do.	Granville Corn.		1854
Syracuse do.	Syracuse,	100,000	1863
North Western do.	Oswego,	150,000	1857
Total		\$4,101,741	

From a list made by the comptroller in 1833, there appears to have been incorporated, between that year and 1791, about 1000 companies. Some hundreds have been erected since 1833. The number liable to taxation in 1834, was 251; to which many have been since added. Many of the turnpike, manufacturing, and other companies, are not liable to taxation, by reason of the smallness of their dividends; and a great number of the corporations have become extinct.

GENERAL POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS.

26. Every corporation has power—to have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its charter; and when none is limited, perpetually; to sue and be sued in any court; to make, use and alter at pleasure, a common seal; to hold, purchase and convey real and personal estate for the purposes of the corporation, not exceeding the amount limited in its charter; to appoint and compensate necessary subordinate officers and agents; to make by-laws, not inconsistent with law, for the management of its property, regulation of its affairs and transfer of its stock—and no others, except necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated, unless expressly given by its charter.

Corporations not expressly incorporated for banking purposes, have no power of discounting notes or other evidences of debt, receiving deposits, buying gold and silver bullion, or foreign coins; buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes or other evidences of debt, upon loan or for circulation as money.

Where the whole capital stock of a corporation is not paid in, and the capital paid is insufficient to satisfy its creditors, each stockholder is liable to pay on each share held by him, the sum necessary to complete the amount of the share, or such proportion, as may be requisite to satisfy the debts of the company.

When the corporate powers are directed by charter to be exercised by any particular body, or number of persons, a majority thereof, if not otherwise provided by charter, forms a board for business, whose decision by a majority duly assembled as a board, is valid as a corporate act.

Corporations created since the 3d of December, 1827, by the legislature, who do not organise and commence business within one year from the date of incorporation, lose their corporate powers; and the charter of every such corporation is subject to alteration, suspension and repeal, in the discretion of the legislature.

Upon the dissolution of any corporation, unless others are appointed by the legislature, or court of competent authority, the directors or managers of the corporation are the trustees of its creditors, with full power to settle its affairs, collect and pay outstanding debts, and divide among the stockholders the effects remaining after payment of the debts and expenses; such trustees may sue for and recover the debts and effects of the corporation, by the name of trustees thereof, describing it by its corporate name, and are jointly and severally responsible to the creditors and stockholders to the extent of effects that come to their hands.

The transfer books and books containing the names of the stockholders of any incorporated company, are open to the examination of every stockholder 30 days previous to an election of directors, under penalty on the officer in charge of them,

of \$250 for such refusal, one half to the use of the state and the other to the person suing therefor.

The directors of all incorporated companies are forbidden—to make dividends except from surplus profits—to divide, withdraw or in any way pay to the stockholders, any part of the capital stock, or to reduce the capital, without consent of the legislature—to discount or receive any note or other evidence of debt, in payment of any instalment due on its stock; or with intent of enabling any stockholder to withdraw any part of the money paid by him on his stock, under penalty upon the directors who do not cause their dissent therefrom to be entered at large upon the minutes, at the time, or who were not absent, of liability in their individual and private capacities jointly and severally to the corporations, and its creditors, in the event of its dissolution, to the full amount of its capital so divided, withdrawn, paid out or reduced, and of the notes and other evidences of debt so discounted, with interest on the respective sums from the time the liability accrued, without bar from the statute of limitations to any suit therefor. But this provision does not prevent a distribution of the capital stock of the company after payment of its debts, upon the dissolution or expiration of the charter of the company.

The total amount of debts which an incorporated company may owe, above the actual deposits with it, may not exceed three times the amount of capital paid in; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration this may happen, except they enter their dissent therefrom or were absent when it happened, are liable as in the last paragraph specified.

When an incorporated company refuses payment of its notes or other evidences of its debts, such company is forbidden to assign its property to any officer or stockholder thereof, directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or make an assignment in contemplation of its insolvency; and when a corporation remains insolvent for one year or fails to redeem its notes, &c., or for one year suspends its business, it is deemed to have surrendered its rights and is dissolved.

The provisions of the last four paragraphs do not apply to any incorporated or religious society, to any moneyed corporation whose charter was granted, renewed or extended, after the 1st of January, 1828, and subject to the provisions of the 2d title of the chapter of the revised laws on corporations.

BANKING SYSTEM OF NEW YORK.

27. The banking operations of New York have inevitably great influence upon the business of the whole country. For a season, it had the greatest capital of any state in the Union, thus employed. But the incorporation of the Bank of the United States by Pennsylvania, has given to her a nominal bank capital of more than fifty-two millions; we say nominal, because much of the capital of that bank will probably be used in the other states. The system for surveillance and regulation of the banks of this state is a novelty in political economy, and cannot be regarded but with deep interest, by every state, as an effort to provide against the evils which have seemed to be hitherto concomitant with chartered moneyed institutions.

Banks, as offices of discount and deposit, conducting their business by the medium of exchange, otherwise established in the country, might, perhaps, be safely permitted here as in other countries, under the guidance of their interests alone. But, creating as they do, a large portion of the circulating medium of the state, they so far become political agents vested with a branch of the state sovereignty, whose actions the state should intimately know, and have the power to control, by general and fixed principles.

Money and credit are commodities whose value, like that of all others, depends on demand and supply. When the supply is equal to, or greater than the demand, money is cheap, and all other commodities dear; when the demand is greater than the supply, money becomes dear, and other commodities cheap. It is obvious, therefore, that the power which can enlarge or contract the circulation of money, has an influence, good or evil, over all the business relations, and thereby, over all the relations of the community. It may promote enterprise to extravagant and dangerous extent, by large issues of paper, and corresponding bank credits; and may suddenly mar that enterprise by withdrawal of its support, compelling the sacrifice of the labours and capitals of those it has stimulated.

This is an abuse to which banking companies of honest intentions are prone. But where good faith is wanting, there are other abuses which are productive of

great public injury; such as trading on fictitious capital—overtrading, so as to put the real capital at risk, for the sake of enormous profits—distributing the capital in annual dividends, with the view of raising the value of the stock in the market, and taking advantage of the rise—making large issues of notes, and loaning to directors, who do not contemplate to pay—abuses tending to, and almost always ending in, the insolvency of the companies and loss to all who are holders of their notes. Enormous abuses of all these classes had occurred, and the records of the criminal courts were filled with their memorials.

To provide against these evils was much to be desired. It was impossible, perhaps, to prevent a contraction and expansion of the currency, because that must, in a measure, depend on the vicissitudes of trade, over which the banks may have no control; but by confining the issues of banks within certain limits, it was practicable to prevent them from making those vicissitudes for their peculiar advantage. An opportunity was presented of applying a remedy about the year 1829, when most of the state bank charters were about to expire, and when the safety fund system was adopted.

We have given above the provisions of the law, and will only observe here, that the prominent and distinguishing features of the system are—that the whole capital must be actually and bona fide paid in—that the bank issues be restricted to twice the amount of its capital, and loans and discounts to twice and an half of that amount—the provision of a fund for indemnifying the creditors of any insolvent bank; and a strict supervision over the action of the bank, by visitors, who inspect its concerns thrice every year; and who, by their annual expositions, make bank concerns, formerly as secret as Eleusinian mysteries, now as patent as the public press, and bring them incessantly before that most vigilant tribunal, public opinion.

These objects have nothing surely of a party character, but are of a nature universally beneficial. Yet the system has been branded as one of party origin, invented to extend and perpetuate party influence. It has shared the fate of almost every other public measure; and has been, we think, judged upon party prejudices, and not by its merits. It is *possibly* subject to abuse by a dominant party in the state; yet it must be confessed, that the means by which it may be applied to party purposes are not very obvious.

To render the bank the slave of a party, the commissioners who inspect must be desperate partisans, sacrificing integrity and character to party objects; and the bank must have violated the laws, and be subjected to the commissioners by dread of chancery procedure and public exposure. But the commissioners are not the delegates of a party. One only is chosen by the state, the others are selected by the banks themselves. And as every bank connected with the system has a common interest in the solvency and just management of each, so all have an interest in checking improper proceedings, and closing an institution whose course leads to insolvency. With the experience of six years, and the utmost vigilance of party investigation, no such abuse has been detected, and there is no reason to apprehend it.

The objects obtained by the system seem to be such only as were sought by its creation. The whole capital of the banks has been paid in—its withdrawal by the directors is prevented—the extension of their circulation by notes or credits is confined within safe limits; a knowledge of their operations is accessible to all interested, and a fund has been provided to remedy the evils of insolvency, which may be occasioned by accident or deep and carefully concealed design.

The success which has attended it would seem to us to give to this state an addition to the merit of leading the way to internal improvements, of founding an admirable system of public instruction, and of prison discipline, the praise of averting the most dreaded dangers of moneyed corporations.

The present condition of the state banks will appear from the annexed tables: and we say the least of it, when we remark, that it is as sound as that of the banks in any other state in the Union. The true principles of banking are becoming every year better understood, and more generally applied. The operations of banks are more confined to aiding the commercial exchanges of the country, and when engaged in facilitating the labours of the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the builder, scarce depart from their proper object; since with us, farms, laboratories,

and houses, are almost as much the subject of daily exchange as property, usually denominated personal.

The Bank Fund, in January 1836, amounted to upwards of \$530,000, and produced a dividend to the banks which contributed to it, of $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

The following banks are subject to the Bank Fund Law.

NAMES.	Location.	Capital employed.
Bank of America, - - - -	New York City, -	\$2,001,200
Mechanics' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	2,000,000
Phenix Bank, - - - -	do. - -	1,500,000
Merchants' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	1,490,000
Bank of New York, - - - -	do. - -	1,000,000
Union Bank, - - - -	do. - -	1,000,000
National Bank, - - - -	do. - -	750,000
Merchants' Exchange Bank, - - - -	do. - -	750,000
City Bank, - - - -	do. - -	720,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	600,000
Seventh Ward Bank, - - - -	do. - -	500,000
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	500,000
Commercial Bank, - - - -	do. - -	500,000
La Fayette Bank, - - - -	do. - -	500,000
Tradesmen's Bank, - - - -	do. - -	400,000
Mechanics' and Trader's Bank, - - - -	do. - -	200,000
Greenwich Bank, - - - -	do. - -	200,000
		<hr/>
		14,611,200
Brooklyn Bank, - - - -	Brooklyn, - -	200,000
Westchester County Bank, - - - -	Peekskill, - -	200,000
Bank of Newburgh, - - - -	Newburgh, - -	140,000
Highland Bank, - - - -	do. - -	200,000
Orange County Bank, - - - -	Goshen, - -	105,660
Bank of Poughkeepsie, - - - -	Poughkeepsie, - -	100,000
Ulster County Bank, - - - -	Kingston, - -	100,000
Catskill Bank, - - - -	Catskill, - -	150,000
Tanners' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	100,000
Hudson River Bank, - - - -	Hudson, - -	150,000
Bank of Albany, - - - -	Albany, - -	240,000
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	442,000
New York State Bank, - - - -	do. - -	369,600
Crnal Bank, - - - -	do. - -	300,000
Albany City Bank, - - - -	do. - -	500,000
Bank of Troy, - - - -	Troy, - -	440,000
Farmers' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	275,000
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, - - - -	do. - -	300,000
Troy City Bank, - - - -	do. - -	300,000
Lansingburgh Bank, - - - -	Lansingburgh, - -	120,000
Bank of Whitehall, - - - -	Whitehall, - -	100,000
Essex County Bank, - - - -	Keeseville, - -	100,000
Saratoga County Bank, - - - -	Waterford, - -	100,000
Mohawk Bank, - - - -	Schenectady, - -	165,000
Schenectady County Bank, - - - -	do. - -	150,000
Montgomery County Bank, - - - -	Johnstown, - -	100,000
Central Bank, - - - -	Cherry Valley, - -	120,000
Otsego County Bank, - - - -	Cooperstown, - -	100,000
Herkimer County Bank, - - - -	Little Falls, - -	200,000
Broome County Bank, - - - -	Binghamton, - -	100,000
Bank of Chenango, - - - -	Norwich, - -	120,000
Madison County Bank, - - - -	Cazenovia, - -	100,000
Bank of Utica and Branch, - - - -	Utica and Canandaigua, - -	600,000
Bank of Rome, - - - -	Rome, - -	100,000
Lewis County Bank, - - - -	Martinsburgh, - -	100,000
Sackett's Harbour Bank, - - - -	Sackett's Harbour, - -	200,000

NAMES.	Location.	Capital employed.
Jefferson County Bank, - - -	Watertown, - - -	80,000
Ogdensburgh Bank, - - -	Ogdensburgh, - - -	100,000
Bank of Oswego, - - -	Oswego, - - -	150,000
Bank of Salina, - - -	Salina, - - -	150,000
Onondaga Bank, - - -	Syracuse, - - -	150,000
Bank of Auburn, - - -	Auburn, - - -	200,000
Cayuga County Bank, - - -	do. - - -	250,000
Seneca County Bank, - - -	Waterloo, - - -	200,000
Bank of Geneva, - - -	Geneva, - - -	400,000
Bank of Ithaca, - - -	Ithaca, - - -	200,000
Yates County Bank, - - -	Penn Yan, - - -	100,000
Chemung Canal Bank, - - -	Elmira, - - -	200,000
Steuben County Bank, - - -	Bath, - - -	150,000
Wayne County Bank, - - -	Palmyra, - - -	100,000
Ontario Bank and Branch, - - -	Canandaigua and Utica, - - -	500,000
Livingston County Bank, - - -	Geneseo, - - -	100,000
Bank of Monroe, - - -	Rochester, - - -	300,000
Bank of Orleans, - - -	Albion, - - -	200,000
Bank of Genesee, - - -	Batavia, - - -	100,000
Lockport Bank, - - -	Lockport, - - -	100,000
Bank of Buffalo, - - -	Buffalo, - - -	200,000
Commercial Bank, - - -	do. - - -	400,000
Chautauque County Bank, - - -	Jamestown, - - -	100,000

\$26,231,460

Banks not subject to the Law.

		Capital.	Expiration of charter.
Manhattan Company, - - -	New York, - - -	\$2,050,000	unlimited.
Dry Dock Company, - - -	do. - - -	200,000	do.
Fulton Bank, - - -	do. - - -	600,000	1844
North River Bank, - - -	do. - - -	500,000	1842
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, - - -	do. - - -	500,000	1844
Chemical Manufacturing Company, - - -	do. - - -	400,000	1844
Long Island Bank, - - -	Brooklyn, - - -	300,000	1840
Dutchess County Bank, - - -	Poughkeepsie, - - -	150,000	1845
Commercial Bank, - - -	Albany, - - -	300,000	1845
Bank of Rochester, - - -	Rochester, - - -	250,000	1840

Total, \$5,250,000

In January, 1835, there were in the State, exclusive of the Branches of the United States Bank, 86 banks, whose aggregate capitals amounted - \$31,481,460

Circulation - 16,732,014
 Specie - 7,345,195

The circulation consisted of bills of the following denominations:

One dollar bills,	\$1,085,535
Two "	1,169,330
Three "	1,476,037
Five "	4,643,422
Ten "	2,702,651
Twenty "	784,280
Fifty "	622,125
One hundred dollar bills,	961,200
Five hundred "	204,000
One thousand "	436,100
Over \$5, but particular denomination unknown,	2,646,274

Total circulation, \$16,732,014

By the act of March 31, 1835, the circulation of all bills under five dollars, ceased by the first of September, 1836; amounting to a reduction of the paper cur-

rency, in that respect, in eighteen months, of the sum of \$3,720,902. No bank was incorporated in 1835.

On January 1, 1836, the condition of all the banks of the state is thus given by the bank commissioners.

Aggregate Statement of all the Banks of the State of New York, on the 1st Jan. 1836.

RESOURCES.

	Seventy-seven Safety Fund Banks.	Nine Banks not subject to the Bank Fund law.	Total.
Loans and discounts,	59,663,924	12,805,358	72,469,282
Real estate,	1,329,411	482,514	1,811,925
Stocks,	427,442	375,717	803,159
Over drafts,	230,662	. . . . .	230,662
Suspense account, . . . . .	. . . . .	126,167	126,167
Expenses and personal estate	123,738	20,965	144,703
Bank fund,	442,696	. . . . .	442,696
Specie,	4,974,856	1,249,790	6,224,646
Notes of other solvent banks,	8,186,573	2,051,001	10,237,574
Checks and other cash items,	1,055,077	222,809	1,277,886
Due from other banks and corporations,	13,893,369	2,097,799	15,991,168
			<hr/> \$109,759,868

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in and possessed,	26,531,461	4,750,000	31,281,461
Bank notes in circulation,	18,955,818	2,172,109	21,127,927
Profits,	4,132,000	500,803	4,632,803
Deposites to apply on debts,	159,638	. . . . .	159,638
Dividends unpaid,	405,876	51,719	457,595
Due Canal Fund,	3,088,347	357,406	3,445,753
Loans on time,	463,500	. . . . .	463,500
Deposites, United States,	6,049,699	3,241,840	9,291,539
Deposites, individual,	14,110,692	5,005,478	19,116,170
Due other banks and corporations,	16,430,717	3,352,765	19,783,482
			<hr/> \$109,759,868



CHAPTER XIV.

JUDICIARY.

1. Judiciary Power, in what Courts Vested. 2. Laws in Force. 3. Certain Judicial Officers—Appointment to, and Tenure of, Office. 4. Judicial Officers Elected by the People. 5. Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and Correction of Errors. 6. Court of Chancery. 7. Supreme and Circuit Courts. 8. Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions. 9. Superior Court of the City of New York. 10. Mayor's Courts of Cities. 11. Surrogate's Courts. 12. Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace. 13. Special Justices' Courts. 14. Courts of Justices of the Peace. 15. General Provisions relating to Courts of Law. 16. Commissioners of Deeds. 17. Counsellors, Solicitors, and Attorneys—Number of. 18. Trial by Jury—Mode of Forming Jury—Special Jury. 19. Arbitrations and References.

1. The judiciary power is vested in, 1. The court for trial of impeachments and correction of errors. 2. The court of chancery. 3. The supreme court. 4. The circuit court. 5. The courts of common pleas. 6. Superior court of the city of New York. 7. Mayor's courts of cities. 8. Surrogate's courts. 9. Courts of special sessions of the peace. 10. Special courts in the several cities. 11. Justices courts.

Such equity powers may be vested in the circuit judges, or in the county courts,

or in such other subordinate courts, as the legislature may direct—subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor.

2. By the Constitution, article 7, section 13, such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the colonial legislature, as formed the law of the colony on the 19th April, 1775, and the resolutions of the congress of the colony, and of the convention of the state in force on the 20th April, 1777, not since altered, expired or repealed, and such acts of the state legislature as were in force on the adoption of the present constitution, continue the law of the state, subject to the power of the legislature—unless repugnant to the constitution.

3. The chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, the circuit judges, the judges of county courts, the recorders of cities, masters and examiners in chancery, and the chief justice and associate judges of the superior court of law, in and for the city and county of New York, are nominated and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.

The chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and the circuit judges, hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they respectively attain the age of sixty years; but may be removed by a joint resolution of the two houses of the legislature, concurred in by two-thirds of all the members elected to the assembly, and a majority of all the members elected to the senate.

Neither the chancellor, justice of the supreme court, nor circuit judge, holds any other office or public trust; and all votes given to either, for an elective office, by the legislature or the people, are void.

Judges of county courts, recorders of cities, the first judge of the court of common pleas in the city of New York, the chief justice and associate judges of the superior court of law in said city, hold office for five years; but may be removed by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor, for causes stated in the recommendation.

If the office of first judge in any county become vacant, the governor, in his nomination to the senate, of a person to supply the vacancy, designates him as first judge.

Masters and examiners in chancery hold office for three years; but may be sooner removed by the senate, on the recommendation of the governor. But no person may be such master who is not of the degree of counsellor of the supreme court, or of solicitor or counsellor in chancery.

Surrogates, supreme court commissioners, commissioners of deeds in the several cities, notaries public, justices of the marine court in the city of New York, justices of the justices' court in the cities of Albany and Hudson, and all other justices in cities, except those of whom the constitution directs the mode of appointment, are appointed by the governor and senate.

The justices of the marine court in the city of New York, hold office for five years; all the justices mentioned in the preceding section, and surrogates, for four years; the other officers, as named, for two years.

No person may be a supreme court commissioner, unless he is a counsellor at law of the supreme court.

The marshals of the cities of Hudson and Troy, are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for three years.

The clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and general sessions of the peace in the city of New York, is appointed by, and holds office during the pleasure of, the court.

Clerks of courts, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, are appointed by the courts respectively. The clerk of the mayor's court of the city of Hudson, is clerk of the city.

District attorneys are appointed by the judges of the respective county courts; and such attorney must be counsellor of the supreme court; but if there be no such counsellor residing in the county, willing to accept the office, an attorney at law may be appointed. They hold office for three years, but may be sooner removed by the court.

The register and assistant-register in chancery, are appointed by the chancellor, and hold office during his pleasure.

The state reporter is appointed by the lieutenant-governor, the chancellor and chief justice, and holds his office during their pleasure. The reporter in chancery is appointed by, and holds his office during the pleasure of, the chancellor.

A reporter must be a counsellor at law or in chancery, of at least five years standing.

Counsellors, solicitors and attorneys, are appointed and licensed by the several courts of law and equity.

They may be removed or suspended by the several courts in which they are appointed; but subject thereto they hold office during life.

No clerk, deputy clerk, register, assistant-register, or deputy register of any court, during his continuance in office, practises in such court as a counsellor, solicitor or attorney.

No sheriff, under-sheriff, deputy-sheriff, sheriff's clerk, or coroner, during his continuance in office, practices as counsellor, solicitor or attorney, in any court of law or equity.

All officers of courts, other than those above mentioned, are appointed by the courts of which they are respectively officers, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the court appointing them.

Commissioners of deeds in each town are appointed by the judges of the county courts and the board of supervisors.

No supervisor may be a commissioner. They hold office for four years, but may be removed by the judges of the county courts.

The special and assistant justices, and their clerks, in the city of New York, are appointed by the common council; hold office for four years, and are removable by the county court as justices of the peace in the towns.

4. There are four justices of the peace in each town, divided into four classes, one of whom is annually elected. Each holds office for four years, except when elected to fill a vacancy, or on the erection of a new town, and may be removed by the judges of the county court.

When a new town is erected, an election for justices therein is held at the next general election, thereafter, unless a special election be directed by law.

If there be one or more justices then residing in the new town, they hold their offices according to their respective classes; and only so many are chosen as are necessary to complete the number of four.

If by the erection of a new town or the annexing of a part of one town to another, there be more than four justices residing in any town, they notwithstanding hold office in the town in which they reside. But on the expiration of the term of office of two or more in the same class, only one person is elected to fill the vacancy.

Whenever, by the erection of a new town or the annexing of part of one town to another any town is deprived of one or more justices, by their residence being within the part set off, the inhabitants of such town, at the next general election, supply the vacancy in the classes to which such justices belong: and if two or more justices be elected, the same proceedings are had, to determine their respective classes.

Whenever there are two or more justices chosen at any election, one or more of whom is to supply a vacancy, and one for the regular term, the class to which each justice shall belong, and the term for which he shall serve, is determined by lot.

Sheriffs and clerks of counties, and the register and clerk of the city of New York, are chosen by the electors once in every three years, and as often as vacancies occur.

Sheriffs hold no other office, and are ineligible to the same office, for the next three years, after the termination of their offices.

One coroner in the city of New York, and four in every other county are elected in the same manner and at the same general election as sheriffs, hold their offices for the same term, and are removable in like manner.

The sheriffs, clerks and coroners first chosen in every county hereafter erected, are elected at the general election next succeeding the erection of the county, or at such other time as the legislature directs.

COURT FOR TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENT AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

5. The court for trial of impeachments and correction of errors, consists of the

president of the Senate, the Senators, chancellor, and justices of the supreme court.—Con. Art. 1.

The major part of the members, competent to vote on the question pending, constitute the court; but no decision is made without the concurrence of at least ten such members.

When an appeal from chancery is heard, the chancellor informs the court of the reasons for his decree, but has no voice in the final sentence. When a writ of error is brought, on judgment of the supreme court, the justices of that court assign the reasons for their judgment, but have no voice in its affirmance or reversal.

When any interlocutory or other question arises on an appeal, not affecting the merits of the cause, or any point decided in the court of chancery, the chancellor may vote thereon as other members of the court; and, when any such question arises on a writ of error not affecting the merits of the cause, or any matter decided in the supreme court, the justices of that court vote thereon as members.

Sessions of the court are held at the capitol, in the city of Albany, at such times as the court directs, and may be held in any one year in the city of New York, in the capitol at Albany, or at the academy in Utica, as the court may, from time to time, order; and when so held, during such recess, the president of the senate and the senators receive the same compensation, for travelling and attendance, as for attending meetings of the senate.

The writs and process of the court are signed by the clerk, and tested in the name of the president of the senate. The court may from time to time appoint such subordinate officers as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of business.

The clerk receives the same daily compensation for his attendance at any term held during the recess of the legislature as is allowed to the members of the senate; and the other officers of the court receive the same for their attendance as on the senate. But such daily compensation is not made to any of the officers for attendance on the court during the meeting of the legislature.

Impeachments are delivered by the assembly to the president of the senate, who summons the court, which forthwith causes the person impeached to appear and answer the charge exhibited against him. Upon appearance, he is entitled to a copy of the impeachment, and a reasonable time to answer; and, on trial, is allowed counsel as in civil actions.

When issue is joined, the court appoints time and place for the trial; when and where, before the commencement of the trial, the clerk administers to the president of the senate, and the president to each of the members of the court, an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge according to evidence.

No person can be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court then present; and if two-thirds do not assent, the impeached is acquitted.

Upon conviction, judgment may be given, that the impeached be removed from office, or disqualified to hold any office of honour, trust or profit, under this state, or both; but no other judgment can be pronounced.

Every officer impeached is suspended from the exercise of his office, until acquittal.

If the president of the senate be impeached, notice thereof is immediately given to the senate by the assembly, that another president may be chosen.

Every person convicted on an impeachment, is, nevertheless, liable to an indictment and punishment, according to law.

The court has full power to correct and redress all errors in the chancery or supreme court; to examine all errors assigned or found in any record brought from the supreme court, or in any process or proceeding touching the same; and may reverse or affirm the judgment, as the law may require.

The transcript of the record, with the judgment of the court for the correction of errors thereon, is remitted to the supreme court, where such further proceedings are had as may be necessary to carry such judgment into effect.

Upon any order or decree of the court of chancery, brought by appeal to this court, it examines all errors assigned or found, and may reverse, affirm or alter it, and make such other order or decree as justice requires.

When such appeal has been determined, the proceedings, with the decree of this court, are remitted to the court of chancery, where such further proceedings are had as may be necessary to carry such judgment, &c., into effect.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

6. The powers of the court of chancery are vested in the chancellor and vice chancellors.

There is an officer of the court residing in the city of New York, called the vice chancellor of the first circuit. He is of the degree of counsellor of the court of chancery; is appointed in the same manner, and holds office by the same tenure as the circuit judges; and has an annual salary of two thousand dollars. He exercises the jurisdiction and performs the duties belonging to circuit judges as vice chancellors.

Every circuit judge, within the limits of his circuit, is a vice chancellor, and concurrently with the chancellor, and exclusively of any other circuit judge, has all the original jurisdiction and powers vested in the chancellor, in all causes and matters in equity, and in all matters of which the cognisance is vested in the chancellor by statute, in the following cases: where they have arisen within his circuit; or where the matter in controversy is within the circuit; or where the defendants, or either of them, reside within such limits; subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor.

The vice chancellor may not discharge, reverse, or alter any act of the chancellor, nor entertain any appeal from, or review or rehearing of, any order or decree of the vice-chancellor of any other circuit, or of any inferior court authorised to entertain proceedings in equity; or of any surrogate, except in cases where an appeal to a circuit judge is expressly given by law; and except where a cause or matter has been expressly referred to such vice-chancellor for his decision thereon by the chancellor.

In all cases, other than those in which the vice-chancellor is vested with the powers of the chancellor, proceedings are before the chancellor; but the hearing and decision of any motion or cause set down for hearing before him, may be referred by his order to any vice-chancellor, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor.

The exclusive power of taxing costs in the court of chancery belongs to the vice-chancellor, and to such masters of the court as the chancellor from time to time appoints.

The vice-chancellor executes such other powers and duties in relation to any matter pending in the court as the chancellor from time to time directs; subject, in all cases, to his appellate jurisdiction.

When the chancellor is party to a suit in chancery, or interested in its event, the bill is addressed to, and filed before, some one of the vice-chancellors; who proceeds thereon as a court of chancery, and possesses all the powers of such court, in relation to the matter of such bill; and appeals from any order or decree of such vice-chancellor, are made immediately to the court for the correction of errors, as if made by the chancellor.

The register of the court of chancery is clerk of the court held by the vice-chancellor of the third circuit; and the assistant register, of the court held by the vice-chancellor in the first circuit. Each appoints a deputy, who may attend in his place in the vice chancellor's courts, and whenever the office of the principal is vacant, performs the duties thereof. The clerks of the court of chancery residing in the second and fifth circuits, attend every court held by the vice-chancellors respectively. In each of the other circuits a clerk of the court is appointed, who attends every court held by the vice chancellors, and keeps an office where the vice-chancellor directs.

The register and assistant register of the court of chancery, before entering on their duties, each executes a bond to the state, in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the chancellor, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties respectively. A similar bond, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the vice-chancellor of the circuit, is executed by the clerks of the court of chancery, before entering on the duties of office, to be filed in the office of the comptroller, and, if forfeited, the

chancellor directs it to be prosecuted, and the moneys recovered are applied, under his direction, for the indemnity of persons aggrieved, in proportion to the amount of their respective losses.

The register and assistant register, severally, have the custody of all the minutes, books, records, and papers, in their respective offices. All money brought into the court of chancery, for or by any suitor, and paid to the register or assistant, or clerk, as the case may be, is deposited in such banks, and the accounts are kept with the banks in such manner as the court directs.

On the death or removal from office or resignation of the register or assistant register, or clerk of the court, all stock, mortgages and other securities, then vested in him, and all money deposited in bank to his credit, are carried to the account of his successor.

The sergeants of the court attend its sittings in the place for which they are respectively appointed, and perform such services as the chancellor, from time to time, requires.

The sheriffs of the respective counties are officers of the court, for the purpose of executing its process, and may be punished for disobedience or default therein, in the manner prescribed by law.

The sheriff of the county in which any stated term is held by the chancellor, or by any vice-chancellor, upon pain of being fined at the discretion of the court, gives his attendance during its sittings, in such manner as the court directs; and executes all the powers and duties of a sergeant-at-arms; and may execute the lawful orders and process of the court in any county of the state.

All proper expenses for the administration of the court, the safe keeping of its records and papers, and other purposes, are paid out of the income of the general fund of the court; the register, assistant register, or clerk, making such expenditures, reports to the comptroller, on or before the first day of January, for each year, the amount and purposes thereof.

The powers and jurisdiction of the court of chancery are co-extensive with those of the court of chancery in England, with the exceptions, additions and limitations created and imposed by the constitution and laws of this state.

The court may dismiss every suit concerning property, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, does not exceed the value of one hundred dollars, with costs to the defendants.

The stated terms of the court are appointed by the chancellor, and may be altered by him, from time to time, as the public convenience may require; but two terms, at least, are held in the city of Albany, and two in the city of New York, every year.

Every stated term is held eight days, at least, and longer if necessary.

The vice-chancellors of the several circuits hold four stated terms, in each year, at such times and in such counties, in their circuits, as they respectively appoint, at the usual places of holding courts therein; and when so appointed, the terms remain unaltered for two years. They may also hold so many special terms, and at such times and places as they deem proper.

A stated or special term may be held by a vice-chancellor at the same time that any such term is held by the chancellor.

The chancellor, by general rules, prescribes the time and manner in which proceedings may be had, and causes brought to a hearing before the vice-chancellors, pursuant to law; and the cases in which a rehearing may be granted by them.

Whenever a vice-chancellor is unable to attend any stated term in his circuit, or is interested in the event of any cause to be heard, or has been solicitor or counsel in such cause, any other vice-chancellor may hold the court, or may hear and decide such cause; or such term may be held by the chancellor.

The officers of the court of chancery are the register, residing and keeping his office in the city of Albany—the assistant register, residing and keeping his office in the city of New York—a clerk at the village of Poughkeepsie, and another at Utica—a sergeant at Albany, and another at New York. Five masters and two examiners, in New York, and not more than three masters, and three examiners in every other county, and an additional master in each county, except New York, which, at the census of 1825, contained 35,000 inhabitants—so many commissioners to take affidavits as the chancellor, from time to time, appoints—the chancery reporter—and a clerk of the court of equity in each circuit.

The chancellor has an annual salary of \$2500, and is allowed \$600 for clerk hire; the Reporter, \$500 per annum. The other officers are compensated by fees.

The masters in chancery give bond, with sureties approved by the chancellor or vice-chancellor, conditioned for the faithful performance of official duties—in the city of New York in \$10,000—in other counties, \$5000—under penalty of forfeiture of office.

The clerks appoint deputies, who perform the duties of office in the absence of the principal, and in case of vacancy.

SUPREME COURT.

7. The supreme court has the jurisdiction which belonged to the supreme court of the colony of New York, modified and increased by the constitution and laws of the state.

Trials at bar are rarely had in this court. All issues of fact, in the chancery or surrogate's courts sent to it for trial, and the issues joined in the court, are tried at the circuit court, or sittings of the supreme court in the proper county, unless the supreme court in cases of great difficulty, order the trial at bar. It is the proper business of the judges of the supreme court, to hear and decide the cases brought before it from the circuit courts, by case stated or bill of exceptions, as well as all writs of error and certiorari to inferior courts in civil and criminal cases, and questions upon demurrer. These cases entered on the calendar, constitute the *enumerated* business, and the special motions arising in the progress of causes, and motions for writs of mandamus, prohibition, and certiorari, &c., the *non-enumerated* business of the court.

The court holds a term in January and October, in each year, at the capitol in Albany, a term in May in the city of New York, and a term in July in the city of Utica; continuing until and including the fifth Saturday after the commencement of the term. If neither of the justices attend on the first day of the term, the clerk has power to adjourn the court from day to day, until one appears.

There are four clerks, who respectively hold their offices at Albany, New York, Utica and Geneva; each has power to appoint a deputy.

There is a commissioner, who performs the duties of a justice of the supreme court at chambers, denominated "Supreme Court Commissioner," residing in a designated part of the state. There are forty-four such commissioners, besides recorders of cities and judges of the county courts, being of the degree of counsellor in the supreme court, and the judges of the superior court of law in the city of New York. There are so many commissioners to take affidavits to be read in the supreme court, as the justices may appoint.

The compensation of the judges of the supreme court is \$2,500 each, per annum; of the reporter, who is also the reporter of the court of errors \$500, with the privilege of publishing the reports. He is termed the "State Reporter."

The state is divided into eight circuits, corresponding with the eight senate districts in extent of territory and the numbers by which they are known—subject to alteration by the legislature.

Each circuit judge has the power of a justice of the supreme court at chambers, and in the trial of issues joined in the supreme court, and in the courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery.

There are holden in each year, at least two circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery in each county; and in the city of New York, four. Each judge within a month before the 1st of January, biennially from 1831, appoints the times and places of holding such courts within his circuit for two years. The courts are holden for so many days as the judge deems necessary.

They have power—to try such issues and take such inquests, by default or otherwise, as are to be tried or taken therein; to record nonsuits and defaults; to return all proceedings had before them into the supreme court or into the court directing them.

Each justice of the supreme court, and each of the circuit judges, may hold any circuit court, and preside in any court of oyer and terminer in the state, for the whole or any part of the time for which such court continues.

In case of vacancy in office or disability of a judge of any circuit, the judges of

the supreme court designate some other circuit judge to hold the court, or one of such judges holds it.

When the circuit court appointed for any county fails, the chief justice, or if he be absent or his office vacant, the senior judge of the supreme court appoints the time and place, and assigns one of the justices of the supreme court or a circuit judge, to hold it.

Either of the justices of the supreme court may in the May term, or during any vacation, try all issues triable in the circuit court of the city of New York, sitting as many days as he deems necessary.

Courts of oyer and terminer may be held at the time and place of any circuit court; in the city of New York, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, circuit judges, first judge of the common pleas of the city, with the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city, or any two of them; in the other counties, by a justice of the supreme court, or circuit judge with at least two of the judges of the respective county courts. In the counties of Albany, Columbia and Rensselaer, and Schenectady, the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the respective cities therein or any two of them, may sit with, or instead of the county judges.

The court of oyer and terminer has power—to inquire by jury, of all crimes and misdemeanours triable in the county—to hear and determine them; and to deliver the jails of all prisoners therein—to try all indictments found in the court of general sessions, sent by the sessions to and received by such court—to send all indictments found in the court of oyer and terminer, triable in the sessions, to the sessions for trial.

The governor, with consent of the senate, may issue commissions of oyer and terminer, as often as occasion requires, naming a justice of the supreme court or circuit judge, as one of the commissioners, without whom no proceedings may be had under the commission. The commission specifies the time and place at which the court is to be held, and is recorded as the commissions of civil officers.

When necessary, by reason of the number of prisoners, or the importance of the offences charged in any county, the judge of the circuit in which the county is, may appoint a special court of oyer and terminer.

Writs and processes of the oyer and terminer are tested in the name of the circuit judge, or, in case of vacancy in his office, in the name of the chief justice of the supreme court. Such courts may direct their writs into any county.

The clerks of the several counties, *ex officio*, are clerks of the circuit courts and court of oyer and terminer within their respective counties. The clerk of the supreme court residing in the city of New York is clerk of the sittings and circuit courts therein.

The circuit judges have each a compensation of \$1,600 per annum, besides fees in certain cases.

The commissioners of the supreme court are compensated by fees regulated by law.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

8. There is a court of common pleas and general sessions in each county, with the jurisdiction which belonged to such courts in the colony, as enlarged and modified by the constitution and laws of the state. Such court has power—to hear and determine all local and transitory actions; all appeals from justices' courts given by law; to grant new trials; to exercise jurisdiction according to law, over the persons and estates of habitual drunkards; and such other powers as may be conferred by law.

It consists of the first judge and four other judges, who, or any three of whom, may hold the court, except in the county of New York. If a quorum do not attend to hold a court of general sessions, one or more justices of the peace of the county may be associated with the attending judge or judges. But no court is held without the presence of one judge, and in no case may consist of more than five persons.

The court of general sessions has power—to inquire of all crimes and misdemeanours triable in the county; to hear, determine and punish according to law, such as are not punishable with death, or imprisonment in the state prison for life; to hear and determine all appeals from any order of justices of the peace under the laws respecting the support of bastards; to examine into the circumstances

of persons committed to prison as parents of bastards, and to discharge them, in the cases provided by law; to hear and determine complaints respecting masters, apprentices and servants; to review the convictions of disorderly persons actually imprisoned, and to execute the powers conferred by law in relation to them; to continue or discharge the recognizances and bonds of persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, or both, and to inquire into and determine the complaints on which the same were founded; to compel relatives of poor persons, and committees of the estates of lunatics, to support them; to exercise the powers conferred by law, in relation to the estates of persons absconding and leaving their families chargeable to the public; to let to bail persons indicted in the court for any crime or misdemeanour triable therein; to discharge persons who shall have remained in prison without being indicted, or without being tried, in the cases prescribed by law; and to execute such other powers and duties as may be conferred upon it.

In appeals to the sessions wherein a town in the county is interested, no judge or justice of the peace being an inhabitant of such town, sits upon the hearing.

The terms of the common pleas and sessions may be continued from the commencement thereof, until and including the second Saturday thereafter; but no process, except subpoenas and attachments, is tested or made returnable in the second week of the said terms.

The first judge of the county courts of the city and county of New York, and the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city are judges of the court of common pleas thereof; and the court may also be held by the first judge, the mayor, or recorder, either alone, or with one or more of the other judges; but it is the special duty of the first judge to hold it. The clerk of the city is by virtue of office, clerk of the court.

The first judge, the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city, or any three of them, of whom the first judge, mayor or recorder shall always be one, holds courts of general sessions for the city; and it is the special duty of the recorder to hold them.

Such court has the powers of general sessions for other counties, and in addition thereto, when the first judge presides, may hear, try and determine any indictment for any crime punishable by imprisonment for life; and the same power when the mayor or recorder presiding is of the degree of counsellor in the supreme court, of at least three years' standing.

Two of the aldermen of the city attend as judges of the court, when required by the mayor or recorder, and the common council provide compensation for their attendance.

The court of common pleas for the county of Albany, is held by the first judge of the county court, either alone, or with one or more of the other judges; and it is his special duty to hold the court.

But no district attorney of the county is appointed or removed, nor any justice of the peace removed, unless the court at the time, consist of at least three judges of the county courts.

The judges of the county courts receive for every day's actual attendance, each \$2, payable by the county treasurer, on the certificate of the county clerk, and fees regulated by law.

9. The superior court of the city of New York, consists of a chief justice and two associates, appointed by the governor and senate, who hold office for 5 years, subject to removal as judges of the county courts. It holds monthly terms; has jurisdiction over all local and transitory actions; and may be held by either of the judges for the trial of causes, and hearing non-enumerated motions; but all cases and points reserved at trial, &c. are submitted to a majority of the judges. They are allowed by law, not less than two nor more than four thousand dollars each, from the city treasury; and when the salary is fixed, it may not be diminished during the official term. The present salary is \$2,500 each.

MAYOR'S COURTS OF CITIES.

10. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or the mayor and recorder jointly, or either of them singly, with or without an alderman, of the respective cities of Albany, Troy, and Hudson, have power to hold a court of common pleas, monthly. The courts, respectively, of the two first named cities, have cognizance of all lo-

cal and transitory actions, and the clerks of Albany and Rensselaer counties, respectively, are clerks of the mayor's courts therein; but the court of Hudson has cognizance of actions arising within the city only; and the clerk of the city of Hudson is clerk of the court.

Any alderman of the respective cities sits as judge of the court, and in case of sickness or absence of the mayor and recorder, or vacancies in their offices, three aldermen hold the court.

The mayor's court of the city of Albany has the same jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanours, arising within the city, as the court of general sessions; and when the recorder is of the degree of counsellor, of at least three years standing, in the supreme court, has cognizance of crimes punishable by imprisonment for life. It is the special duty of the recorder to hold the criminal court, and two aldermen are associated with him. This court may try all indictments found and sent to it by the general sessions; and may send to the sessions, for trial, all indictments found in the mayor's court for offences triable at the sessions.

SURROGATE'S COURTS.

11. Every surrogate holds a court within the limits of his county; with power to take the proof of wills of real and personal estate, as prescribed by law; to grant letters testamentary and of administration; to direct and control the conduct, and settle the accounts of executors and administrators; to enforce the payment of debts and legacies, and the distribution of the estates of intestates; to order the sale and disposition of the real estates of decedants; to administer justice in all matters relating to affairs of decedants, according to the provisions of the statutes; to appoint and remove guardians for minors, controul their conduct, and settle their accounts; to cause the admeasurement of dower; all which powers are to be exercised according to the statutes, and not otherwise.

The courts are open at all times, and particularly on Mondays.

The surrogate has power to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and production of papers relating to a cause pending in his court; to punish disobedience to such subpoena, and witnesses refusing to testify, as in courts of record; to issue citations to parties, and in cases prescribed by law, to compel their appearance; to enforce all lawful orders, process and decrees, by attachment against the persons of those who disobey them; to exemplify, under his official seal, all transcripts of records, &c., which are evidence in all courts; to preserve order in his court during judicial proceedings, by punishing contempts, as courts of record.

He keeps one book for the record of wills; another, for the record of letters testamentary and administration; a third, for the entry of the accounts of executors and administrators, settled before him; a fourth, for the entry of all minutes and other proceedings, by or before him, relative to the estates of decedants, with all orders and decrees made by him, and minutes of all citations, subpoenas, attachments, and other process issued by him in relation to the granting or revocation of letters testamentary, or of administration; a fifth, for recording the appointment of guardians for infants, the revocation of such appointment, and the accounts rendered by guardians, at full length; and a sixth, for entry of all proceedings relating to dower. He attaches to each book an index, and the books are open to all persons paying the legal fees.

No surrogate may be counsel, solicitor, or attorney, for or against any executor, administrator, guardian or minor, in any civil action over whom or whose accounts he can have jurisdiction.

COURTS OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

12. Such courts may be held in and for the city and county of New York by any three judges of the common pleas of whom the first judge, the mayor or recorder, is always one, at such times as the common council may direct, and the council, from time to time, designates aldermen to assist in the court; and such courts for the several counties are held by three justices of the peace, or two such justices and one judge of the county court, in cases and for the purposes provided by law.

The court in New York is commonly holden by the recorder and two aldermen,

on the 1st Friday after the adjournment of the general sessions, and on the Tuesdays and Fridays thereafter, until the next meeting of the general sessions.

SPECIAL JUSTICES' COURTS.

13. The justices of the "Marine Court of the City of New York," hold a court known by that title. Each of the assistant justices of that city holds a court within the ward for which he is appointed. There are justices' courts in the cities of Albany, Hudson and Troy, having the jurisdiction, and held at the times and places, specially provided by law.

COURTS HELD BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

14. Every justice of the peace, elected in any town, or appointed for any city in which especial courts are not established, holds a court, and is generally vested with the necessary powers possessed by courts of record.

He has jurisdiction of actions of debt, covenant and assumpsit; of trespass, and trespass on the case for injuries to person or property, and for any penalty where the claim does not exceed \$50; of all actions commenced by attachment of property, as provided by law, where the claim does not exceed \$100; and may enter judgment on confession of defendant, for an amount not exceeding \$250. Where a bond is, with penalty, exceeding \$50, with condition for the payment of a sum not exceeding that amount, or for the payment of several sums by instalments, the aggregate of which does not exceed \$50, an action of covenant lies on the condition, in his court; and a recovery for either instalment does not bar suit, for others.

But no justice has cognizance of any action where the state is named as party, except suits for penalties not exceeding \$50; nor where the title of land comes in question; nor for assault, battery, false imprisonment, slander, or malicious prosecution; nor of matters of account where the sum total of the accounts of both parties exceeds \$400; nor against executors, administrators, or corporations.

If a justice of the peace become a tavern keeper, in fact, his jurisdiction ceases; but he may issue execution upon judgment rendered before his disqualification. No justice of the peace, being a member of the senate or assembly, or a judge of a county court, is required to take cognizance of an action; but may act at his discretion.

Every such action is brought before a justice of the town, wherein either the plaintiffs, or one of them, or the defendants, or any of them, reside; or before a justice of another town, in the same county, next adjoining the residence of plaintiff or defendant. But if the defendant abscond from his residence, the action may be brought before a justice of the town in which he or his property may be; and if the plaintiffs be all non-residents of the county, then before a justice of the town in which the plaintiffs or defendants may be.

The justice determines the cause, unless, before the investigation of its merits, either party demand a trial by jury; in which case, a jury is summoned by the justice, not exceeding twelve, from whom six, or any less number which the parties can agree upon, are taken for the trial, and judgment is rendered according to their verdict, and execution may be issued at the time and in the manner prescribed by law.

Where judgment is rendered for more than \$25, a transcript, filed with the clerk of the county, makes it a lien upon the real estate of the defendant.

A stay of execution may be had for 30 or 90 days after rendition of judgment, if defendant be a freeholder, or be an inhabitant of the county having a family, or gives bond with surety for payment, as prescribed by law.

But no person may be arrested or imprisoned on any civil process issuing out of any court of law, or on any execution from a court of equity, in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree founded upon contract, or due upon any contract, express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non performance of any contract, except in certain cases specially provided by law.

The following property, when owned by any person being a householder, is exempt from levy and sale, under any execution:

1. All spinning-wheels, weaving-looms and stoves, for use by the family.

2. The family bible, family pictures and school books, and books not exceeding in value fifty dollars, used as part of the family library.

3. A seat or pew in any place of public worship.

4. Sheep to the number of ten, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured therefrom; one cow, two swine, the necessary food for them; all necessary pork, beef, fish, flour and vegetables, actually provided for family use, and necessary fuel for the use of the family for sixty days.

5. All necessary wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, for such person and his family; arms and accoutrements, required by law to be kept by such person; necessary cooking utensils, one table, six chairs, six knives and forks, six plates, six teacups and saucers, one sugar-dish, one milk-pot, one tea-pot and six spoons, one crane and its appendages, one pair of andirons, and a shovel and tongs.

6. The tools and implements of any mechanic, necessary to the carrying on of his trade; not exceeding twenty-five dollars in value.

In cases of judgments before a justice of the peace, not exceeding \$25 exclusive of costs, and in all cases where issue was not joined before the justice, either party aggrieved by the judgment, may remove it, by writ of *certiorari*, to the common pleas of the county; and where the judgment exceeds \$25 exclusive of costs, *appeal* lies to the common pleas, where the judgment was rendered upon an issue of law; and where rendered upon an issue of fact, whether the defendant was present at the trial or not.

Justices have power to punish for contempts in cases and in the manner specially prescribed by law.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

15. The sittings of every court are public.

No judge can sit, in any case in which he is a party or is interested, or in which he would be excluded from being a juror by reason of consanguinity or affinity to either party; nor can he decide or participate in the decision of any case argued in the court when he was not sitting therein as judge. Nor may the judge of an appellate court, or court to which a writ of *certiorari* or error is returnable, participate in the decision of any case determined by him as judge of any other court.

No judge can practise or act, or have a partner practising, as counsellor, solicitor or attorney, nor be interested in the costs in any suit in the court of which he is judge, except in suits in which he is a party or interested.

No judge, commissioner, or other judicial officer, may demand or receive any fees or other compensation for giving advice in any matter pending before him, or which he has reason to believe will be brought before him for decision; or for drafting or preparing any papers or other proceedings relating to such matter, except in cases where fees are expressly given by law to him for services performed.

Every person of full age and sound mind, may appear by attorney or solicitor, as the case may require, in every action or plea by or against him, in any court, or, at his election, prosecute or defend in person. But this provision does not extend to proceedings in criminal cases; nor may any person appear on the record, in any civil cause, in person, whilst he has an attorney or solicitor in such case.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

16. There are not less than two, nor more than four, commissioners of deeds in each town in the state, and in the city of New York 36, who, as well as the judges of the county courts, have power, to take proof and acknowledgment of conveyances of real estate, and the discharge of mortgages; to take acknowledgment of bail, and satisfaction of judgments, in any action in the supreme court and in the common pleas; and the commissioners, in cities, take such acknowledgment of bail and satisfaction in the mayor's courts of the respective cities for which they are appointed.

COUNSELLORS, SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

17. The number of the counsellors, solicitors and attorneys of the respective courts is unlimited. They are regulated by the rules and orders of the court in

which they respectively practise, and they are admitted, on the approval by the court of their good character and learning. If such officer be guilty of deceit, or collusion, or consent thereto, with intent to deceive the court, or any party, he is guilty of misdemeanour, and punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and forfeits to the party injured treble damages. So, if he wilfully delay his client's suit for his own gain, receive money or allowance, for money which he has not laid out or become liable for, he forfeits to the party injured like damages.

If an attorney or solicitor permit any one other than his general law partner or clerk, to sue out process, prosecute or defend any action in his name, he, and the person so using his name, forfeits to the party \$50.

The degrees of attorney, solicitor and counsellor, are commonly held by the same person. No one, according to the regular practice, is admitted counsellor of the supreme court, without being first admitted as attorney. Every attorney of the supreme court is entitled to examination, as counsellor, in three years after his admission; and every person is entitled to examination as solicitor, upon producing his attorney's license, and as counsellor in chancery, upon producing his counsellor's license in the supreme court. Persons are admitted, *as of course*, to the same degrees in the county courts, and in the superior court of the city of New York, as they hold in the supreme court.

Comparative Summary of the number of Attorneys and Counsellors at Law in the State of New York, in 1820, 1834, and 1835.

<i>County.</i>	1820.	1834.	1835.	<i>County.</i>	1820.	1834.	1835.
Albany, . . .	60	124	125	Onondaga, . . .	45	59	62
Allegany, . . .	5	13	10	Ontario, . . .	35	45	41
Broome, . . .	5	15	16	Orange, . . .	34	38	37
Cattaraugus, . . .	3	19	19	Orleans, . . .	1	21	17
Cayuga, . . .	24	38	41	Oswego, . . .	9	35	25
Chautauque, . . .	13	22	19	Otsego, . . .	29	42	41
Chenango, . . .	20	26	28	Putnam, . . .	3	4	3
Clinton, . . .	11	24	23	Queens, . . .	2	3	5
Columbia, . . .	32	41	33	Rensselaer, . . .	36	67	67
Cortland, . . .	11	14	17	Richmond, . . .	3	6	6
Delaware, . . .	20	17	12	Rockland, . . .	3	4	5
Dutchess, . . .	52	47	42	Saratoga, . . .	30	29	36
Erie, . . .	19	57	67	Schenectady, . . .	12	19	20
Essex, . . .	11	13	12	Schoharie, . . .	18	16	16
Franklin, . . .	6	7	5	Seneca, . . .	15	24	26
Genesee, . . .	18	37	35	St. Lawrence, . . .	13	30	29
Greene, . . .	21	23	24	Steuben, . . .	12	23	20
Herkimer, . . .	15	30	27	Suffolk, . . .	6	14	13
Jefferson, . . .	24	37	35	Sullivan, . . .	7	7	6
Kings, . . .	3	15	17	Tioga, . . .	14	23	24
Lewis, . . .	8	12	11	Tompkins, . . .	13	26	27
Livingston, . . .	11	19	17	Ulster, . . .	20	37	35
Madison, . . .	26	34	34	Warren, . . .	11	6	8
Monroe, . . .	17	57	48	Washington, . . .	41	39	38
Montgomery, . . .	29	37	44	Wayne, . . .	8	20	22
New York, . . .	303	529	539	Westchester, . . .	13	14	15
Niagara, . . .	4	21	21	Yates, . . .	6	22	20
Oneida, . . .	38	83	77				
				Total, . . .	1,248	2,084	2,052

TRIALS—JURY.

18. Issues of fact in any court are tried by jury, unless where reference is ordered in the proper county.

On the first Monday of July, in each third year, from the year 1829, the supervisor, town clerk and assessors assemble at the place appointed by the supervisor, or in his default by the town clerk, and select from the names on the last assessment rolls of the town, suitable persons to serve as jurors; taking the names of

such only as are, male inhabitants, not exempt from service, of the age of 21 years or upwards, and under 60, who are assessed for personal property in their own right to the amount of \$250, or have a freehold in the county in such right or right of their wives, to the value of \$150—in possession of their natural faculties, not infirm or decrepit—free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment and well informed.

Every person residing in either of the counties of Niagara, Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Genesee, Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence and Franklin, who does not possess the property qualifications above specified, but is qualified in all other respects, and who is assessed on the last assessment roll of the town for land in his possession held under contract for the purchase thereof, upon which improvements have been made to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, and who owns such improvements, is qualified to serve as juror.

Duplicate lists of the persons so selected, with their additions and places of residence, are made out and signed by such town officers, or the major part of them; and within ten days thereafter, one list is transmitted to the county clerk, and the other to the town clerk.

On the first Monday of August after the lists shall have been so returned, the clerk of the county writes the names contained therein, with their additions and places of residence, on separate pieces of paper, and deposits them in a box kept for that purpose; and the persons so returned, serve as jurors for three years, and until other lists from their respective towns are returned and filed.

Fourteen days before the holding of any circuit court or sittings, of any special court of oyer and terminer, of any court of common pleas or mayor's court, and in the city and county of New York, before the holding of the superior court of law, or the court of general sessions, the clerk of the county draws the names of thirty-six persons, and in the City of New York forty-eight persons for certain courts, to serve as jurors at such court, and any number in addition thereto, that shall have been ordered according to law.

Such drawing is made in the presence of the sheriff or his deputy, and of the first or other judge of the county, or justice of the peace, or in the presence of two county judges or justices of the peace, and not otherwise, at the time, and in the manner specially directed by law; and the jurors are summoned by the sheriff.

The court may fine a juror for non-attendance not exceeding \$25; and discharge or excuse any person from serving as juror, when not duly qualified or when exempted by law.

Special juries may be ordered, when it appears to the supreme court, or court of common pleas, that a fair and impartial trial of any cause is more likely to be obtained by a struck jury; or that the importance or intricacy of the cause requires it.

ARBITRATIONS AND REFERENCES.

19. All persons, except infants, married women and persons of unsound mind, may, by an instrument in writing, submit to the decision of one or more arbitrators, any controversy, the subject of an action at law or equity, except a claim to an estate in fee, or for life, in real estate; and may, in such submission, agree that a judgment of any court of law and of record, to be designated in such instrument, be rendered upon the award made pursuant to the submission.

Causes may be sent to referees for investigation by the courts in which they are pending, in certain cases specially designated by law.

CHAPTER XV.

CRIMINAL CODE.

1. Its Character—how distributed. 2. Crimes punishable by Death—Treason—Murder—Arson in the First Degree. 3. Offences against the Person punishable by Imprisonment in a State Prison—Manslaughter—first, second, third, fourth degree. 4. Homicide, justifiable or excusable—when. 5. Rape. 6. Mayhem. 7. Kidnapping. 8. Abandonment of Children. 9. Attempt to Kill or commit other Felony. 10. Offences against Property, punishable by Imprisonment in a State Prison—what. 11. Arson of Inferior Degrees—second, third, fourth. 12. Burglary, three degrees. 13. Forgery, four degrees. 14. Falsely personating another, and Cheats. 15. Robbery, Embezzlement, and Larceny. 16. Offences against the Administration of Justice—what. 17. Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury. 18. Bribery, and Corrupting Jurors, &c. 19. Escapes from Prison. 20. Offences against Public Peace and Public Morals, &c. 21. Duelling. 22. Unlawful Marriage or Incest. 23. Offences against Public Decency—Malicious Mischief—Concealing or Compounding Offences. 24. Offences punishable by Imprisonment in a County Jail, &c.—Petty Larceny—Misdemeanours. 25. General Provisions concerning Crimes and their Punishment. 26. Procedure in Criminal Cases. 27. Surety of the Peace. 28. Arrest and Examination of Offenders—Bail. 29. Trials before Court of Special Sessions. 30. Grand Jury—Indictment. 31. Indictments—when and how removable. 32. Issues in Fact—where and by whom tried. 33. Writs of Error, when, and how allowed—effect of. 34. Coroner's Inquests.

1. The criminal code of the state is characterised by the humanity which modern philanthropy has almost universally applied to the punishment of offences in the United States of America, and which from their example is becoming prevalent in Europe; and also by that apportionment of punishment to the nature of crimes which enlightened justice demands.

The code is distributed under three chapters, which treat, respectively—of the nature of crimes and their punishment—of the mode of preventing, and of the trial for, offences—and of the establishment and government of jails, penitentiaries and state prisons.

Chapter first defines crimes, and denounces their punishment, under the following titles: Crimes punishable with death—offences *against the person* punishable by imprisonment in the state prison—offences *against property*, so punishable—and offences affecting the administration of justice.

CRIMES PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH,

2. Are treason, murder, and arson in the first degree.

Treason consists in levying war against and within the state; in the combination of two or more by force to usurp or overturn the government of, accompanied by a forcible attempt within, the state; and in adhering to the enemies of the state, while separately engaged in war with a foreign enemy, in the cases prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and giving to such enemies aid and comfort, in the state or elsewhere.

Outlawry abolished in all other cases, in this, produces forfeiture to the state, during the life of the convict, of all his real and personal estate.

Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being—by premeditated design—by any act imminently dangerous to others, evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual—or by a person engaged in the commission of felony, without design to effect death.

Every resident of the state, who, by previous appointment, fights a duel with-out the state, and inflicts a wound on his antagonist or other person, whereof he dies within the state, and every second engaged in the duel, are guilty of murder; and may be indicted, tried and convicted, in the county where the death happens.

Arson, in the first degree, consists in wilfully setting fire to, or burning, in the night time, a dwelling house, in which there is at the time some human being—

and every house, prison, jail or other edifice, usually occupied by persons lodging therein at night, is deemed such dwelling house; but no warehouse, barn, shed or other outhouse is deemed part of a dwelling, unless joined to, immediately connected with, and part of, the dwelling house.

The court pronouncing the sentence appoints the day for its execution; not less than four, nor more than eight weeks, from the time of sentence. In certain cases of female convicts, the governor may commute the punishment to perpetual imprisonment in the state prison.

The punishment of death is, in all cases, inflicted by hanging by the neck; and was formerly executed in the prison, or its inclosed yard, or in public, at the discretion of the sheriff; but by the act of May 9, 1835, it is to be inflicted within the walls of the prison of the county in which the conviction was had, or within the yard or inclosure adjoining the prison; and the sheriff is required to invite the presence of the judges, district attorney, clerk, and surrogate of the county, with two physicians and twelve respectable citizens; and to admit, at the request of the criminal, not exceeding two ministers of the gospel, named by him, and any of his immediate relatives, to witness the execution; whilst all others, and especially persons under age, are excluded.

This secrecy of execution is similar to that in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some other states, and would seem to destroy one of the great objects of punishment, the terror of other evil doers; but experience has demonstrated that the publicity of executions is more adapted, by familiarising the spectator to its horrors, to render him regardless of them, than to impose a dread which might deter him from crimes. The public is now protected against a shocking spectacle, whilst the depraved are, through the journals and other sources, informed, that crime has received its due reward; and are more terrified, probably, by the mystery, than they would be by the publicity, of the execution.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT IN A STATE PRISON,

3. Are manslaughter, rape, maiming, kidnapping, abandoning children under six years of age, assaults with deadly weapons, administering poison with intent to kill, and assaults to commit felony.

Manslaughter,

Is divided into four degrees, punishable in proportion to their enormity.

The killing of a human being, without design, but in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any crime or misdemeanour, less than felony; deliberately assisting another in self-murder; wilfully killing an unborn quick child by injury to the mother—is manslaughter in the first degree—punishable by imprisonment, for a term not less than seven years, in a state prison.

Administering to a woman pregnant with a quick child, any substance whatever, or using any instrument or other means with intent to destroy the child, unless necessary to preserve the life of the mother, or advised by two physicians to be so necessary, in case the death of the child or mother be thereby produced—the killing of a human being, without design to effect death, in heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner, unless committed under circumstances constituting excusable or justifiable homicide—unnecessarily killing another, while resisting an attempt by him to commit felony or other unlawful act, or after such attempt has failed—is manslaughter in the second degree—punishable by imprisonment for a term not less than four nor more than seven years in a state prison.

The following are cases of manslaughter in the third degree:—Killing another, in the heat of passion, without design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case, except where by law justifiable or excusable—the involuntary killing of a human being, by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another, engaged in the commission of a trespass or other injury to private property, or in an attempt to commit such injury. The owner of a mischievous animal, knowing its propensities, who wilfully suffers it to go at large, or keeps it without ordinary care, and, which while at large kills any human being, who shall have taken all the precautions which circumstances permit, to avoid such animal—any person navigating a vessel for gain, who wilfully or negligently receives

so many passengers, or such quantity of other lading, that by means thereof a vessel sinks or oversets, and thereby any human being is drowned or otherwise killed—the captain or other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or the engineer or other person having charge of the boiler of such boat, or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam, who, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, creates, or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person is killed—any physician who, while intoxicated, without design to effect death, administers any poison, drug or medicine, or does any other act, to another person, which shall produce his death, is guilty of such offence.

Manslaughter in the third degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, for a term not more than four, and not less than two years.

The involuntary killing of another by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, in any case, other than excusable homicide, and every other killing of a human being, by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another, when not by law justifiable or excusable, or when not manslaughter of some other degree, is manslaughter in the fourth degree—punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for two years; or imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding one year; or by fine, not exceeding \$1000; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

4. Homicide is justifiable—when committed by a public officer, or under his command, in obedience to the judgment of a competent court—when necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of legal process or to the discharge of other legal duty, or in retaking felons who have been rescued, have escaped, or are fleeing from justice—when committed by any other person, while resisting an attempt to murder him, to commit felony on him, or upon or in any dwelling house, in which he is—when committed in the lawful defence of such person, his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit felony, or to do some great personal injury, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished—when necessarily committed in attempting, by lawful ways and means, to apprehend any person for felony committed—or in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace.

Homicide is excusable when committed by accident or misfortune, in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in doing any other lawful act by lawful means, and with usual and ordinary caution, and without any lawful intent; or by accident and misfortune, in the heat of passion, upon sudden and sufficient provocation; or upon sudden combat, without any undue advantage being taken, and without any dangerous weapon being used, and not done in a cruel and unusual manner.

Rape.

5. Rape, by carnally and unlawfully knowing any female child under the age of ten years, by forcibly ravishing any woman of the age of ten years or upwards, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not less than ten years.

The carnal knowledge of any woman above the age of ten years, without her consent, by administering to her any substance or liquid, producing such stupor or imbecility of mind or weakness of body, as to prevent effectual resistance, is punishable by such imprisonment not exceeding five years.

To take any woman unlawfully, against her will, and by force, menace or duress, to compel her to marry or to be defiled—or with the intent so to compel her to marry or to be defiled, is punishable by such imprisonment, for not less than ten years.

To take away any female under the age of fourteen years from any person having the legal charge of her person, without his consent, for the purpose of prostitution, concubinage or marriage, is punishable by such imprisonment not exceeding three years; or by an imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year; or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Mayhem.

6. Every person who from premeditated design, or with intent to kill, or commit felony, cuts or disables the tongue; puts out an eye; slits the lip; slits or destroys the nose; or cuts off or disables any limb or member of another, is subject to imprisonment in a state prison, at the discretion of the court, not less than seven years.

Kidnapping.

7. Unlawfully to seize and confine, inveigle or kidnap, any person—to cause him to be secretly confined and imprisoned in this state; or to be sent out of the state; or to be sold as a slave or in any way held to service against his will, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for ten years; and accessories after the fact, by such imprisonment, not exceeding six years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year; or by fine not exceeding \$500; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

To sell or transfer, for any term, the labour of any person of colour, forcibly taken or inveigled from this to any other state or country; or maliciously, forcibly or fraudulently, to take away any child under the age of twelve years, with intent to detain and conceal it from the person having lawful charge of it, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, not exceeding ten years; or in a county jail, not exceeding one year; or by fine not exceeding \$500; or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Abandonment of Children.

8. The exposure of a child under the age of six years, by the parent or other person to whom it is confided, with intent wholly to abandon it, subjects the offender to imprisonment, in a state prison, not exceeding seven years, or in a county jail not more than one year.

Attempt to Kill or commit other Felony.

9. To shoot, or attempt to discharge any fire arms or air-gun at another, or assault and battery by means of any deadly weapon, or by other means likely to produce death; with the intent to kill, maim, ravish, or rob or in the attempt to commit burglary, larceny, or other felony, or in resisting the execution of any legal process; or to administer, or procure to be administered, any poison to another, with intent to kill, and which shall have been actually taken by such other, whereof death does not ensue, is punished by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not less than ten years.

To mingle poison with any food, drink, or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or wilfully to poison any spring, well, or reservoir of water, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

To assault, with intent to commit robbery, burglary, rape, manslaughter, or other felony, the punishment for which assault is not before prescribed, is punished by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT IN A STATE PRISON.

10. Such offences are arson of inferior degrees, burglary, forgery, falsely personating another, and cheats, robbery, embezzlement, and larceny.

Arson of Inferior Degrees.

11. Wilfully to fire an inhabited dwelling house in the *daytime*, which, if committed in the night, would be arson in the first degree; to fire in the *night*, any building, not the subject of arson in the first degree, but adjoining to, or within the curtilage, of any inhabited dwelling house, so that such house be endangered

thereby, is arson in the second degree, punishable by imprisonment, not less than ten years.

Wilfully to fire in the day time, any building, which if committed in the night would be arson in the second degree, or to fire in the night time, the house of another, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree, any house of public worship, school house, public building, or building in which are the papers of any public officer, any barn or grist-mill, or building for the manufactory of cotton or woollen goods, or both, or paper, iron, or other fabric, fulling-mill, or ship or vessel, or wilfully to burn any building, ship, or vessel, or goods insured against damage by fire with intent to prejudice the insurer, whether the property of the offender or any other, is arson in the third degree, punishable by such imprisonment, for not more than ten nor less than seven years.

In the day time, wilfully to fire any dwelling, building, or vessel, which if committed in the night, would be arson in the third degree; or in the day or night time, wilfully to burn any saw-mill, carding machine, or building containing it, stack of grain or hay, not the property of the offender, any toll or other public bridge, or crop of grain growing or standing in the field, or nursery or orchard of fruit trees, or fence around any cultivated field belonging to another, or the woods in any town, or grass or herbage growing on any marshes or other lands, not belonging to the offender, is arson in the fourth degree, punishable by such imprisonment for not more than seven nor less than two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Burglary.

12. Burglary is divided into three degrees.

Breaking into and entering in the night-time, the dwelling house of another, in which there is a human being, with intent to commit some crime therein, either by forcibly breaking the wall, outer door, window, or shutter, or lock or bolt of such door, or fastening of such window or shutter, or breaking in any other manner, being armed with some dangerous weapon, or with the assistance of one or more confederates, actually present, or by unlocking an outer door with false keys, or by picking the lock, is burglary in the first degree.

Breaking into any dwelling house in the day time, under such circumstances as would constitute burglary in the first degree, if committed in the night, or breaking into such house in the night, with intent to commit a crime, but under such circumstances as do not constitute burglary in the first degree, or entering such house by day or by night, in such manner as not to constitute any other burglary, with intent to commit a crime, or being in the dwelling house of another, to commit a crime, and in the night time breaking any outer door, window, or shutter of a window, or any other part of such house, to get out, or having entered such house in the night, through an open outer door or window, or other aperture not made by offender, and breaking any inner door, with intent of committing any crime, or being admitted into any dwelling house, with the consent of the occupant, or being lawfully in such house, and in the night time breaking any inner door, with intent to commit any crime, is burglary in the second degree. No building is a dwelling house, or any part thereof, within the foregoing provisions, unless joined to, immediately connected with, and part of, a dwelling house.

Breaking and entering in the day or in the night, any building within the curtilage of a dwelling house, but not part thereof, or any shop, store, booth, tent, ware-house, or other building in which are any goods or valuable thing, with intent to steal therein, or to commit any felony, or breaking and entering into the dwelling house of another, in the day, under such circumstances as would constitute burglary in the second degree, if committed in the night, is burglary in the third degree.

Burglary in the first degree is punished by imprisonment in a state prison, for not less than ten years; in the second degree, by such imprisonment for not more than ten nor less than five years; in the third degree, by like imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Forgery.

13. Forgery is classed under four degrees.

To forge, counterfeit, or falsely alter, a will, deed of real estate, the certificate of acknowledgement, of any deed or other instrument, any state certificate or bill

of credit, or other public security, any certificate of public stock, or transfer thereof, with intent to defraud, is forgery in the first degree.

To forge or counterfeit the great or privy seal, the seal of any public office, court of record, or incorporation, or the impression of such seal; to falsely alter, destroy, corrupt or falsify the record of any will or other instrument, which is evidence by law; the record of any judgment in a court of record, or enrolment of decree in equity; the return of any officer, court, or tribunal, to process; to falsely make, forge, or alter any entry in a book of records, or return last mentioned; the wilful and falsely certifying by an authorised officer, that any instrument which may be recorded, was acknowledged by a party thereto, when no such acknowledgement was made, or that such instrument was proved, when in truth no such proof was made; to counterfeit current gold or silver coin; to make any bank note plate, of any incorporated bank, without the authority of the bank; to have possession of such plate with intent to take any impression to be uttered; having, without the authority of the bank, any impression from such plate, with intent to have it filled up and uttered; making or possessing any plate on which are engraved any figures or words, which may be used for falsely altering any evidence of debt, issued by such bank, with intent of having it used for such purpose; delivering or offering to deliver, or receiving for any consideration, any forged note or other evidence for the payment of money, knowing it to be forged, with intention to have it altered, is forgery in the second degree.

With intent to injure or defraud, falsely to make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, any writing, being or purporting to be, process from any competent court, magistrate, or officer; pleading or proceeding entered in any court of law or equity; certificate, order, or allowance, by a competent court or officer; license or authority given by statute; the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation is or purports to be created, increased, discharged, or diminished, or by which any rights or property are or purport to be transferred, discharged, or diminished, or in any manner affected, the punishment of which is not elsewhere prescribed, and by which any person may be affected, bound, or injured in his person or property; making any false entry, or falsely altering any entry in any book of accounts, in the office of the state comptroller, treasurer, or surveyor general, or county treasurer, by which any demand, obligation, claim, right, or interest, against or in favour of the state, county, town, or any individual, is or purports to be discharged, or in any manner affected; making such entry, or altering any entry in any book of accounts, kept by any moneyed corporation within the state, or in any book of accounts kept by such corporation, delivered or intended to be delivered to any person dealing with it, by which any pecuniary obligation, &c. is or purports to be in any manner affected, is forgery in the third degree.

To have in possession any forged negotiable note, or other evidence of debt, issued or purporting to have been issued, by any corporation or company duly authorised by the laws of the United States or of this state, or any other state or country, the forgery of which is before declared to be punishable, knowing the same to be forged, with intention to utter it as true or false, with intent to injure or defraud, is subject to the punishment for forgery in the second degree.

To have in possession any forged instrument, the forgery of which is punishable, except such as are enumerated in the last section;

To have in possession any counterfeit gold or silver coin current in this state, knowing it to be counterfeited, with intention to defraud by uttering it as true or false, or by causing it to be so uttered, is forgery in the fourth degree.

Uttering and publishing as true, with intent to defraud, any forged instrument, or gold or silver coin, the forging of which is an offence, knowing such instrument or coin to be forged, is punishable as the forging the instrument or coin so uttered; except it appear on the trial that the accused received it of another, in good faith and for a good and valuable consideration, without any circumstances to justify a suspicion of its being forged, when the jury may find him guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

If any one, with intent to defraud, make any instrument in his own name, intended to create, increase, discharge, defeat, or diminish any pecuniary obligation, right or interest, or to transfer or affect any property whatever, and utter or pass it, under pretence that it is the act of another who bears the same name, he is

guilty of forgery in the same degree as if he had forged the instrument of a person bearing a different name from his own.

Forgery in the first degree is punished by imprisonment in a state prison, for a term not less than ten years; in the second degree, for not more than ten, nor less than five years; in the third degree, by like imprisonment not exceeding five years; and in the fourth degree, by like imprisonment not exceeding two years, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

The total erasure or obliteration of any instrument, with intent to defraud, by which any pecuniary obligation, or interest to property is, or is intended to be in any manner affected, is forgery, as the false alteration of any part of such instrument.

Where different parts of several genuine instruments are so placed or connected together, as to produce one instrument, with intent to defraud, it is forgery in the same degree as if the parts put together were falsely made or forged.

The false making of any evidence of debt, issued, or purporting to have been issued, by any corporation having authority for that purpose, to which is affixed the pretended signature of any person as agent or officer of such corporation, is forgery, as if such person were at the time an officer or agent of such corporation; notwithstanding he may never have been such officer or agent, or there never was any such person in existence.

Falsely Personating another, and Cheats.

14. Falsely to personate another, and in such assumed character to marry another; become bail or surety for any party in any proceeding, civil or criminal; confess judgment, acknowledge the execution of any conveyance of real estate, or other instrument which may be recorded, or to do any other act in any suit, &c., whereby the person personated may be liable to the payment of any sum of money, or his rights be in any manner affected, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years, if complaint be made by the injured party within two years after perpetration of the offence.

To personate another, and thereby to receive property intended for him, is punishable as felonious stealing.

To produce an infant, falsely pretending it to be born of parents whose child would be entitled to any estate, with intent of intercepting the inheritance or distribution thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years.

Every person to whom an infant under the age of six years, shall be confided, for nursing, or any other purpose, who, with intent to deceive the parent or guardian, substitutes another child, is punishable by such imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

Whoever, with intent to defraud another, designedly, by colour of any false token or writing, or other false pretence, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtains from any person any money or valuable thing, is punishable in a state prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding three times the value of the money or thing so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

If such false token be a promissory note, or other negotiable evidence of debt, purporting to have been issued under the authority of any banking company or moneyed corporation, not in existence, the person convicted of such cheat may be punished by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding seven years.

Robbery, Embezzlement and Larceny.

15. Feloniously taking the personal property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence to his person, or by putting him in fear of immediate injury thereto, is robbery in the first degree.

So taking such property of another in his presence, or from his person, delivered or suffered to be taken, through fear of injury to his person or property, or to the person of any relative or member of his family, threatened to be inflicted at some different time, which fear shall have been produced by the threats of the person so receiving or taking such property, is robbery in the second degree.

Robbery, in the first degree, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for

not less than ten, and in the second degree, by like imprisonment not exceeding ten, years.

To send or deliver, or make, for the purpose, and parting with the possession of, any writing, threatening therein to accuse any person of a crime, or to do an injury to the person or property of any one, with intent to extort money or property belonging to another, is an attempt to rob, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years.

If any clerk or servant of any private person, or copartnership, (except apprentices and persons within the age of eighteen years,) or any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated company, embezzle or convert to his own use, or take, make way with, or secrete, with such intent, without the assent of his master or employers, any money, goods, rights in action, or other valuable security or effects belonging to any other person, in his possession, or under his care, by virtue of such employment or office, he is punishable as for feloniously stealing; and the embezzlement of any evidence of debt negotiable by delivery only, and actually executed by such master or employer, but not delivered or issued as a valid instrument, is such an offence; and to buy, or in any way receive such property, knowing it to have been so embezzled, is punishable in like manner.

If any carrier or other person, to whom property has been delivered to be transported for hire, without the assent of his employer, take, embezzle or convert to his own use, or make way with, or secrete it with such intent, in the mass as delivered, without breaking the package, and before delivery at the place or to the person entitled to receive it, he is punishable as if he had taken such property after breaking the package, or after separating any part from the other.

The felonious taking and carrying away the personal property of another, of the value of more than twenty-five dollars, is grand larceny, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not exceeding five years; and if such larceny be committed in a dwelling-house, or in a vessel, the imprisonment may be increased three years; if committed by stealing in the night time from the person of another, imprisonment may be for a term not exceeding ten years.

To sever from the soil of another, produce, of the value of more than twenty-five dollars, or from any building, gate, fence, or other enclosure, any part thereof, or any material of like value, and to take with intent to steal it, is larceny as if such property had been severed at some previous and different time.

Stealing any record, paper or proceeding of a court of justice, deposited with any officer thereof, or any paper, document or record in any public office, or with any judicial officer, is larceny, without reference to the value of the subject, &c.; and is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The officer having the custody of such record, &c., who steals, or fraudulently takes away or withdraws, or destroys it, is punishable by such imprisonment, in a state prison, for a term not exceeding five years.

Buying or receiving in any manner, upon any consideration, any personal property stolen, knowing it to have been stolen, is punishable by such imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In an indictment for such offence, it is not necessary to aver, nor on the trial to prove, that the principal who stole such property has been convicted.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,

16. Are perjury and subornation of perjury; bribery and corrupting jurors and others; and escapes from prison.

Of Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.

17. Wilfully and corruptly to swear, testify or affirm falsely, to any material matter, upon oath, affirmation or declaration, legally administered; in any matter, depending in any court of law or equity, or before any officer thereof; in any case where an oath or affirmation is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defence of any private right, or for the ends of public justice; in any matter be-

fore any tribunal or officer created by the constitution or by law, or where any oath may be lawfully required by any judicial, executive or administrative officer, is perjury; and the offender may not thereafter be received as a witness to be sworn, in any matter whatever, until the judgment against him be reversed; and he is punishable in a state prison:

For perjury on the trial of any indictment for felony, for a term not less than ten years: on any other judicial trial or inquiry, or in any other case, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Unlawfully and corruptly to procure any witness to commit wilful and corrupt perjury is subornation of perjury; subject to the same consequences and punishable in like manner as perjury.

By the offer of any valuable consideration, to attempt unlawfully and corruptly to procure another to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, as a witness, in any proceeding, in or concerning which such other might by law be a witness, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years.

Bribery and Corrupting Jurors and others.

18. To bribe the governor, lieutenant governor, member of the legislature, commissioner of the land office, canal fund or canal, comptroller, surveyor general, secretary of state, attorney general, or any judicial officer, is punishable in the person bribing, by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or both in the discretion of the court—in the person bribed, by disqualification for holding public office under the state, forfeiture of office and imprisonment in a state prison, not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or both in the discretion of the court.

Any person drawn or summoned as a juror, chosen arbitrator or appointed referee, receiving any thing to give his verdict, award or report, or receiving any gratuity from any party to a suit for the trial of which he is designated, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1000, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the person corrupting or attempting to corrupt him, is punishable in like manner.

Of Escapes from Prison, &c.

19. To convey into a state or other prison, any disguise, arms, or other thing, to aid a prisoner committed for felony to escape; or by any means to aid such prisoner to escape, whether the escape be effected or attempted, or not; or forcibly to rescue any prisoner in legal custody on a criminal charge, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years.

If the prisoner be confined on conviction for a criminal offence, other than felony, such aid for his escape, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by both; and if such aid be rendered by a fellow prisoner, with intent to facilitate his own escape, he is punishable as on a conviction for his own escape.

To aid in the escape or attempt to escape of any prisoner from the custody of the sheriff or other person having him in lawful charge, upon any criminal accusation is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, and fine not exceeding \$250, or by both.

The sheriff, jailer, coroner, marshal or constable, who wilfully and corruptly refuses to execute lawful process for the apprehension or confinement of any person charged with a criminal offence—omits to execute such process, so that such person escape—wilfully refuses to receive in jail under his charge, any offender lawfully committed thereto; or suffers him to escape; or receives any gratuity or reward to procure, assist, connive at, any prisoner in his custody on civil process, criminal charge or conviction, to escape, whether the escape be attempted or effected, or not—is punishable by imprisonment, in a county jail, not exceeding one year, or by fine, not exceeding \$1000, or by both; and by forfeiture of office and disqualification to hold office under the state.

The escape or attempt to escape by convicts from prison, is punishable by additional terms of imprisonment, proportioned to the term of the first sentence.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE, AND PUBLIC MORALS, AND
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT
IN A STATE PRISON.

20. This class embraces duelling and challenges to fight; unlawful marriages and incest; offences against public decency; malicious mischief and crimes not before enumerated.

Of Duelling, &c.

21. To fight a duel with a deadly weapon, though no death ensue, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, for a term not exceeding ten years and disqualification to hold any office, place of trust or emolument, civil or military, under the constitution and laws of the state.

To challenge another to fight a duel; to send or deliver such challenge, verbal or written; to accept, knowingly carry or deliver such challenge; to be present at the fighting with deadly weapons, as second, aid, or surgeon; or to advise, countenance, or assist such duel, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not exceeding seven years.

An offender against either of the above provisions is a competent witness against any other offender in the same transaction, and may be compelled to testify; but his testimony may not be used in any prosecution, civil or criminal, against him.

If an inhabitant of the state leave it to elude the foregoing provisions, with intent of giving or receiving a challenge, or of aiding and abetting therein, and do so give or receive, aid or abet, without the state, he is subject to like punishment, as if the offence were committed within the state; and may be brought to trial in any county, designated by the governor; but may plead in bar any prior conviction, elsewhere, for the same offence.

Of Unlawful Marriage and Incest.

22. Every person having a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, is guilty of bigamy; punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not exceeding five years.

But this provision does not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife, by such marriage, has been absent for five successive years, without being known to such person, within that time, to be living: nor, to any person, whose husband or wife by former marriage, has absented himself or herself from his wife or her husband, and has been continually remaining without the United States, for the space of five years together: nor, to any person by reason of any former marriage, which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court, for some cause other than the adultery of such person; nor, which shall have been pronounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court, on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract: nor, by reason of any former marriage contracted by such person within the age of legal consent, and which shall have been annulled by the decree of a competent court: nor, to any person by reason of any former marriage with a husband or wife who shall have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

If any unmarried person, knowingly, marry the husband or wife of another, in any case in which such husband or wife would be punishable, such person may be imprisoned in a state prison not more than five years, or in a county jail not more than one year, or be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or be subject to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity, within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who commit adultery or fornication with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not exceeding ten years.

Offences against Public Decency, &c.

23. The removal of a human dead body from the place of interment, for sale, dissection, or from wantonness, or the purchase or receiving it, knowing it to have been unlawfully disinterred, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both.

To open a place of interment, with intent to remove the body for sale or dissection, or to steal the coffin or part thereof, vestments or other articles interred with the body, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding two years, or in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding \$250, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Wilfully to administer poison to, or maliciously to expose poison, with intent that it be taken by, any horse, sheep or cattle, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$250, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

To take money or property or engagement therefor, upon an understanding to compound, conceal or abstain from prosecuting, or to withhold evidence of any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison for life, and if taken by one having knowledge of the actual commission of such offence, is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year. And when this offence is committed in relation to a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for any other term than for life, it is punished by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding six months.

The crime against nature is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not more than ten years.

OF OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT IN A COUNTY JAIL, AND BY FINES.

24. Stealing the personal property of another, of the value of \$25 or under, is petty larceny, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding \$100, or by both.

The following offences are misdemeanours, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$250, or by both.

To threaten verbally or by writing to accuse another of any offence, thereby to extort property or pecuniary benefit:

The making or putting in use a fraudulent conveyance of real or personal property, with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay or defraud creditors or others:

Concealment by an insolvent debtor, applying for the benefit of the insolvent laws, of his estate, or books or writings relative thereto; or debts or demands collected; or any transfer made after presenting the schedule of his estate:

Taking conveyance of lands or of any interest therein, from any person not in possession, while such lands are in suit, knowing the pendency of the suit and that the grantor was not in possession—by any judicial or ministerial officer:

The conspiring together by two or more persons—to commit any offence—falsely and maliciously to indict or procure another to be charged or arrested for any offence—falsely to move or maintain any suit—to defraud any person of property, by means in themselves criminal, or by means which if executed would amount to a cheat, or to obtaining money or property by false pretences—to commit an act injurious to the public health or morals, to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or the due administration of the laws. No other conspiracies are punishable criminally. Nor is any agreement, except to commit felony upon the person of another, arson or burglary, deemed conspiracy, unless some act beside the agreement, be done to effect the object, by one or more of the parties:

To arrest or detain against his will, any one; to seize or levy on any property or to dispossess any one of land, without lawful authority, by any sheriff or other officer, under pretence or colour of law;

Having knowledge of the actual commission of any offence, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail or by fine, or of any misdemeanour or violation of any statute for which any pecuniary or other penalty or forfeiture is prescribed, and taking money or reward, or engagement therefor, upon an understanding to compound or conceal such offence, or to abstain from prosecution therefor, or to withhold evidence thereof:

Racing, running or other trial of speed, between horses or other animals within one mile of the place where any court is actually sitting:

To attempt improperly to influence any juror, arbitrator or referee, in relation to any matter to be submitted to him:

Being drawn, summoned or sworn as a juror, to promise a verdict for or against the accused, or party in a civil suit; or to receive any paper, evidence or information from any one in relation to any cause, for the trial of which he is sworn, without the authority of the court or officer before whom he is summoned, and without immediately disclosing the same to such court or officer:

When, in duty, assisting at the drawing of any jurors, designedly to put or consent to put upon the list as drawn, any name not drawn in the manner prescribed by law; or omitting to place on such list any name so drawn; or signing or certifying any list as having been drawn which was not so drawn; or to be guilty of any other unfair, partial or improper conduct in drawing such list:

At an election, voting more than once for the same candidate for the same office, or for different candidates for the same office, either in the same or in a different town or ward:

Posting another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge; or in writing or print using reproachful or contemptuous language to or concerning any one for not sending or accepting a challenge, or for not fighting:

While in a state of intoxication, prescribing any poison, drug or medicine, to another person, which endangers his life:

Navigating any boat or vessel for gain, and wilfully receiving so many passengers or such quantity of other lading on board, that by means thereof she sinks or oversets, and the life of any human being be endangered thereby:

When the captain, or other person having charge of a steamboat for the conveyance of passengers; or the engineer or other person having charge of any apparatus therein for the generation of steam, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, creates or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break such apparatus, by which human life is endangered, such captain, engineer or other person is guilty of misdemeanour:

Maliciously to kill, maim or wound any horse, cattle or sheep belonging to another, or maliciously or cruelly to beat or torture any such animal, whether belonging to himself or another:

Wilfully or maliciously to destroy any public or toll bridge, or any turnpike gate:

Unlawfully and wilfully or maliciously to destroy any mill, or other dam erected to create hydraulic power, or any embankment necessary for the support thereof, or wilfully and maliciously to make, or cause to be made, any aperture in such dam or embankment with the intent to destroy the same:

Wilfully or maliciously to remove any monument of stone, wood or other durable material erected for the purpose of designating the corner, or any other point in the boundary of any lot or tract of land; or so to deface or alter the marks upon any tree, post or other monument made for such purpose; or so to cut down or remove any tree upon which such marks are made for such purpose, with intent to destroy such marks:

Holding or exercising any office under the state, and for reward or gratuity, to grant to another the right or authority to discharge its duties: and in addition to other punishment, the offender forfeits his office and is for ever disabled from holding it: to give, or make agreement to give, any gratuity or reward in consideration of any such grant or deputation:

Where any duty is enjoined by law upon any public officer, or person holding public trust or employment, every wilful neglect to perform such duty, where no special provision is made for the punishment of such delinquency:

Where the performance of an act is prohibited by statute, and no penalty for the violation is imposed, either in the section containing the prohibition or in any other section or statute, the doing such act is a misdemeanour.

Committing trespass, by cutting down or destroying any kind of wood or timber standing or growing upon the lands of any other, or belonging to the state; or carrying away any wood or timber that may have been cut down, and lying on such lands; or maliciously cutting down, lopping, girdling, or otherwise injuring any fruit, or ornamental or shade tree; or maliciously severing from the freehold any produce thereof, or thing attached thereto; or severing and carrying away from the

freehold any property or thing attached thereto, of the value of twenty-five dollars or less, under such circumstances as would render the trespass a larceny if the thing so severed and carried away were personal property; is a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding \$150, or by both.

Wilfully administering to a pregnant woman any thing whatever, or employing any means whatever with intent to procure miscarriage, unless necessary to preserve her life, or advised by two physicians to be necessary for that purpose, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Selling and delivering any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other substance usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "poison" written or printed upon a label attached to the phial, box or parcel in which it is so sold; or selling and delivering any tartar emetic, without having the true name thereof written or printed upon a label attached to the phial, box or parcel containing it, is a misdemeanour, and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100.

If any person wilfully open, read, or cause to be read any sealed letter not addressed to himself, without authority from the writer or the person to whom it is addressed; or maliciously publish the whole or any part of such letter without such authority, knowing the same to have been so opened, he is punishable for misdemeanour, by fine not exceeding \$100 and imprisonment not exceeding one month. But these provisions do not extend to any breaking open of letters punishable by laws of the United States.

Wilfully or maliciously to break, destroy or remove any mile-stone, mile-board or guide-board, upon any public highway or turnpike, or so to deface or alter any inscription thereon, is a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING CRIMES, AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

25. No person is liable to punishment for any act done whilst insane; nor can he be tried, sentenced or punished, whilst in that state.

An attempt to commit a crime in which the party fails, where not otherwise provided, is punished, if the offence attempted be punishable by death, by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years: If the offence be punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for four years or more, or by imprisonment in a county jail, then the attempt is punished by imprisonment, in a state prison or county jail, for a term not exceeding half the longest term of imprisonment prescribed for the offence attempted: If such offence be punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for less than four years, the attempt is punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year: If the offence be punishable by fine, the attempt is punished by fine not exceeding one half the largest amount that may be imposed on the offence: If the offence be punishable by imprisonment and fine, the attempt is punished by both, not exceeding half the longest time of imprisonment, and half the greatest fine which may be imposed, for the offence.

Larceny in any other state or *country*, if the property be brought hither, is punishable as if committed in this state, and may be charged as committed in any place through which it is brought. But former conviction may be pleaded in bar.

The principal, in the second degree, in any felony, the accessory to a murder before the fact, and the accessory to any felony before the fact, are punishable in the manner prescribed, with respect to principals in the first degree. Accessaries after a fact, are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding five, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both.

If a convict of an offence punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, after pardon or discharge, or expiration of his sentence, commit an offence, which, on a first conviction, was punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term exceeding five years, he is punishable by such imprisonment for a term not less than ten years; if the subsequent offence be such, that a first conviction would be punishable by such imprisonment for five years or less, the subsequent offence is pun-

ishable by such imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; and if the subsequent offence be petty larceny, or an attempt to commit an offence, which, if committed, would be punishable in a state prison, it is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term not exceeding five years.

If one having been convicted of petit larceny, or of an attempt to commit an offence, which, if perpetrated, would be punishable in a state prison, having been pardoned or otherwise discharged, commit an offence, which, upon a first conviction, is punishable in a state prison, for life, at the discretion of the court, he is punishable by imprisonment in such prison during life. An offence, which, upon a first conviction, would be punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term less than life, is punishable by such imprisonment for the longest term prescribed for the first offence; if the subsequent offence be petty larceny, or an attempt to commit an offence which, if perpetrated, would be punishable in a state prison, it is punishable by imprisonment in such prison, for a term not exceeding five years.

These increased punishments are also inflicted, in cases of a prior conviction, without the state.

Where one is convicted of two or more offences, the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, upon the second or subsequent conviction, commences upon the termination of the first term to which he is adjudged, and so on.

Where the punishment denounced is imprisonment for a term not less than any specified number of years, and no limit to its duration is declared, the court may sentence to imprisonment during life, or for any number of years not less than that prescribed; but no one is sentenced to a state prison for less than two years; where the punishment is by imprisonment, and no fine is prescribed, the court imposes one not exceeding \$200.

Where the convict for felony is under the age of 16 years, he may be confined in the house of refuge instead of being sentenced to the state prison.

Sentence of imprisonment in a state prison, for any term less than life, suspends the civil rights of the sentenced, and forfeits all public offices and private trusts, authority and power, during the term; and one so sentenced, for life, is deemed civilly dead. Sentence for felony (only) renders the convict incompetent to testify in any cause, unless pardoned.

If one be acquitted of a criminal charge, upon trial, on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof, or upon any exception to the indictment, he may be tried and convicted upon a subsequent indictment for the same offence; but acquittal, on the merits and facts, is a bar to a subsequent accusation.

Upon an indictment of any offence of different degrees, the jury may find the accused not guilty of that charged, but guilty of any inferior degree of an attempt to commit such offence, and when the defendant is acquitted or convicted upon an indictment for an offence consisting of different degrees, he may not be tried for a different degree of the same offence, nor for an attempt to commit that indicted, or any degree thereof.

By the term felony, is meant an offence subjecting the offender to the punishment of death or imprisonment in a state prison; the word "felonious" means criminal, and "feloniously" criminally; the words "infamous crime," an offence on which death or imprisonment in a state prison may be inflicted.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

26. Proceedings in criminal cases are considered, by the law, under 8 titles. 1. To prevent the commission of crimes. 2. The arrest, examination, and securing offenders for trial. 3. Trial before special sessions of the peace. 4. Indictments and proceedings before trial. 5. Trial. 6. Judgments. 7. Special and miscellaneous proceedings. 8. Fees of officers.

We shall notice of these no more than is necessary to trace the course of procedure from the inception to the conclusion of the prosecution.

Of the Prevention of Crimes.

27. The following magistrates only, are empowered to preserve the public peace by requiring persons to give caution or security to keep it: viz., the chancellor, justices of the supreme court, circuit judges, judges of the superior court of law,

and the special and assistant justices in the city of New York, judges of county courts, mayors, recorders and aldermen of cities, supreme court commissioners, and justices of the peace.

Upon complaint in writing, on oath, to such magistrates, that any person has threatened to commit any offence against the person or property of another, he may examine the complaint as directed by law, and if there be just reason to fear the commission of such offence, by the person complained of, cause him to be apprehended and brought before him; and may require him to enter into recognisance, in a sum not exceeding \$ 1000, with one or more sureties, to appear at the next court of general sessions, &c., and in the mean time to keep the peace towards the people, and particularly towards him requiring the security. If the party fail to give such security, he may be committed to prison until he find it.

Such magistrate may require such recognisance from any person before him, when, from his words or conduct he apprehends a breach of the peace.

The party giving recognisance, appears at the court, or forfeits it. If the complainant do not appear, he is discharged, unless there be cause to the contrary. On hearing, the court either discharges the recognisance or requires a new one for a time not exceeding one year.

Arrest and Examination of Offenders, &c.

The magistrates last above enumerated, are empowered, on complaint, on oath, that a criminal offence has been committed, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused. Such warrant, unless issued by an assistant justice in New York, or by any alderman or justice, may be executed in any part of the state. In the excepted cases, the warrant is not executable out of the county, unless endorsed by a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, where the warrant is proposed to be executed; and the endorser of the warrant is not liable to action though it have been illegally issued.

If the offence charged be not felony, the accused, on arrest, may require to be brought before a justice of the county in which he is arrested, who may admit him to bail. If such magistrate refuse to take, or the accused to give, bail, or if the offence charged be felony, the accused is taken to the county, and before the magistrate whence the warrant issued, where the accusation is examined; the accuser and his witnesses first heard, and then the prisoner questioned in relation to the offence. He replies without oath, but is not required to reply at all; and is entitled to time to send for, and advise with, counsel, and to have his aid during the investigation, and to the testimony of his witnesses.

The witnesses, on either part, are not present at the examination of the prisoner; and the magistrate may cause them to be kept separate from each other, before examination, and may exclude the others while any one is under examination.

According to his opinion of the innocence or guilt of the prisoner, the magistrate discharges or commits him; unless, in the latter case, the prisoner, when the offence is bailable by the magistrate, offers sufficient bail, and unless in cases where a court of special sessions is authorised to try such prisoner.

Where the magistrate deems there is sufficient cause for committal, he binds, by recognisance, the prosecutor and material witnesses against the prisoner, to appear and testify at the next court having cognisance of the offence, to which he returns his proceedings; and where, by due proof, he has reason to believe that any witness will not fulfil his recognisance, or where the witness is an infant or married woman, he may require the witness to enter into recognisance with sureties, and, in default, commit him to prison.

The magistrate to whom complaint is made, or before whom a prisoner is brought, may associate another magistrate of the county with himself.

Bail may be taken in all cases by the chancellor, justice of the supreme court, circuit judge, supreme court commissioner; by a judge of the county court, in cases triable in the general sessions; by a justice of the peace, alderman, and, in the city of New York, by a special justice or an assistant justice, in all cases of misdemeanour and of felony, where the imprisonment in the state prison cannot exceed five years, before indictment; by the court of oyer and terminer, upon any criminal charge, and by the general sessions, for any offence triable in such court.

Of Trials before Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace.

29. Courts of special sessions, except in the city of New York, may hear and determine—charges for crimes arising within the respective counties; cases of petit larceny charged as a first offence; of assault and battery not committed riotously, nor upon a public officer in the execution of his duties; of poisoning, killing, maiming, wounding or cruelly beating any animal; of racing animals within one mile of where the court is held; of wilful trespass or for severing any produce or article from the freehold, not grand larceny; of selling poisonous substances not labelled; of maliciously removing, altering, defacing or cutting down monuments or marked trees; and cases for maliciously breaking, destroying or removing mile stones, mile boards or guide boards, or for altering or defacing any inscription thereon.

In such cases, upon the request of the accused, or where he fails to give bail as required by law, a special court composed of three justices or two justices and a judge of the county court, as the case may be, is convened with convenient speed, before which the accused is tried by the court alone, or by a jury of six persons, if he demand it. But the court upon its own judgment or upon the verdict of the jury, can sentence only to a fine not exceeding \$50, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

If the accused be acquitted, and the court certifies that the prosecution was wilful, malicious, and without probable cause, the complainant is subject to the costs.

When any one charged with petty larceny, or with assault and battery not riotous, on examination before a police justice of the city of New York, is required to enter into recognisance with sureties to appear at the proper court, at any time demands to be tried by the court of special sessions for the city; or shall not require so to be tried, but fail for 24 hours to enter into such recognisance required, the court of special sessions may hear and determine the accusation.

For the constituents of this court, see page 286. It proceeds in the manner above prescribed, except as to the summoning of a jury. But if the accused have not demanded the trial, he may appeal from the sentence at the time it is pronounced, to the court of general sessions, which proceeds thereon as if no such trial were had.

In special courts, no fees are allowed to jurors or witnesses.

Of the Grand Jury.

30. The supervisors of the several counties, except in the city of New York, at their annual meeting, prepare a list of 300 persons to serve as grand jurors at the courts of oyer and terminer and general sessions for the respective counties, during the ensuing year, and until new lists be returned; and in the city of New York the mayor, recorder and aldermen meet on the 2d Monday of July annually, as a board of supervisors, and prepare a list of 600 persons for the like purpose. The judges of the proper courts may increase these lists when requisite, by a number not exceeding one-half that above required for the city and counties respectively.

Persons exempt from service as jurors for the trial of issues in fact, are not placed on these lists.

The mode of preparing the lists and drawing and summoning the jurors, imposing fines, discharging jurors, supplying deficiencies, &c. is analogous to that prescribed for other juries. (See page 290.)

The grand jury consists of not more than 23 nor less than 16 persons, and their foreman is appointed by the court.

A person held to answer a criminal charge, may object to the competency of any one summoned to serve as a grand juror, before he is sworn, on the ground that he is the prosecutor upon a charge against him, or that he is a witness on the part of the prosecution subpoenaed or bound as such; and if the objection be established the juror is set aside. But no challenge to the array or to any person summoned thereon, is admitted in any other case.

The grand jury may appoint a clerk to preserve minutes of its proceedings, and of the evidence given before it, which by their direction may be delivered to the district attorney. The foreman is authorised to administer any oath to witnesses

in matters cognisable before them. The members may be required by the court to testify whether the testimony of a witness examined before the jury is consistent with that given by him before the court; and to disclose the testimony given before them by any person upon a prosecution against him for perjury. But in no case can a member be obliged or allowed to declare in what manner he or any other member voted on any question before them, or what opinions were expressed by any juror in relation to any such question.

If an offence be committed during the sitting of the court, after the grand jury has been discharged, the court may direct the sheriff to summon another grand jury.

No indictment is found without the concurrence of at least 12 grand jurors. Indictments for murder may be found at any time after the death of the person killed. In all other cases it is found and filed in the proper court, within three years after the commission of the offence; but such as is found against any person for felony, not in actual confinement, is not open to the inspection of any person except the district attorney, until the defendants have been arrested.

No grand juror, constable, district attorney, clerk or judge, may disclose the fact of an indictment having been found against any person for felony not in actual confinement, until he have been arrested thereon, under penalty of being deemed guilty of misdemeanour. This prohibition, of course, does not include any disclosure by the district attorney in the discharge of official duty.

31. Indictment pending in any court of general sessions is removable by order, to the court of oyer and terminer of the county in which it is found, under regulations prescribed by law. But no *certiorari* to remove an indictment from a court of general sessions before trial, to the supreme court, or to any court of oyer and terminer, is allowed. Nor is any *certiorari*, to remove into the supreme court any indictment pending in a court of oyer and terminer before trial, effectual, unless allowed by a justice of the supreme court or circuit judge.

32. All issues in fact joined on any indictment, are triable by a jury in the county where the indictment was found, unless for special causes the supreme court order an indictment removed into that court, to be tried in some other county.

33. Writs of error upon judgments on any indictment for a capital offence, do not issue unless allowed by the chancellor or one of the justices of the supreme court, or a circuit judge, upon notice to the attorney general or to the district attorney of the county where the conviction was had. In all other cases, such writs upon final judgment rendered upon any indictment, are of right, and issue of course, in vacation as well as in term, out of the court in which by law they are returnable; but no such writ stays the execution of the judgment or sentence, unless it be allowed by a justice of the supreme court or circuit judge, with express direction therein, that it so operate.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

34. When a coroner has notice that any person has been slain, has suddenly died, or has been dangerously wounded, he goes to the place where such person is, and summons not less than 16 nor more than 23 persons qualified, and not exempt as jurors, forthwith to appear before him at such place as he appoints, to make inquisition of such death and wounding.

When 12 or more of the jury appear, they are sworn by him to inquire how, in what manner, when and where such person came to his death or was wounded, (as the case may be,) and who he was, and into all the circumstances attending such death or wounding; and to make a true inquisition according to the evidence offered, or arising from the inspection of the body.

The coroner may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses; and is required to summon some surgeon or physician to attend the inquest.

The jury upon inspection of the body and after hearing the testimony, deliver to the coroner their inquest in writing, signed by them, certifying the matters above mentioned for their inquiry; and who were guilty thereof, either as principal or accessory; and in what manner.

If they find that murder, manslaughter or assault has been committed, the coroner binds over the witnesses to appear and testify at the next criminal court of the county, at which an indictment for such offence may be found. And if the party charged with the offence be not in custody, he may issue process for his appre-

hension in the same manner as justices of the peace, and has the power of a justice to examine the defendant. He reduces to writing the testimony of all witnesses, and returns it with the inquisition of the jury and all recognisances and examinations taken by him, to the next criminal court of record to be held in the county.

In the city of New York, in the absence of the coroner, an alderman or special justice supplies his place.



CHAPTER XVI.

OF JAILS, PENITENTIARIES, HOUSE OF REFUGE.

1. Of County Prisons, their Tenants and Police. 2. Of State Prisons—Inspectors, their Duties. 3. Officers of State Prisons—Duties—Compensation. 4. Treatment of the Prisoners. 5. State of the Prisons in 1835. 6. History of the Auburn System—Description of the Auburn Prison—Employment of the Prisoners—Description of Mount Pleasant Prison. 7. Results of the Auburn System. 8. Statistical Memoranda Relative to Crimes in New York—Health of State Prisons—Use of the Pardoning Power—Number of Annual Convictions—Character of Offences—Proportion of the Sexes in Crime—Native and Foreign Criminals—Proportion of Criminals to Ages. 9. House of Refuge—History of.

1. The county prisons commonly called jails, are appropriated for the detention of persons as witnesses in criminal cases; of persons charged with crime, and committed for trial; and for the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment, upon conviction for offences.

The penitentiary and the Bridewell or city prison, of the City of New York, are under charge of the corporation, which appoints the proper officers for their management.

Prisoners committed, on criminal process, for trial or contempt are kept separate and distinct from convicts under sentence. The sexes in all cases are separated, except in that of husband and wife, and so far as practicable, all prisoners are kept separate and distinct from each other. Prisoners detained for trial, are permitted to converse with counsel and with others at the discretion of the keeper; but those under sentence are not permitted to hold intercourse with any person except the keepers or inspectors, unless in their presence.

Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, are provided with inferior but wholesome food, at the county expense; but the former may also at their own charge, under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with other proper articles of food, and with cider or table beer. Convicts, when sentenced to hard labour, are kept constantly employed therein, except on Sunday; and the keeper, annually, accounts with the board of supervisors for the proceeds of their labour. The keepers may with consent of the supervisors cause the convicts to be employed upon any public works in the county, or adjoining counties, upon such terms as they can make; and when so employed, the convicts are chained and secured, and subject to the regulations prescribed by the keeper. Convicts becoming insane are transferred to the custody of the overseers of the poor.

In each county the first judge and the county superintendents of the poor, are inspectors of the prison, empowered, from time to time, to inspect their government, discipline and police; and required to visit them in January and July, yearly; and at the next court of oyer and terminer, thereafter, to present, on the first day of its session, a detailed report, stating the condition, the number of persons confined therein for the six months preceding the inspection, and for what causes, respectively; the manner of their employment; the number kept in one room; the distinction, if any, usually observed in their treatment; the evils existing; and particularly whether the laws relating to them are violated or neglected, with the causes thereof. To this end, the keepers are required to admit the inspectors to every part of the prison; to exhibit to them all books, documents and accounts, pertaining to the prison or detention of the prisoners, and to render every other facility in their power; and the inspectors may examine, on oath, the officers of

the prison, and converse with any of the prisoners without the presence of the keepers.

The keeper presents to every court of oyer and terminer and of general sessions, at the opening of the court, a calendar of the name of each prisoner, the time when and the process on which he was committed, and the cause of his detention. Such court, within 24 hours after the discharge of any grand jury, causes every person confined in the prison, upon a criminal charge, not indicted, to be discharged without bail, unless satisfactory cause be shown for his detention in custody or on bail, until the next meeting of the grand jury.

Any person confined in a county prison for a fine not exceeding \$250, imposed for a criminal offence and for no other cause, on satisfactory proof to the court of common pleas, that he is unable and has been ever since his conviction, unable to pay such fine, may in the discretion of the court be discharged.

OF STATE PRISONS.

2. The state prisons, at Auburn and Mount Pleasant, are each under the direction of five inspectors. Three of the inspectors of the Auburn prison are required to reside at the village of Auburn; and three of the Mount Pleasant prison, in the town of Mount Pleasant. The inspectors, non-resident, receive three dollars per day, not exceeding to each board \$500 per annum; and those resident, have for every day actually and necessarily employed in the business of the prisoners, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents.

The inspectors elect a president from among themselves, and hold stated meetings at least once a month; a majority constituting a quorum. They make rules for the government of all the officers of the prisons, which, with their proceedings, are recorded by their clerk. The agent of the prison makes general and special orders to be in force until the next meeting of the inspectors, but not longer.

The agent or deputy keeper, also keeps a journal of the proceedings of the prison, in which is noted every infraction of the rules by any officer, and a memorandum of every complaint made by a convict—of bad or insufficient food, want of clothing, or of cruel and unjust treatment from his keepers; to be laid before the inspectors at every stated meeting.

The inspectors have the general supervision of the prison and all its concerns; and in an inquiry into the conduct of the agent or other officers, a justice of the peace may issue subpoenas for witnesses and the production of papers before them; they may examine such witnesses, on oath, administered by the president; they report, annually, to the legislature, in January, the condition of the prison and its finances. No inspector may be an agent, or connected with the agency, or hold any appointment connected with the prison.

3. The officers of each prison are, an agent or principal keeper residing in the prison; a clerk, chaplain, physician and surgeon; a deputy keeper; and for Auburn not exceeding 20, and for Mount Pleasant not exceeding 23, assistant keepers.

The agents, chaplains, physicians and assistant keepers, are appointed by the inspectors, and hold office during their pleasure; the clerk is appointed by the governor and senate for four years; a vacancy in his office during the recess of the senate, is supplied by the inspectors. The agent appoints the deputy keeper.

A guard employed by the inspectors is maintained at each prison, consisting of one sergeant and so many privates, not exceeding 16, as the inspectors direct, receiving \$25 each per month, under command of the agent. A company of militia is also organised at Auburn and at Sing Sing, which, in case of alarm or danger instantly repairs to the defence of the prison.

Each agent gives bond to the state with sureties approved by the inspectors, in the sum of \$25,000, filed in the office of the comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He has the supervision and superintendence of all the concerns of the prison; all its transactions are conducted in his name, and he may sue or be sued by his name of office; under the direction of the inspectors, he contracts, from time to time, for the labour of the convicts, with such persons and on such terms as he deems most beneficial to the state, but not for a longer period than six months, without the consent and direction of the inspectors had at a regular or special meeting of the board, and giving two months' public notice of the time and place of letting every contract. No contract may extend beyond five years;

and for the supplies of provisions, for three years or a less term, as they think proper. But no inspector, agent or other person employed in the prison, may be interested in any contract in relation to it, under the penalty of \$250.

The agent returns, on oath, monthly, to the inspectors, an account of the moneys received and expended, in the form prescribed by law; he annually closes his accounts on the last day of October, and on or before the 1st of December thereafter, renders to the comptroller a full and true account, with vouchers and inventory of stock on hand, exhibiting a complete detail of the transactions of the prison for the year, to be audited by the comptroller and laid before the legislature; and to the inspectors, a report, exhibiting a comprehensive view, of such transactions; of the number of convicts confined; the various branches of business in which they are employed; the number employed in each; and the profits to the state. And he is required to use his best endeavours to defray all the expenses of the prisons by the labour of the prisoners. He annually, on or before the 1st Tuesday of February, makes a report to the secretary of state, of the names of convicts pardoned or discharged the preceding year; the counties in which they were tried; the crimes for which they were convicted; the terms for which they were severally committed; the ages and descriptions of their persons; and in cases of pardon, the term unexpired of the time for which they were respectively sentenced; when, and the conditions upon which, such pardons were granted.

The deputy keeper supplies the place of the agent in his absence, or when the office is vacant.

The physician keeps a register of the sick convicts, their diseases, &c.

The compensation per annum, to the agent of Mount Pleasant prison is \$1,750, and of the Auburn prison \$1,250; to the clerk of the former \$800, of the latter \$600; to the deputy keeper of the first not exceeding \$1000, and the assistant keepers upon an average not exceeding \$550; to the deputy keeper of the second \$650, and the assistant keepers \$450; to the chaplain of each prison \$500, and a room or office; and to the physician not exceeding \$500.

Treatment and Conduct of Prisoners.

4. All the convicts, not confined in solitude for misconduct in the prison, are kept constantly at hard labour during the day, when not incapacitated by sickness or infirmity; and during the night, and when unemployed, are confined in separate cells. Their clothing and bedding are of coarse materials, manufactured as far as practicable within the prison, and their food sufficient in quantity and wholesome, is inferior in quality.* Each convict who can read, is supplied at the expense of the state, with a bible. No letter may be taken to or from him, without consent of the agent, under penalty of misdemeanour.

The agents take charge of any property the convict may have on entering the prison, and if it be worth \$10, and not demanded by any trustee of his estate, place it at interest for his use; and when the convict is discharged, they furnish him with necessary clothing not exceeding ten dollars in value, and a sum of money not exceeding three dollars.

The governor, lt. governor, members of the legislature, chancellor, judges of the supreme court, attorney general, circuit judges, district attorneys, and ministers of the gospel, who have charge of a congregation in the town wherein is the prison, visit the prisons at pleasure; but none others are admitted within the walls where the convicts are confined, unless by special permission of the agent, or under regulations prescribed by the inspectors.†

* Ten oz. of pork or 16 oz. of beef; 16 ounces of wheat flour, the wheat ground fine and not bolted; 12 oz. sifted Indian corn meal; half gill molasses—a ration.

And 4 quarts of clean rye; 4 do. salt; 2 do. vinegar; two and a half oz. of pepper; two and a half bushels potatoes—for each 100 rations.

Salt pork and beef are furnished alternately, each three days, and fresh beef one day in each week, all the articles of good quality, and the pork and beef such as will pass inspection as prime.

† At Auburn admission has been readily granted to every visiter paying 25 cents. The aggregate fees amounted in 1834 to \$1,859 59; so that 7,440 persons must have visited that prison during the year. There is no item of this kind in the accounts of the Sing Sing prison, and admission has not heretofore been freely granted; but in future the doors will probably be more frequently patent, pursuant to the views expressed by a committee of the legislature in 1835.

The male convicts sentenced in the first, second and third senate districts to the state prison, are confined at Mount Pleasant; and in the other districts at Auburn; but this arrangement is subject to modification by the governor, when the state of either prison may render it convenient to transport convicts within its district to the other.

Females sentenced to a state prison in the first, second and third senate districts were confined in the prison at New York, under contract between the inspectors of Mount Pleasant prison and the corporation of the city. But in 1835, authority was given to the agents of the respective state prisons to erect buildings for female convicts, and to the inspectors to appoint matrons and assistants, for their management.

If a convict become insane in a state prison, he is placed in the lunatic asylum at New York. If he die under sentence, his body, unless demanded in 24 hours after death by his relatives, may be delivered to the agent of the designated medical college. Due provision is made for the removal and care of prisoners in case of pestilence or fire in the prison.

The assistant keepers preserve proper discipline among the convicts, and may punish them at discretion, in such manner, and subject to such regulation as may be directed by the board of inspectors; but no female convict may be punished by whipping; and each keeper, as soon as the next day after inflicting punishment, leaves with the agent or deputy keeper a written memorandum, stating the offence and the extent of the punishment.

No mechanical trade is hereafter to be *taught* in the prisons, except the making of those articles of which the chief supply for the consumption of the country is imported from foreign countries; and in all those branches of business of which the consumption of the country is chiefly supplied without foreign importation, the number of convicts to be employed or let, is limited to the number who had learned a trade before coming to prison. The inspectors and agents were required by the act of 1835, to avail themselves of every opportunity to conform the contracts to these principles.

These provisions have grown out of the clamour of mechanics against the introduction of convicts into their respective trades, and the interference with the market by the prison manufactures.

The inspectors are required to cause the manufacture of silk goods from cocoons, to be carried on in the prisons so soon as it can conveniently be done, and for that purpose to purchase the cocoons raised in the country, as well as the raw material imported; and to plant so much of the state farm at Sing Sing as they may think proper, with the white and other mulberry, to be gratuitously distributed, or sold at moderate prices, for the purpose of promoting the culture of silk.

The county and state prisons of the state are used as prisons by the United States; each for its appropriate purpose; the general government paying the expense of the prisoners.

5. Condition of the state prisons January 1835, showing the number and modes of employment of the prisoners.

TABLE showing the number employed by contract, the prices of each per day, and the prices per each piece.

AUBURN.			
<i>Price per day. No. Tot.</i>			
Cotton weave shop,	50 cts.	1	Tailors' shop, per piece, great coats \$2 25; box coats \$2; coats \$1 75; pantaloons 50 cts.; vests 50 cts. 41
	25	37	
	15	8—46	
Tool shop, - -	30	68	Shoe shop, per piece, fine boots \$2; fine shoes 62½ cents; coarse boots 75 cts.; stoga fine boots \$1; coarse shoes 37½ cts.; women's shoes 37¼ cents; lace boots 75 cts.; misses shoes 31¼ cts.; cacks 18¾ cts. 41
	25	1—39	
Machine shop, -	40	25	<i>To work for State.</i>
	30	21—46	
Comp. shop, - -	32	43	Cotton weavers, - - - - 8
	25	1—44	
Coverlet weave shop,	30	23	Tailors, - - - - 6
	25	3	
	15	10—36	

	<i>Price per day. No. Tot.</i>		<i>To work for State.</i>	
Cabinet shop, -	50	1	Machinists, - - -	7
	35	47	Comb makers, - - -	1
	25	9	Shoemakers, - - -	10
	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1—53	Coopers, - - -	2
Hame shop, -	50	5	Cooks, washers, and waiters, -	30
	30	39	Hospital, - - -	6
	25	2—46	Attendants in the wings, -	12
Coopers' shop, -	50	1	Do. north yard, -	51
	30	6	Females, - - -	27
	28	50		
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4—61		649
Clock shop, -	32	24		
	25	1—25		
Burr mill stones, -	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4—4		
Hair pickers, -	2 cts	pr. lb. 2		

MOUNT PLEASANT.

<i>On Contract, and at work for Sale.</i>		<i>Unemployed, or at work for State.</i>	
In Coopers' shop, -	151	Labourers in front yard, -	20
Stone shops, -	122	Tailors and shoemakers, (at work	
Marble finishing shop, -	23	for state,) - - -	
Cane seating shop, -	24	Masons, barrow-men, stone cutters,	
Boot and shoe shop -	64	and labourers, at prison buildings,	25
Copper nailed boot shop, -	87	Carpenters at do. - - -	4
Blacksmith and lock shop, -	37	Sick in hospital, - - -	17
Lock shop, making locks, 26		Waiters and invalids in prison halls,	16
Forgers, drillers and moulders, 7		Cooks, bakers, and washers in kit-	
	33	chen, - - -	17
Hatters' shop, -	19	In blacksmith's shop, repairing tools,	
Brass saddlery shop, -	44	&c. - - -	16
Quarries, -	56	Weavers and spoolers, &c., in hat	
Repairing trucks, &c. -	8	shop, - - -	5
		Invalids in same shop, - - -	9
		Labourers in coopers' yard, -	17
		Ox drivers, - - -	3
Total, - - -	668		
			175
			668
		Total, - - -	843

We have given above a full outline of the legal provisions for the establishment of the vindictory and penitentiary system of the state; but this subject, in every regard, merits a full exposition; alike interesting to the citizen of the state, whose rights of person and property are affected by the system, and to the inhabitants of other states and countries, who have viewed, and in many instances adopted it, as the best remedy which philosophical legislation has yet applied to remedy the greatest disorders of society.

We shall treat the subject under the following divisions: 1. Its origin and progress. 2. Description of the prisons. 3. Internal police. 4. Results.

1. The philanthropical labours of Howard, about the year 1776, turned the attention of many considerate and humane persons in Europe and America, to the condition of the public prisons; induced earnest inquiries into the abuses attendant upon them, and to the vast injury which the mode of their administration inflicted upon society. It was every where seen, that prisons, instead of being a remedy for moral evil, were in truth sources of moral pollution, spreading a corrupting influence over every country. The great vice of the system of prison discipline, if system there were, was the indiscriminate congregation of the prisoners for whatever cause committed, and the idleness which attended their confinement.

The first efforts for reform in the American prisons, are justly ascribed to the

"*Friends*" of Pennsylvania. The founder of the state seems to have had a clear view of the benefits of a mild criminal code, and of the punishment by hard labour. In 1786, the "*Friends*" procured, in that state, the abolition of the punishment of death for all offences save premeditated murder; and, by continued efforts, in 1794, established a system of imprisonment with labour, for the punishment of all inferior offences, combining, to a certain extent, severity and certainty with humanity; and a classification of the prisoners in such a manner, as to stay somewhat the progress of the corruption of the convict, and afford him an opportunity for reformation. For some years their labours were crowned with beneficial results. The monstrous immoralities of the prison were removed, giving place to comparative order and decorum; the average quantity of crime seemed to decrease; and the system, much lauded, was copied by other communities, among which New York was enrolled in 1797.

But there lay in the system a radical defect. The means for classification were inadequate, and the idea of improvement from classification was unsound. Criminals, no matter what their grade in crime, by association always corrupt each other. The prison, instead of a penitentiary or house of reform, was an efficient school of vice; and the number of convicts became much greater than before, in proportion to the population. This was properly ascribed to the communication between the convicts, during their work; at their meals; and in the perilous interval, between the conclusion of their labour in the evening, and the resumption of it in the morning. Solitary confinement was a part of the system; but used more as a mean of severe punishment than as an appliance for the regulation of discipline, and the production of reform. It was not connected with labour, and was generally inflicted by the sentence of the court on the more heinous criminals, or for the purpose of compelling obedience to the rules of the prison.

The defect was supposed to exist in the administration, and not in the theory of the system. Modifications of the former, particularly with the view to improve classification, were continually attempted. In this view, the prison of Auburn was founded in 1816; but the original plan still comprehended the congregation of many prisoners in one room, and part of the prison was constructed to that end. In 1819, however, clearer and more correct, but still imperfect views, were entertained, and cells were erected, each admitting one prisoner only. In 1821, the northern wing having been nearly completed, 80 prisoners were placed therein; but as the confinement was without labour, it proved destructive to the prisoner, physically and morally; his health was undermined, and his reason unsettled. The system was abandoned, whilst the pardoning power was freely employed to empty the cells. The friends of prison reform were afflicted, and apprehended failure in their designs; which in Pennsylvania had already induced the commencement of the Pittsburg and Cherry-Hill penitentiaries upon the plan of solitary confinement.

But, happily, at this period, (1823,) a modification in the discipline of Auburn prison was adopted—by whom introduced is disputed, but generally ascribed to Mr. Elam Lynds. The prisoners were confined in solitary cells during the night, but employed in the common workshops during the day, and compelled to absolute silence. This has received the name of the "Auburn system." It is analogous to that which had long prevailed in the penitentiary at Ghent, called the *Maison de Force*, and which probably was the model for Auburn. This system was found in action in 1824, when Messrs. Allen, Hopkins, and Tibbetts, a committee from the legislature, visited the prison. Their report induced the legislature to adopt and extend it.

As the prison at Auburn was insufficient for all the prisoners under the criminal laws, the legislature, in 1825, provided for the erection of another at Sing Sing. The execution of this work was intrusted to Mr. Lynds, the superintendent of Auburn, who taking with him one hundred convicts accustomed to obey him, led them to the spot, encamped on the bank of the Hudson, without a place to receive, or walls to secure, his dangerous companions. He made of every one a mason, carpenter, or other useful labourer—with no other power than the firmness of his character and the energy of his will—and thus for several years, the convicts, whose number was gradually increasing, were engaged in building their own prison.

The Auburn prison, with its wings and workshops, is inclosed by a wall 500

feet on each side. The front of the prison, including the keeper's dwelling, is about 300 feet, and the two wings, extending west, are about 240 feet, each. The north wing contains solitary cells, and a hospital; and the south wing is divided principally into cells. Between the wings is an area, with grass and gravelled walks, to the west of which is the interior yard, with reservoirs of water, and surrounded with workshops. These shops form a range of near 1000 feet, well lighted from the sides and roof. The outer walls, against which they are built, are 35 feet high, 4 feet thick, and the walls of the prison are 3 feet thick. The cost of erection, exclusive of the labour of the convicts, was about \$300,000. The prison being on the bank of the Owasco creek, water power is advantageously applied to machinery within the walls.

The building contained originally 550 cells. More, we believe, have lately been added. They are principally distributed into four tiers or stories, and constructed on each side of the block or wing. The cells are each 7 feet long, 7 feet high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide. They are sufficiently lighted, well warmed, and ventilated. The area between the cells and the parallel walls, 10 feet wide, is open from the ground to the roof; and of this interval, three feet adjoining the cells are occupied by the galleries. This space in front of the cells forms a complete sounding gallery, so that the watchman in the open area on the ground can hear even a whisper, from a distant cell in the upper story.

Such are the provisions and precautions for the separate confinement of the prisoners *at night*. In the day time, they are compelled to labour together, in an orderly and penitential manner. Soon after daylight, on a signal given by the prison bell, the turnkey unlocks the doors of the cells, when the convicts, each with his night tub, water can, and mush kid, march out; and having disposed of these articles, according to the order of the prison, proceed to the workshops, where they commence the labour of the day. At a fixed hour another bell is rung, when they form again in line, and march in silence, with closed files, to the mess room, where they breakfast at narrow tables, so arranged that they are unable to exchange even looks or signs. After an interval of 20 to 30 minutes, they return in the same manner to the workshops. At 12 o'clock, they dine under the same care to prevent intercourse. On the approach of night, they wash their faces and hands, and at the ringing of the bell form a line, according to the number of their cells, march out of the shops to their tubs, and at the word of command take them up, step forward and empty into the drain the water which had been placed in them in the morning to purify them. They then proceed, with closed files, the tubs hanging on their arms, to the wash room, adjoining the kitchen, where their mush and molasses in a kid, and water in a can for drinking, have been placed together, in rows, by the cooks; and, without breaking their step, they stoop and take up the can and kid, march to their respective galleries, enter their cells as they arrive at them, and pull the doors partly shut. Each gallery is occupied by one company, which is marched and locked up by one turnkey, with two keys, differing from each other, and from all the rest. The convicts then eat supper in their respective cells. At an early hour they are required, by the ringing of a bell, to take off their clothes and go to bed, upon their canvass hammocks; when well they are not permitted to lie down before the bell rings, nor to get up again, but from necessity, until the ringing of the morning bell. During the night, turnkeys are constantly moving round the galleries, wearing woollen socks on their feet, and walking so noiselessly that the convicts are not able to discover their presence or absence; and thus the whole wing, containing several hundred convicts, is preserved in perfect stillness and order. It is obvious, that no communication can take place between the convicts at night, without the connivance or negligence of the turnkeys, which is guarded against by the visits of the keeper and his deputies, at different hours.

For several years after the erection of this prison, the agent purchased the raw materials, caused them to be manufactured in the prison, and sold from the prison stores, on account of the state. Very serious losses resulted from this system, and it was changed for the plan of hiring by contract now pursued. The contractors furnish the materials, pay a fixed sum per diem for the labour of the convicts, and dispose of the articles manufactured on their own account. They are allowed at all times to visit the shops, but never to speak to the convicts. Each shop is superintended by at least one turnkey, who, master of the business pursued in it,

instructs new convicts, and compels the old to do their best work. The contractors give their instruction through the turnkeys, with some exceptions. The convicts are forbidden to speak to each other under severe penalties, and they pursue their labour with downcast eyes, in a humble and penitential manner. In all the shops they are so managed, as far as possible, as not to face each other; and all necessary communication on the subject of their work is performed through the medium of the superintendents.

The discipline of the prison is enforced by stripes, inflicted by the assistant keepers upon the back of the prisoners, in such manner as to produce personal suffering in the delinquent, without danger to the health or any vital part.

The prisoner is not only subject to the open supervision of the keepers, but to a secret one; whether incessant or intermittent he knows not. A private gallery runs round each workshop, with small apertures, through which the inspector can observe the interior, himself unseen. Thus the assistant keeper and the convicts are under perpetual surveillance; and the knowledge that an observant eye *may* be ever resting upon them, has the like effect as if in truth it were never removed.

The Mount Pleasant prison is on the east side, and near the north extremity, of Tappan sea, on the Hudson river. It consists of a main building of 50 feet by 500; with wings running westerly about 300 feet, forming a spacious inner yard, open only to the river, and other structures for workshops. These buildings are chiefly of marble, quarried from the farm belonging to the state, and contain 1000 cells, a chapel, keeper's dwelling, &c. The cost was about \$200,000, exclusive of the labour of the prisoners.

In describing the day of the Auburn prison, we have told that of Sing Sing, so far as a change does not arise from a difference in the nature of the labour of the convicts, many of whom are employed in the marble quarries at the latter. At Mount Pleasant, however, no meal is social; the prisoners are all marched to their cells to eat their food.

Religious instruction is constantly and regularly given by the chaplain, whose confidential communion with the prisoners makes him their friend and their solace—his influence procures for them such favours as are admissible, and always redress, if they be abused by the keepers. His residence in the prison gives him every opportunity of exercising his functions with effect. Sunday schools are instituted in the prisons, in which the students in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, and other pious citizens, assist; and which at Sing Sing are superintended by charitable inhabitants of the vicinage. The younger portion of the convicts almost always illiterate, are thus taught to read, to write, and to cast accounts—and, when returned to society, are better qualified to maintain and enjoy themselves, than when imprisoned.

7. We have now before us the Auburn system of prison discipline. To judge of its efficacy we must ask ourselves—what in any such system is to be desired—and then seek how far the results of this conform to our views. The first and great object of all punishment is to deter from guilt—not only the convict, but all others. Absolutely to effect this, is hopeless; but in our efforts we would administer such severity as should be dreaded by the tempted—in such way as does not shock the public sense—and in such manner as not to add, in the expense of maintaining the convict, a new infliction upon society.

There are two modes to deter from crime. First, education, including moral habitude. This is above, and extraneous from, the criminal law, but is most obligatory upon every government to provide. The second is, by so punishing offenders, that those disposed, may fear, to offend; and those who have once offended, may dread a repetition of their offence. This is the proper object of all rational legal provision; to which, a third mode, the reformation or regeneration of the offender, may be incident.

Instructed by experience, society revolts from cruel corporal punishments, such as the taking away life, mutilation, stripes, infamous exposure, &c., and has restricted itself in the greater number of crimes, to the application of imprisonment, at hard labour, for terms of time proportionate to the enormity of the offence. In the application of this mode of punishment, it is avowed that the Auburn system has been eminently successful.

The convict is separated from all association which can increase his corruption. One half of his time is spent in total isolation; and during the remainder, he min-

gles with his fellows, only as an animated statue, having physical powers directed by others to given ends, but altogether without moral association. This total absence of moral intercourse is, by the advocates for solitary confinement with solitary labour, denied to exist, and to be impossible; whilst it is asserted, by those familiar with the Auburn system, not only to be practicable, but to have been fully attained. That it has been attained for the purpose of prison discipline, and of rendering the imprisonment more dreadful to the convict and to all disposed to offend, is not to be doubted. The great object, therefore, of making punishment an obstacle to crime, has been accomplished by the Auburn system. But it is again alleged by the opponents of the system, that if this end have been attained, the means, consisting of the unrestricted and irresponsible use of the whip, and exposure to his fellow convicts, are unwarrantable, and so degrade the convict, that, his absolute reformation is rendered impossible, and he is not deterred from re-offending, when free, upon a course of crime.

These are objections which may not be easily wholly removed. But they have been so much lessened, that it may well be doubted, until *absolute reformation* be established as more than *possible*, as a highly probable result of any prison discipline, whether the benefits admitted to flow from the system do not greatly preponderate over these evils. We correct with the scourge the breach of discipline in our families, in our schools, in the navy, and it therefore seems fastidious to object to its use in our prisons for a like cause. And we are oblivious of the moral state of the ordinary criminal, when we suppose him degraded, in his own estimation, by the lash. In the commission of crime he has sunk below the state where such a feeling exists, and has willingly and voluntarily subjected himself to its infliction.

The objection to the use of the whip applied more forcibly, when the assistant keeper had no responsibility for its abuse. He might employ it cruelly and without detection. But the act of 1835 has corrected this fault in the system, and the report required of every flagellation, subjects his conduct to constant inquiry. It is to be remarked, however, that, in truth, there is not much occasion to resort to the lash. The dread of its infliction renders its frequent use unnecessary, by producing, absolutely, the object for which it is designed.

The convict, however, is known to his associates. When he and they have been returned to society, the acquaintance may be challenged, and the opportunity for evil communication afforded. This is unquestionably an evil of much magnitude, and if it be not compensated by the system must weigh heavily against it. This compensation is said to be found in the formation of habits in the convict, which influence his moral conduct after his return to society.

"The necessity of labour, which overcomes his disposition to idleness; the obligation of silence, which makes him reflect; the isolation, which places him alone in the presence of his crime and his suffering; the religious instruction, which enlightens and comforts him; the obedience of every moment to inflexible rules; the regularity of a uniform life; in a word, all the circumstances belonging to this severe system are calculated to produce a deep impression on his mind."

"Perhaps, leaving the prison, he is not an honest man; but he has contracted honest habits. He was an idler; now he knows how to work. His ignorance prevented his pursuing a useful occupation; now he knows how to read and to write; and the trade he has learned in prison, furnishes him with means of existence which he formerly had not; without loving virtue, he may detest the crime of which he has suffered the cruel consequences; and if he is not more virtuous, he has become at least more judicious; his morality is not honour, but interest; his religious faith is perhaps neither lively nor deep, but even supposing religion has not touched his heart, his mind has contracted habits of order, and he possesses rules for his conduct in life; without having a powerful religious conviction, he has acquired a taste for moral principles which religion affords; finally, if he has not become in truth better, he is at least more obedient to the laws, and that is all which society has a right to demand;" and, we may add, is all, society can reasonably hope from any vindication of the laws.

All this, and much more, is claimed as the effect of the system, by the highly respectable and zealous resident chaplain of the Auburn prison, sustained by proofs which merit the highest consideration. The result of much labour to ascertain the condition of discharged convicts, is, that of 288 individuals discharged, 154 were decidedly reformed; 45 very much improved; 39 somewhat improved, and

50 unreformed. Of 449 individuals discharged, there were unreformed, 78; deranged, 3; somewhat improved, 63; much improved, 76; decidedly reformed, 229.

Still, among many intelligent men, there is much skepticism as to the extent and permanence of reformation; yet all concede, that more, much more, has been done in the prevention of crime, by this system, than by any which has preceded it. Whether it may not be excelled by that adopted by Pennsylvania, where the imprisonment is wholly solitary, and labour and instruction are given and gratefully received as favours, is yet to be demonstrated. There, the principle of solitary confinement, with labour and instruction, is fully developed; punishment by stripes is not used; and the friends of that system are entirely convinced of its practicability, and of its superiority over every other.

From the vagrant nature of the criminals, and the ease with which they conceal their former condition, it is utterly impracticable to determine upon the proportion of reconvictions. All that can be known, with any thing like certainty, is, how often the same individual has been sentenced to the same prison. Taking this very unsatisfactory view of the subject, it appears, that, from 1803 to 1820, the proportion of recommitments in the state, was 1 of 9; and from 1824 to 1831, one only of 19, at Auburn; but the subsequent years show a proportion less favourable to improvement.

Thus, in 1834, out of 778 convicts, in Sing Sing prison, 55, or nearly one for every fifteen, had before been in the prison; and at Auburn, in the same year, out of 747 convicts, 73 had been reconvicted, nearly 1 in 10.

The following table, showing the effect of education and habits upon crime, is an interesting document. It relates to the convicts in the Auburn prison in 1835.

EDUCATION.	CRIMES.																		
	<i>Murder.</i>	<i>Manslaughter.</i>	<i>Assault and battery to kill.</i>	<i>Rape.</i>	<i>A. and B. to rape.</i>	<i>A. and B. to maim.</i>	<i>Perjury.</i>	<i>Robbery.</i>	<i>Arson.</i>	<i>Forgery.</i>	<i>Passing Counterfeit money.</i>	<i>Burglary.</i>	<i>Incest.</i>	<i>Sodomy.</i>	<i>Bigamy.</i>	<i>Grand larceny.</i>	<i>Petit larceny.</i>	<i>Breaking jail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Of collegiate education,										3	3					1	5		4
Of academical do.	1	6	8	1	4											77	14		28
Of common do.	3	5	12	3	4		5	5	2	4	22	26	3	1	2	119	43	1	321
Of very poor do.		4	12	9	4		4	6	6	3	10	23	1			71	40	5	311
Without any, [could not read the bible,]																			203
TOTAL,	4	15	32	13	12	1	15	14	14	84	56	96	5	3	3	273	97	10	747
HABITS.																			
Excessively intemperate,	3	10	17	6	8	1	6	7	4	23	9	40	3	2		96	45	7	287
Moderately intemperate,	1	5	11	6	4		6	4	7	25	27	31	2	1	2	108	31	3	274
Intemperate,	4	15	28	12	12	1	12	11	11	48	36	71	5	3	2	204	76	10	561
Temperate drinkers			4	1			3	3	3	35	20	21			1	65	21		177
Total abstinent,										1	4								9
TOTAL,	4	15	32	13	12	1	15	14	14	84	56	96	5	3	3	273	97	10	747

Under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of committing their crimes, -	448	Married, - - - - -	192
Had intemperate parents or guardians, -	283	Lost wives by death previous to conviction, -	31
Left their parents or were left orphans, under the age of sixteen, -	248	Left wives previous to conviction, -	90
Had attended Sunday school previous to conviction, - - - - -	26	- - - - -	123
Had been habitual daily readers of the Bible, 27		Living with wives when convicted, -	269
Had committed the Decalogue to memory, 88		Unmarried, - - - - -	155
Had been strict observers of the Sabbath, 12		Lost or left wives, - - - - -	123
		Living without wives when convicted, -	478

	Number of children of the married,	1046
The number in prison on second conviction, 68.		
“ “ “ third “ 5.		

As a desirable concomitant of criminal punishment, we have stated, that it should be administered in such a manner as not to increase the burden which the

criminal imposes on society. In other words, it should be a prominent feature of the system, that the prisoner maintain himself. This has been fully accomplished by the Auburn system. The returns from the prisons for two years present the following results.

<i>Auburn.</i>					
				1833.	1834.
Receipts,	-	-	-	\$49,665 50	\$47,723 47
Expenditures,	-	-	-	41,040 45	42,228 94
Gain	-	-	-	8,625 25	5,494 53
<i>Mount Pleasant.</i>					
Receipts,	-	-	-	\$67,548 65	\$76,990 84
Expenditures,	-	-	-	67,262 74	55,593 85
Gain	-	-	-	285 91	21,396 99
Add for buildings,	-	-	-	2,969 35	
Total gain,	-	-	-	3,255 26	

Previous to the year 1830, the balance was annually against the Auburn prison. In 1830, it was in its favour, \$25 37. In 1831, \$1,803 84. In 1832, \$3,528 16. Prior to the year 1833, the balance was annually, from 1828, against Mount Pleasant prison; but it must be observed, that in all these accounts, no allowance is made for the labour of the prisoners in the construction of the prisons.

The reports for 1835 were not received when this work went to press; but we understand they show results not less favourable; so that it may now be considered, that the state prisons are no longer a burden on the public treasury; and that, in regard to cost, the Auburn system is decidedly more advantageous than any other. A like result has been produced, or is approximated, wherever this system has been established; and it has been adopted in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio, in Upper and Lower Canada—in the state prisons, and also in many city and county jails.

The cost of maintaining prisoners may be stated as follows:—

	<i>Auburn.</i>		<i>Sing Sing.</i>	
	Average of 7 years.			
Total expense of each prisoner, per day,	17 cts.	1.6 mills	16 cts.	3.3 mills
Food alone of each prisoner, do.	3 "	3.6 "	6 "	
Expense of guarding, do.	6 "	1.7 "	6 "	8.3 "
Expense of food, clothing, and bedding,	5 "	7.6 "	8 "	0.7 "

During the seven years which elapsed, from 1825 to 1831, each prisoner cost, on an average, per year, \$63 76.6 The most a prisoner has cost, per year, is \$76 77. The least, \$53 50 cents, 8 mills. These statements are taken from Messrs. Beaumont and De Toqueville's Report.

The annual expense of maintaining prisoners in New York, is greater than at Wethersfield or Baltimore.

We are called upon to observe, that, even in New York, the benefits flowing from the Auburn system, from solitary confinement, labour and instruction, have not yet been introduced into the county prisons generally. It prevails, however, in the city prison at Blackwell's Island. The cost of buildings for the purpose has been, probably, one cause of delay; but if it effect reform, as it is said, it would be economical to reconstruct every county prison, and adapt it to the system; and certainly this object should invariably be kept in view in all new erections. The state prisons do not contain more than one-half of the persons yearly convicted; and in the present condition of the county prisons, half the annual accumulation of moral corruption is suffered to remain without attempt at purification. The county prisons still possess the evils which pertain to the old system of indiscriminate association.

In the city and county of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania system is adopted in the county prison, and in the house of detention. Persons committed for trial there, no longer associate; each has his separate apartment; and he who tempted by passion to a single breach of the peace, is no longer compelled to associate with felons. Nor do felons mingle with, and corrupt each other. In the city of New York, the plan of isolation for all persons committed for detention only, is also about to be adopted in the hall of justice, and house of detention, now being erected.

It would be a great advantage to statistical science, if the legislature would require a return from every county prison, annually, of the committal for every cause—with the causes, the convictions, pardons, deaths, &c.—to be made to the secretary of state; and direct a digested abstract to be presented to the assembly. Such an abstract would furnish valuable materials for legislation.

8. The following memoranda, relative to the crimes and the penitentiary system, in this state, have deep interest for all.

The health of the state prisoners is full equal to that of general society. The steady labour and temperate diet of the convicts, are most salutary; and, among the same number of persons, there will be nowhere seen more healthy ones. The female convicts, however, do not come within this remark; their confinement, for want of proper buildings, is more strict, and their employments more sedentary, than of the men.

The power of pardoning is exercised with great freedom, and mostly in favour of those convicts who have been sentenced to the severest punishments, and are therefore to be deemed the most hardened offenders.

From 1822 to 1831, nine years, 477 convicts were pardoned, averaging 53 per annum. In 1833, the number was 107. In 1834, 102, of which the proportion was but little different in either prison. It would seem, therefore, that the number of pardons does not diminish; and that one of the great remedial qualities of punishment, *certainty*, is not attained.

We have no means of ascertaining, at present, the number of convictions in the state, including those persons sentenced to county prisons. The return for 1830 has been given at 982. The number from that period, it is presumed, has not increased, since the number in the state prisons has diminished. In 1830, the number sentenced to the state prisons was 461, and in 1834 but 407; and it might be inferred that crime was really diminished. On the 1st of January, 1835, there were in the state prisons, 1492 convicts—843 at Sing Sing, and 640 at Auburn—and the proportion and aggregate were much the same in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the character of the offences in the state.

From 1800 to 1830, there were,

Convicted for crimes against property,	-	-	-	93.56	out of 100.
do. do. persons,	-	-	-	6.26	do.
do. do. morals,	-	-	-	2.78	do.
do. do. forgery,	-	-	-	13.28	do.

From 1830 to the present period, the variation in the proportion has been inconsiderable; but, contrary to the usual effect of progressive civilisation, it would seem that crimes against the person increase. Thus,

From 1800 to 1810,

From 1820 to 1830,

There were convicted for crimes—

Against property,	-	-	96.45	90.12	in 100.
do. persons,	-	-	3.54	9.37	do.
do. morals,	-	-	.87	5.06	do.
do. forgery,	-	-	8.88	16.76	do.

The inference would seem to be, that the temptation to crime from want, or the desire of gain, diminishes; whilst those caused by the other passions increase.

The proportion of women in our prisons, to that of the men, is about 3 to the 100, and this proportion has been long maintained.

From 1827 to 1832, there have been 1 native, for every 8,600 inhabitants, annually sentenced—1 foreigner, from 1800 to 1805, to 2.43 prisoners; and from

1825 to 1830, 1 to 4.77 prisoners. The proportion of native convicts must continue, necessarily, to increase with the increase of population—since the proportion of foreigners must continue to decrease. For every 100 convicts, it is estimated that there are 14 foreigners—51 natives of the state—and 35 native Americans, not born in the state. In the large cities, the proportion of strangers convicted is always much greater than in the country.

The convicts under 20 years of age, are as 1 to 10—between the ages of 20 and 30, as 1 to 2—between 30 and 40, as 1 to 5—between 40 and 50, as 1 to 9—and between 50 and 60, as 1 to 25.

We give the number of convictions, in proportion to population, in several European countries, to enable the reader the better to form an idea of the extent of crimes in this. In Scotland, the proportion is as 1 to 9,649—in England, as 1 to 1000—in France, of the greater crimes noticed at the assizes, 1 to 6,500; of the smaller offences, cognisable by the correctional and local police, as 1 to 1000—in Prussia, about 1 to 750—In Spain, 1 to 900. Taking the number of convictions, by all the criminal courts in New York, at 1000 per annum, and the population at 2,000,000, we have the proportion of 1 to 2,000. The proportion of convicts, however, would be much increased, if we include those sentenced by the police magistrates for vagrancy, &c.

The comparison of the number of convicts sentenced to the state prison, between equal periods, shows that crime, generally, is on the decrease. Thus, from 1800 to 1810, the convictions in the state, was 1 to every 4,465 inhabitants—from 1810 to 1820, 1 to every 4,858—and from 1820 to 1830, 1 for every 5,532 inhabitants.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

9. Whatever difference of opinion may prevail, in relation to the reform of adult criminals, hardened by long practice in guilt, there will be none in regard to the practicability of averting juvenile offenders from a course of depravity into which they are commonly led by ignorance and the arts of the aged; or tempted by false allurements or driven by want. The possibility of training up the child in the way he should go, seemed so obvious, that it must ever be a matter of surprise, that the idea of attempting it by some efficient mean with destitute children, had not long since been promulged and acted upon, with the view of rescuing them from the prisons, which had become, and were universally acknowledged to be, the schools of crime.

Although some attention was given to this subject by benevolent individuals in Germany and England, so early as 1813, no plan similar to that which has been adopted in this state was matured; and New York has the additional merit of founding the first house of refuge for juvenile delinquents; blending the action of private beneficence with the administration of the penal law. This institution originated in the year 1823, with the "Society for the prevention of pauperism in the city of New York." An able report of that society, upon the penitentiary system of the United States, contained the plan little different from that which was subsequently matured.

The "Society for the reformation of Juvenile delinquents," soon afterwards formed, was incorporated 29th March, 1824. An appeal was made by the managers to the justice and charity of their fellow citizens, and the sum of \$15,000 was promptly raised by private contribution, and was increased, from time to time, to nearly double that amount. The corporation of the city granted to them the lot on which the asylum has been erected, and the government of the United States, which occupied it for an arsenal, relinquished it for a moderate compensation.

The act of 1824 incorporated the subscribers to the association and directed that it should be conducted by 30 managers, to be elected by a plurality of the subscribers, yearly, and that vacations in the management should be filled by the board; and empowered the managers to receive into their house all such children taken up or committed as vagrants, or convicted of criminal offences in the city, as may, in the judgment of the courts, or of the jury before whom tried, or the police magistrates, or the commissioners of the alms house or Bridewell, be proper objects; and to place such children, during *their minority*, at such employments, and to cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as should be

suitable to their years and capacity: To bind them out, with their consent, as apprentices or servants during such minority, to such persons, and at such places to learn such proper trades and employments, as in their judgment would be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; restricting such power, however, in the case of females, to those within the age of eighteen years. This power supersedes that of the parent or guardian, who had proved himself inapt or unable to regulate the conduct of the child. No term of confinement is prescribed. It continues during the minority of the child, because it is designed, not as the mean of punishment, but of reformation and instruction; and thus, in the language of De Witt Clinton, "Houses of refuge are the best penitentiary establishments which have been conceived by the genius of man, and instituted by his benevolence."

The act of 9th April, 1825, appropriated from the public treasury to the society, the sum of \$2000 annually for five years. The act of 28th January, 1826, required the managers to receive all children convicted of criminal offences in any city or county of the state, who should be deemed by the courts before which they were tried, to be proper objects, and appropriated certain surplus funds of the Marine Hospital to their use. By the revised statutes it was provided, that when any person under the age of 16 years should be convicted of felony, the court, instead of sentencing him to the state prison, should order that he be confined in the house of refuge, unless there should not be room for his reception. The act of 29th May, 1829, fixed the revenue from the funds of the Marine Hospital, at \$8000 per annum, and granted to the institution the sum of \$1 50 additional excise upon every license to taverns, grocers, &c., in the city of New York, with the sum of \$500 for every license to a theatre, and \$250 for each license to a circus, per annum, imposed by the act. The act of 16th April, 1830, empowered the governor to direct the agent of either of the state prisons, when the inspectors should recommend it, to convey to the house of refuge any convict under the age of 17 years. By an act of 21st April, 1831, the treasurer of the city of New York was required to pay to the society, annually, from the moneys appropriated for the support of the poor, by the act of 1824, the sum of \$4000, in lieu of the excise imposed by the act of 1829; and finally, the grant of \$8000, payable from the marine fund, was confirmed; but if the amount collected from passengers should be insufficient therefor, (after paying the expense of the quarantine establishment,) then the balance to be paid annually from the state treasury.

Under these provisions the society has continued its very useful labours. Its income now consists of the produce of the labour of the children \$4000, the amount from the marine fund \$8000, license of four theatres \$2000, amount from the excise fund \$4000, contributions about \$3000=21,000. Besides the annual contribution from the marine fund, the institution has received from that source \$26,000, which have been expended on the buildings.

The female department is under the charge of an experienced and judicious matron, who is encouraged and supported by a committee of ladies belonging to the society, whose endeavours to reclaim the erring and uninstructed beings confided to their care, are rewarded with distinguished success. The females are employed in the economical labours of the house, as cooking, washing, &c., and in making their own garments and those of the boys.

The society have lately erected a house of refuge for coloured children, on a lot adjacent to their other buildings, granted by the city, which has also given to it \$5000 in aid of this purpose. A donation of a like sum was made by the Manu-mission Society.

The number of children received from the opening of the house to the 1st of January, 1835, was 1480; 1120 boys and 360 girls; and the number apprenticed 1140! The number in the house on the 1st of January, 1835, was 190 boys and 67 girls=257.

The funds and buildings of the institution are adequate to all calls upon them; and the sphere of the society's ability is limited only by the disposition of the unfortunates for whom they have been raised, to employ it.

The government of the Refuge, as far as is deemed compatible with the penitentiary objects of the institution, is strictly paternal. On their first admission, the subjects are made acquainted with the rules of the house and the duties that will be required of them. These are so clearly explained that none can plead ignorance

as an excuse for violation. They are informed that cheerful and punctual obedience to these duties will insure them kind treatment and all the benefits which the institution and the interests of the managers can procure for them. But that punishment, prompt and severe if necessary, will inevitably be the consequence of disobedience. These engagements are strictly observed on the part of the superintendent. Those who distinguish themselves by undeviating good conduct for a certain length of time, are enrolled in the class of honour, and wear the badge of this class on the left arm. Certain privileges are granted to this class. From them the night guards are chosen, who are officers of considerable trust. The superintendent finds no difficulty in procuring boys of fourteen or fifteen years of age who are worthy of this confidence. If they betray it, (which has seldom been done except for the purpose of escaping from the premises,) they know that the punishment will be proportionably heavy. This punishment consists in flagellation with a whip of strings, in solitary confinement to their cells, either with or without the accompaniment of a low diet, in forbidding any one to hold communication with the offender without permission, and in extraordinary cases of flagitious conduct, in wearing an iron on one side,* fastened to the waist at one end and to the ankle at the other. By a judicious alternation or use of these punitive measures, no difficulty of a formidable character has occurred, in supporting a system of perfect order, among boys who, from their age and crime are well entitled to the appellation of ruffians, without the use or display of dangerous or destructive weapons of any kind.

In almost every case the discipline of the institution works a reformation. The moral faculties are awakened, the thoughts of the young offender are turned, often with regret, upon his past life, and he is led to resolve on a better course. In many instances, the child not only thinks of his future condition in this world, but his mind is filled with a concern for his eternal, as well as his temporal welfare; a conviction is produced that our happiness in this life, as well as in that which is to come, depends on a due application of our moral and physical faculties. The transition of a being from a life of want, ignorance, idleness, corruption and hopelessness to the enjoyments in the refuge, of comfort, to the relief which is afforded to the mind, by constant and useful employment, to the knowledge of good and evil, to the hope of obtaining an honest living, and to the consolations of religion, must be to him as a new birth.

The nature of the *government* and *discipline* exercised over the children, is best illustrated by a summary account of the routine of a single day.

At sunrise a bell rings to rouse the children. In fifteen minutes the cells are opened, and each of the children, having made up his own bed, and arranged his little apartment, steps forth at a signal into the hall. They are then marched in order to the wash-room, where the utmost attention to personal cleanliness is required and enforced. From the wash-room they are called to parade in the open air (the weather permitting,) when they are ranged in ranks, and undergo a close and critical inspection as to cleanliness and dress. The parade finished, they are summoned to morning prayers. These various operations consume about a half-hour; and at half-past 5 o'clock in the summer, the morning school commences. In school they remain till 7 o'clock, when they are dismissed for a few minutes, and until the bell rings for breakfast, which consists, according to the dietary regulations of the managers, of bread, molasses, and rye coffee, occasionally varied by the substitution of Indian meal for bread, and milk for coffee. A half-hour is allowed for breakfast, at the expiration of which the signal for labour is given, and the children are conducted to their respective work shops, to remain there until noon. By an allotment of tasks, however, these hours of labour are shortened to the industrious. The working day for this purpose is considered as commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a certain task, proportional to his years and capacity, is assigned to each child, and if this task be performed before 12 o'clock at noon of the succeeding day, he is rewarded by the allowance for his recreation of whatever time he thus gains before twelve and after eleven o'clock, until which hour all are kept in the work shops. The benefit of this arrangement is sensibly perceived upon the spirits and industry of the boys, and there are few among them who do not thus gain, what all but the wilfully idle are able to gain, some extra time for their own amusements.

* Under their pantaloons.

At twelve o'clock a bell rings to call all from work, and one hour is allowed for washing (which is again scrupulously attended to) and dinner. The dinner by the managers' regulations, consists (for five days in the week,) of nutritious soups, meat, potatoes and bread. On Fridays, fish is substituted for soup and meat; and on Sunday, a dinner of beef and vegetables of superior quality to those of the other days is allowed. At one o'clock, a signal is given for recommencing work, which continues till five in the afternoon, when the bell rings for the termination of the labour of the day. A half-hour is allowed for washing (which is once more enforced) and supper, consisting of mush and milk, molasses and rye coffee. At half-past five, the children are conducted to their evening school, in which they are kept till eight o'clock. Evening prayers are now offered by the superintendent, and the children ranged in order, are then marched to the sleeping halls, where each takes possession of his separate apartment, and the cells are locked, and silence is enforced for the night.

The above is the history of six days of every week, except that during the short winter days, morning school is suspended, and the work shops are closed at four o'clock in the afternoon. On Sundays labour, of course, ceases, and instead of the morning school, the time allotted on other days for this purpose, is taken up in the classification of the children according to their conduct during the preceding week, and the distribution of badges of merit. Religious service is performed twice during the day in the chapel, in the presence of a committee of the managers, by the clergymen of the city in rotation. In the interval between the church services, a Sunday school is held for the children; and after the evening service, they are allowed to walk about the grounds under the observation of the officers until eight o'clock.

The discipline exercised over the inmates of the house of refuge, is of a mild and simple character. The children are divided, with reference to their merit, into four classes, the most worthy being placed in class No. 1. Each wears on his arm a badge of the class to which he belongs. To a station in the third class, is annexed a certain slight deprivation of play; and to the fourth class, which consists of the worst boys, who have been guilty of flagrant offences against the rules of the house, is attached, during the first week, the penalty of the third class, with an additional one, consisting of the deprivation of Sunday supper. A second week's continuance in the fourth class, which is the consequence of further bad conduct during the first week, brings with it the additional punishment of confinement after evening service on Sunday. On the other hand, four weeks' maintenance of a station in class No. 1, which is the result of continued good conduct during this period, entitles a boy to a blue ribbon, and certain slight but highly appreciated privileges: four weeks of further good conduct, entitles the wearer of the blue ribbon to the higher honours of the red and blue:—and if after this he shall, without any special limitation of time, prove himself worthy of the confidence of the officers, he receives the highest reward of merit in the tri-colour badge.

This simple system of rewards and punishments, suffices, in the main, to preserve in contented and cheerful obedience the inmates of the house. Cases, however do arise, which require severer punishments. Bold and daring attempts to escape, and rude and obstinate disobedience do occasionally occur, when corporal punishment—never however of a severe character—and solitary confinement—rarely of a protracted duration—are found indispensably necessary. The misconduct which renders necessary punishments of the last description, is almost invariably committed by those youth who are approaching manhood. The experience of the institution fully confirms the opinion, that the hope of a delinquent's reformation is inversely as his years; and that the benefit which an offender of mature age derives from the discipline of the refuge, is greatly counterbalanced by the evil which he spreads around him.

Houses of Refuge upon the New York model have been established at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

CHAPTER XVII.

PAUPERISM.

1. Derivation of the Poor System. 2. Paupers supported by Relatives, when. 3. Maintained by County or Town, when. 4. Superintendents of Poor, how Appointed. Powers and Duties. 5. Poor House may be Erected, when, how. 6. Excise Moneys, to whom Payable—Balance of Town Moneys, how disposed of when Poor House is erected. Maintenance of Poor, County Charge, when—Town Charge, when. 8. Settlement, how Gained. 9. Pauper not to be Removed—by whom Supported, when having a Settlement—when not. 10. Pauper sent to the Poor House, when. 11. Manner of Relief where there is no Poor House—where each Town Supports its own Poor, and there is a Poor House. 12. Penalty on Removing Pauper from one Place to another, with intent to charge the latter with his Maintenance. 13. Penalties on Superintendents for Neglect of Duty. 14. Penalties Payable to County Treasurer, when—how Collected. 15. Poor House and Appurtenances Exempt from Taxation. 16. Idiot and Lunatic Paupers may be Supported out of Poor House. 17. Disposition of Town Poor Funds Invested. 18. Reports to Secretary of State. 19. Poor Moneys Received and Expended by Overseers, when. 20. Provisions in Relation to Vagrants. 21. In Relation to Bastards. 22. Habitual Drunkards. 23. Remarks on the Pauper System of the State. 24. Statistics Relative to the Poor.

1. Pauperism and crime are intimately connected, and are often, reciprocally, cause and effect. Men wanting the means of subsistence, and, but too commonly, when wanting the means of criminal enjoyment, prey upon society, and by force or fraud, compel its contribution. To provide against the evils flowing from destitution, the laws of England, at a very early period, made the support of the poor a public charge. It is a duty of justice, of conservation and of charity, almost inevitable; yet, in its execution, subject to great and hitherto irremediable abuse, by the burdens which, through it, the idle and the dissolute impose upon society. In every country, perhaps, which has derived its political institutions from England, her system for the maintenance of the poor, under some modification, has been incorporated with the laws.

2. The pauper is supported either by his relatives or the public. The liability of relatives extends only to parents and children of sufficient ability, who, upon failure, may be compelled to afford the necessary relief, weekly, by an order of the sessions at the instance of an overseer. The father first, the children next, and the mother last, are subject to this compulsion; and where there is partial inability, in the proper degree, the court may impose the obligation upon two or more relations of different degrees, and in all cases, proportion the sum payable to the actual ability of the payors. The costs of the application fall upon the relatives, and the order of the court may be enforced by attachment; and an action by the supervisor, for the weekly allowance lies against them.

If the parent abscond from the children, or the husband from the wife, leaving them chargeable, the property of the absentee is liable for their maintenance, and may be attached by the overseers, on the order of two justices of the peace of the proper county; and the title to the estate, real or personal, is vested in the overseers, by the warrant of seizure; and sales of personal property by the absentee, after the warrant is issued, are void.

The overseers return the warrant, with their proceedings, to the sessions, which confirm or discharge them; in the former case, directing what part of the personal property and of the rents of the realty may be applied towards the maintenance of the abandoned. The warrant is discharged when the absentee returns and supports, or gives security, satisfactory, to two justices of the peace, to support the abandoned, and the property seized is restored to him.

In the towns required to support their own poor, the overseers apply the estate to the special case, and account with the sessions. In the counties where the poor are a county charge, the power of the overseer is vested in the superintendents of the poor.

3. Every poor person, unable by his work to maintain himself, is maintainable by the county or town in which he may be, where his relatives have not sufficient ability for the purpose, according to the following provisions:

4. The supervisors and judges of the court of common pleas of the county, except of New York, appoint annually not less than three, nor more than five, freeholders, not supervisors, as superintendents of the poor; a majority of whom form a quorum, and they receive such compensation as the supervisors deem reasonable. The superintendents form a corporation, meet as often as the supervisors direct, and, when they think expedient, at the county poor house, if there be one, otherwise at the usual place of holding the courts; have the general superintendence of the county poor, and are required to provide suitable places for keeping them, when directed by the supervisors, where there are not poor houses, and may rent houses, and land not more than 50 acres; to establish rules for the government of poor houses, and employment of the poor, under sanction of the county court; to employ keepers, &c., and vest in them the powers for governing such houses, reserving to the paupers an appeal to the superintendents: where poor houses are erected, to provide furniture, and implements, and materials, for employing the poor, and to dispose of the proceeds; to prescribe the rate of allowance for transporting paupers to the poor house, subject to the general direction of the supervisors; to authorise the keepers to certify the amount on such rate, which is payable by the county treasurer, on the certificate countersigned by two superintendents; to decide any dispute concerning the settlement of a pauper, and for that purpose to summon witnesses, and administer oaths, and with power to enforce process as justices of the peace, filing their decisions, which are conclusive, with the county clerk, within 30 days after they are made; to direct the commencement of suits by overseers, when entitled to prosecute for penalties, or securities taken for the indemnity of a town or county; or, in case of neglect, to institute such suits themselves; to draw on the county treasurer for all necessary expenses in discharge of their duties; to render to the board of supervisors at their annual meeting an account of moneys received and expended; to pay over all moneys in their hands, within 15 days after the expiration of their office to such treasurer, or to their successors.

5. The board of supervisors of any county in which there is no poor house, may erect one, and on filing their determination with the county clerk, may direct the superintendents to purchase not exceeding 200 acres of land; and to defray the cost of land and buildings, may levy by tax a sum not exceeding \$7000, payable by such instalments and at such times as they judge expedient.

6. Moneys received by the commissioners of excise in any town or city, of any county in which the distinction between town and county poor is abolished, are payable to the county treasurer within 30 days after receipt, and are accompanied by a certified copy of the resolutions of the board of excise, fixing the sums payable for licenses, under penalty upon the commissioners, of 50 dollars, recoverable by the superintendents, and liability to an action by the county treasurer for the moneys so received with interest thereon; and in such county, moneys collected by the overseers, from the relations of a pauper, or from the property of a person absconding, or for fines, penalties or forfeitures, or fees in any way received in their official capacity, are also payable to such treasurer, within 30 days after receipt, and may be recovered by him with 10 per cent interest.

In the counties where the supervisors determine to abolish the distinction between town and county poor, and to make them a county charge, the clerk of the supervisors immediately notifies such determination to the overseers of every town, and within three months thereafter they pay the balance of moneys in their hands, after discharge of the demands against them, to the county treasurer, unless the inhabitants of the town direct the application of such money to other purposes.

In the counties where the distinction between town and county poor is not abolished, the excise money collected in the town, and all penalties given by law to the overseers, are applied to the use of the poor of the town in which they are collected.

7. In the county where such distinction is abolished, all charges relative to the poor are borne by the county, without reference to the number or expense of the paupers sent to the poor house from any town. When the supervisors have determined to abolish such distinction, their clerk serves a copy of the resolution upon the clerk of each town, village or city, within the county, and thereafter all moneys received for licenses, &c., are paid to the county treasurer.

In all *other* counties the poor, having a settlement within the town, are supported by the town; and the poor not having such settlement, by the county.

8. Every person of full age, resident and inhabitant of any town for one year, and the members of his family not having a separate settlement, are deemed settled therein. A minor gains a settlement, if a female, by marriage, and living one year with her husband, the husband's settlement determining that of the wife; if a male, by marriage and living one year, separately, from the family of his father, by apprenticeship and service of one year, by virtue of his indentures, and by being hired and actually serving for one year for wages.

A woman of full age, by marriage, acquires the settlement of the husband, if he have any; and until a pauper have gained a settlement, he has that of his father or mother; but no child, born in a place used as a residence for the poor, nor a child, born whilst the mother is a county pauper, gains a settlement merely by reason of such birth. No residence in a county or town poor house, of a pauper, gives him a settlement.

9. No person may be removed, as a pauper, from any city or town to another of the same or another county, nor from any county to another; but every pauper is maintained in the town or county where he may be, by the town where he has gained a settlement. If he have not a settlement, or the distinction between town and county poor be abolished, then by the county; if in a county where the respective towns are liable to support their poor, and he have a settlement in a town, other than that in which he may be, he is supported by the latter, and notice is given to the town of his settlement to provide for him. The right of settlement may be contested, and is determinable, conclusively, by the county superintendents; and if the town bound to support the pauper omit so to do, the expense, costs and interest, are annually levied on such town by the board of supervisors, and credited to the town paying them.

The support of a pauper is not charged upon the county without the sanction of the superintendents, who determine whether he should be a county or town charge under the law.

10. When a pauper applies for relief in a county having a poor house, if apparent to the overseers that he needs permanent support, and can be safely removed, they send him to the house. If the county be one whose towns support their own poor, the overseers designate in the order whether he be chargeable to the county or not, otherwise he is chargeable to the town making the order. The expenses are paid by the county treasurer, chargeable to the county or town, as the right of the pauper may determine. The pauper is thus supported until able to maintain himself. If he cannot be conveniently removed to the poor house, the overseers, on an order of a justice of the peace, grant him temporary relief, receiving the amount necessary from the county treasurer, not exceeding \$10, without the sanction of the superintendents, chargeable to the county or particular town as the case may warrant.

11. If the application for relief be in a county having no poor house or other place provided for the poor, the overseer, with assistance of a justice, grants an order for a due allowance weekly or otherwise. If the pauper have a legal settlement in the town where application is made, or in any other of the county, the overseer applies the money received from the county treasurer, out of the fund of the town, to his relief. If the pauper have no settlement in the county, the overseers notify a superintendent, and, until he assume charge of the pauper, provide for his relief, at the expense of the county.

If there be no poorhouse in the county, the superintendents may authorise the overseers of the town in which the pauper may be, or of any other town, to support him, on prescribed terms; and thereafter no money is paid for his support without the order of the superintendents.

In the county, wherein the towns respectively support their own poor, the county treasurer keeps an account with each town. If there be a county poorhouse, the superintendents, in each year, before the annual meeting of the supervisors, furnish to the treasurer a statement of the sums charged by them, to the several towns, for such support, which are charged by him in the several accounts.

In a county having a poorhouse provided by the superintendents, and in which the several towns are respectively liable for the support of the poor, the superintendents during the week preceding the annual meeting of the supervisors, make a

statement to the treasurer of the expenses of the preceding year, and the moneys received, exhibiting the deficiency, if any, in the funds for such expenses, and apportion the deficiency among the towns, according to the number and expense of the paupers belonging to each, and charge the towns with such proportion.

At the annual meeting of the supervisors, the treasurer lays before them such account; and if there be a balance against any town, the board adds such amount to the taxes to be levied upon it, with the contingent expenses and interest, at 7 per cent., as will satisfy any advances made from the county treasury for such town; to be collected and paid into the county treasury.

The superintendents of the poor, in each county, present to the supervisors, at their annual meeting, an estimate of the sum necessary, during the ensuing year, for the support of the county poor; and the supervisors levy so much thereof as they deem requisite as other contingent expenses, to be paid to the county treasurer, and kept as a separate fund.

Where there is no county poorhouse, the overseers, of the respective towns, enter in a book an account of their proceedings relating to their office; of all moneys received, stating from whom and upon what account; of all moneys expended, stating to whom and on what authority, specifying in each case whether to county or town poor; the names of all persons applying for and obtaining relief; the time when admitted to relief; the sums allowed and the cause of allowance. On the Tuesday next preceding the annual town meeting, such books and their accounts are laid before the town auditors, with an account of the earnings of the poor; the account verified by oath of the supervisors. In the audit, no credit is allowed to the overseer, unless for payment made by legal order. For failure so to present such book and account each overseer forfeits \$250, recoverable by the overseers of the town. The superintendents audit and settle all accounts of overseers of the poor and others, for services in the case of county paupers, and draw for the amount on the county treasurer.

In a county where the towns are respectively liable for the support of the poor, the town clerk, at the annual town meeting, exhibits the accounts of the preceding year, so audited; and the overseers present an estimate of the sum necessary to supply the deficiency of such year, and for the support of the poor for the ensuing year; whereupon, the meeting, by a vote of a majority, determine the amount to be assessed for the ensuing year; which, if there be a county poorhouse, is payable to the county treasurer, to the credit of the town, and in other counties to the overseers of the town.

In the cities of Albany, Hudson, Troy and Schenectady, the overseers render their books and accounts to the common council, from time to time, as required; and the councils of such cities as are liable for the support of their own poor, yearly determine the amount to be raised; and certify it to the supervisors of the county who cause it to be levied and paid to the county treasurer.

The accounts of overseers and justices, for services in relation to the poor, are settled by the supervisors and paid by the county treasurer; and if the services were rendered in behalf of a town, liable for its own poor, they are charged to the town; but no allowance is made to any officer for attending any board with accounts for the purpose of having them audited or paid.

12. The removal or causing to be removed, any indigent person, from any city, town or country, to another, without legal authority, and there to leave him, with intent to make the precinct to which he shall be removed chargeable with his support, or the enticing such person so to remove with such intent, is punishable by forfeiture of \$50, recoverable by the overseers of the town or the superintendents of the county into which such person shall be removed; and is a misdemeanour, subjecting the offender to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding \$100; or both, in the discretion of the court.

The pauper is supported wherever he may be, and due provision is made for obtaining remuneration from the place of his residence and of deciding the question of removal when denied.

To remove or cause to be removed, any indigent person from without to within the state, to leave him, with the intent to make him chargeable upon any county or town, subjects the offender to a forfeiture of \$50, recoverable before a justice, by the overseer or superintendent; and the offender is required to convey the pauper out of the state or to support him; and the justice before whom he may be con-

veyed for violation of the law, may require of him satisfactory security for so doing, or indemnifying the town or county, for the pauper's support, under penalty, in case of refusal to give such security, of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

13. The county superintendent neglecting to render any account or statement required to the board of supervisors, or to pay over moneys as directed by law, forfeits \$250, recoverable in the name of the county treasurer. They are also liable to account jointly or severally to the treasurer for all money in their hands, after the time it should have been paid over, with interest at 10 per cent.

14. Penalties imposed by the poor laws, when recovered, are payable to the county treasurer, and are by him credited to the town, by whose officers they are collected, if it be liable for the support of its own poor, or to the county, when collected by the county superintendents; and he collects them when not so paid by acting in his name of office.

When apparent to any overseer, that a penalty has been incurred, by the violation of any statutory provision, which he is directed by law to collect, it is his duty immediately to commence and prosecute suit therefor; and the overseers are allowed in the audit of their accounts for all costs they incur, in any suit brought by them according to law, and the same daily pay for attending such suit as for other official duties; such allowance is either deducted from the penalties or paid as other town charges; and the balance of such penalties is paid to their successors or to the county treasurer.

15. The poorhouse and its appurtenances are exempt from all taxation, and the superintendent from service in the militia or juries, and from labour on the highways.

16. Where poorhouses are established, the superintendents may provide for the support of idiot or lunatic paupers, out of the poorhouse.

17. When a town has money for the support of the poor invested, in the name of the overseers, they apply the interest to the maintenance of the town poor, whilst the town is liable to support its poor; and if it be relieved from such liability, the money is applied to the payment of such taxes upon the town, as the inhabitants at their annual town meeting determine.

18. The superintendents of each county report in December, annually, to the secretary of state in the form directed by him; the number of paupers relieved or supported during the preceding year, distinguishing the county from the town paupers, if any; the whole expense of support; specifying the amount paid for transportation of paupers, and other items not composing part of the actual expense of maintenance, and the allowance to superintendents, overseers, justices, keepers and officers; the actual value of the labour of the paupers maintained, and the estimated saving in their support by such labour.

The supervisors of towns, where the poor are not a county charge, report to the clerk of the supervisors, within fifteen days after the accounts of the overseers, have been settled by the town auditors, annually, an abstract of such accounts for the preceding year, exhibiting the number of paupers relieved or supported; specifying the number of county and town paupers, the whole expense of their support; the allowance to overseers, justices, constables and other officers, and other items not comprised in the actual expense of maintenance; such abstracts to be delivered by the clerk of the supervisors to the county superintendents to be included in their report to the secretary.

The superintendent, supervisor or clerk, failing to make such reports, abstracts, or copies, or wilfully making a false one, forfeits \$100, recoverable by the district attorney, for the use of the poor of the county. The secretary gives notice to such attorney of such neglect or misconduct; who thereon, or when in any way apprised thereof, prosecutes.

The secretary, annually, lays before the legislature, during the first month of its session, an abstract of such returns and reports.

19. In the counties where there is no county poorhouse or other place provided for the reception of the poor, the moneys raised in the several towns, for the poor, are received and disbursed by the overseers of the respective towns; and the commissioners of excise pay to such overseers the moneys received by virtue of their office. In the counties where such houses or places are provided, and the distinction of town and county poor is not abolished, such commissioners pay such moneys also to the overseers of the respective towns.

VAGRANTS.

20. A vagrant may be apprehended by a peace officer, when required by any person, and taken before a justice of the peace, mayor, recorder or alderman, for examination, and if convicted of *vagrancy*, may be committed, if not a notorious offender, and is a proper object for such relief, to the poorhouse, for any time not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labour; or if not a proper object for the poorhouse, then to the Bridewell, house of correction, or common jail of the county, for a term not exceeding 60 days; there to be kept, if the justice think proper, upon bread and water only for such time as he shall direct, not exceeding one half that for which he is committed.

Any child begging for alms; from door to door, or in any street, highway or public place, in any city or town, may be committed by a justice, on complaint and proof, to the poorhouse, or other place for the support of the poor, to be kept employed and instructed in useful labour, until discharged by the county superintendents of the poor, or bound as an apprentice by them or the commissioners of the almshouse, or overseers of the poor.

The superintendents of the poor, in the several counties, may bind out any child who, or whose parent or parents, become chargeable, to be clerks, apprentices or servants, if a male, until 21 years, if a female, until 18 years old; as may the overseers of any town or city, with the consent, in writing, of two justices of the peace, or of the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any two of them. The indentures contain an agreement, by the person to whom the child is bound, that he will instruct it to read and write, and if a male, in the general rules of arithmetic, and will give the apprentice, at the expiration of the term of service, a new bible. The counterpart of the indentures executed by the superintendents, are deposited with the county clerk, and of those executed by the overseers, with the clerk of the city or town.

BASTARDS.

21. The reputed father and mother of every bastard are liable for its support; and in their default or inability, it is supported in the county or *town in which it is born*. Due provision is made for the support of mothers unable to maintain themselves during confinement and recovery; for the discovery of the father; for compelling him to provide for the maintenance of the child; and also for compelling the mother to support it when she has property in her own right.

The commissioners of the almshouse of the City of New York, and the superintendents of the poor in the several counties, may make such compromise and arrangements with the putative fathers of bastard children, within their jurisdiction, relative to the support of such children, as they deem equitable, and thereupon discharge the father from all liability for their support.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

22. The overseers of the poor may, by writing under their hands, designate and describe, any habitual drunkard, and require by written notice, signed by them, every merchant, or other dealer in spirituous liquors, or other person, not to give or sell, under any pretence, any such liquors to such drunkard; any person, who after personal service of such notice, knowingly, gives or sells to him such liquors, except by the personal direction or written certificate of some licensed physician, certifying that such liquor is necessary for his health, forfeits, for every offence, ten dollars, to the poor of the town, where the drunkard resides.

The person so designated as an habitual drunkard, may apply to a justice of the peace, of the precinct where he resides, for a jury to determine the fact of such drunkenness; whereupon the justice gives notice to the overseers, of the time and place of trial, and summons a jury of twelve persons, six of whom try the fact, as in other issues before a justice; and their verdict recorded by the justice, is deemed presumptive evidence of the fact, in any action between the overseers and person prosecuted, for the penalty above imposed; if the verdict be that the demandant is an habitual drunkard, he is liable for the costs; if otherwise, the overseers are liable; but if the latter have acted in good faith, each party pays his own costs.

If the drunkard reform and become temperate, the overseer, for the time being, may revoke the notice.

23. Compared with the system of the country from which it is borrowed, and with those in force in other states of the Union, the poor system of New York is simple, and it yearly becomes more so, by the erection of county poor houses and the abolition of the distinction between town and county poor. All the counties have abolished this distinction, except 14, viz., Chenango, Monroe, Onondaga, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, and Ulster; and all, except four, have erected poor houses; viz., Queens, Rensselaer, Rockland, and Suffolk.

The following remarks upon the system are from the report of the secretary of state for 1836:

"It is believed that the established mode of providing for the support and relief of indigent persons in this state is, in all respects, more free from objection than any other that has been tried. No system of the kind supported altogether by the public can be exempt from the danger of contributing to the extension of pauperism, without such a well balanced administration as to make a liberal regard to the comforts of the infirm and helpless, consist with a degree of frugality and discipline, which shall hold out to those, who have the ability without the disposition to maintain themselves by their own labour, no assurance of bettering their condition. This medium it is certainly not in all cases easy to attain: and it is doubtless a departure from it, that we owe many of the able and ingenious treatises upon the impolicy of such establishments. The abuse of the system in England has afforded strong grounds for calling in question its usefulness; and yet it is believed that the argument against the principles which lie at its foundation is applicable only to the errors in its administration. A radical reform has recently been commenced, and it promises to bring about a total revolution in its character. The principle of the reform is to make the condition of the pauper less desirable than that of the labouring man. Hitherto in that country it has been the reverse. The wants of the labourer have been greater and his comforts less than those of the pauper. This is unjust to the man, who relies upon the efforts of his own industry; by raising above him those whose necessities are often the fruits of their improvidence or their vices. And it is unjust to the public, by holding out inducements to any class to accept what should neither be extended on the one hand, nor received on the other, from any other consideration than that of absolute necessity. The poor house system in this state needs no such reform: but the same evils which require a remedy elsewhere, will be visible here, if the same false principles are allowed to enter into its administration. While, therefore, the aged and infirm are liberally provided for, care should be taken by those who have the management of the poor houses, that their inmates are not better supplied with comforts than persons, who rely on their daily labour for their subsistence; and that the system shall be to those who are capable of manual exertion, one of constant employment. If these principles are rigidly adhered to, there need be no apprehensions that these establishments will be sought as a refuge from the necessities of their condition, by those who are capable of earning their subsistence by the labour of their own hands."

The following very valuable tables leave scarce any thing to be desired on the score of the statistics of pauperism in the state:

24. *Abstract of the returns from the Superintendents of the Poor of the several counties, exhibiting the whole number of town and county paupers relieved or supported during the year, ending Dec. 1, 1835, and the amount expended for their support.*

COUNTIES.	Whole number of paupers relieved or supported during the year ending Dec. 1, 1835.	Number of county paupers relieved or supported.	Number of town paupers relieved or supported.	Whole expense of support of county and town paupers for the year end'g Dec. 1, 1835
Albany, - -	994	994	—	9,981 33
Allegany, - -	102	102	—	1,346 25
Broome, - -	107	107	—	1,634 07
Cattaraugus, - -	51	51	—	2,947 58
Cayuga, - -	225	225	—	6,277 52
Chautauque, - -	144	144	—	2,710 96
Chenango, - -	157	77	80	1,772 80
Clinton, - -	168	168	—	3,490 86
Columbia, - -	610	610	—	8,805 91
Cortland, - -	101	15	86	2,770 78
Delaware, - -	127	127	—	2,291 29
Dutchess, - -	803	803	—	8,428 42
Erie, - -	430	430	—	6,742 01
Essex, - -	198	198	—	3,628 61
Franklin, - -	122	122	—	2,500 00
Genesee, - -	215	215	—	2,624 14
Greene, - -	296	296	—	5,378 48
Herkimer, - -	300	300	—	3,450 49
Jefferson, - -	500	500	—	4,861 86
Kings, - -	1,210	1,210	—	11,523 61
Lewis, - -	67	67	—	1,119 37
Livingston, - -	139	139	—	1,191 98
Madison, - -	256	256	—	3,166 27
Monroe, - -	792	522	270	9,355 96
Montgomery, - -	473	473	—	5,322 65
New York, - -	22,696	22,696	—	91,813 90
Niagara, - -	354	354	—	3,307 02
Oneida, - -	568	568	—	7,223 48
Onondaga, - -	269	173	96	3,494 27
Ontario, - -	360	360	—	4,105 23
Orange, - -	785	785	—	12,619 52
Orleans, - -	111	111	—	2,326 62
Oswego, - -	471	130	341	4,336 64
Otsego, - -	266	226	—	3,990 28
Putnam, - -	127	127	—	1,450 00
Queens, - -	236	33	203	5,470 00
Rensselaer, - -	743	387	356	8,771 85
Richmond, - -	34	15	19	906 45
Rockland, - -	175	34	141	3,903 80
Saratoga, - -	256	266	—	5,130 96
Schenectady, - -	210	115	95	3,000 00
Schoharie, - -	183	60	123	3,441 10
Seneca, - -	184	184	—	2,317 70
St. Lawrence, - -	151	151	—	2,216 15
Steuben, - -	339	339	—	5,292 46
Suffolk, - -	172	8	164	5,441 83
Sullivan, - -	110	110	—	1,867 63
Tioga, - -	186	186	—	2,016 53
Tompkins, - -	226	91	135	2,740 37
Ulster, - -	515	197	318	6,171 03
Warren, - -	70	70	—	1,800 00
Washington, - -	225	225	—	3,599 45
Wayne, - -	150	150	—	1,690 00
Westchester, - -	533	533	—	8,527 65
Yates, - -	70	70	—	1,546 00
	39,362	36,935	2,427	\$323,841 12

The following Table shows the amount paid in the respective counties, for the transportation of paupers, to superintendents, overseers, justices, keepers, &c., and also the value of the labour of the paupers, the average cost of supporting each pauper for one year, and one week.

YEAR 1835.

COUNTIES.	Amount paid for transportation of paupers for the year ending December 1, 1835.	Allowance to superintendents.	Allowance made to overseers.	Allowance made to justices.	Allowance made to keepers and officers.	Actual value of the labour of the paupers.	Amount saved in consequence of labour of paupers.	Sum actually expended over and above the labour and earnings of the paupers, for each person during the year.	Actual weekly expense of keeping each person.	Allowance to physician.
Albany,	—	\$500 00	—	—	—	\$1243 06	\$4050 00	\$27 99	53.9	\$400 00
Allegany,	\$30 63	178 00	\$96 14	\$20 42	\$300 00	150 00	200 00	26 00	50	100 00
Broome,	36 61	137 50	77 29	47 95	200 00	150 00	150 00	23 40	45	18 00
Cattaraugus	59 55	236 00	166 18	28 04	306 25	140 00	70 00	—	—	255 57
Cayuga,	143 87	366 30	689 04	201 77	450 00	—	564 00	18 71	36	—
Chautauque	82 10	90 00	96 42	35 37	400 00	350 00	558 00	28 08	54	178 39
Chenango,	88 20	92 00	—	—	375 00	523 87	523 87	20 80	40	—
Clinton,	58 04	122 75	147 91	63 28	220 00	—	—	44 07	84.7	150 00
Columbia,	254 12	310 66	334 50	201 68	500 00	1250 00	1550 00	24 44	47	741 70
Cortland,	—	189 38	122 62	39 60	—	—	—	60 19	115	162 32
Delaware,	71 87	85 00	127 98	24 55	432 00	150 00	300 00	36 95	17	—
Dutchess,	285 90	659 00	—	—	600 00	1000 00	2000 00	54 86	50c.	230 00
Erie,	196 98	281 00	415 89	41 19	400 00	—	817 00	39 99	76.9	158 00
Essex,	72 38	165 50	70 00	35 30	420 00	529 34	1179 88	38 13	73	212 57
Franklin,	28 23	70 75	59 75	22 00	350 00	180 00	180 00	36 40	70	45 00
Genesee,	142 76	200 00	—	—	300 00	300 00	500 00	26 64	51	158 00
Greene,	155 63	264 00	234 88	55 04	275 00	8 83	8 83	28 50	55	50 00
Herkimer,	42 18	150 00	193 59	36 78	330 00	—	—	24 49	47	323 71
Jefferson,	71 05	170 58	350 00	100 50	469 00	100 00	100 00	32 76	63	350 50
Kings,	154 25	600 00	—	—	250 00	800 00	1400 00	33 93	65.3	100 00
Lewis,	35 06	64 00	201 30	7 63	325 00	84 00	84 00	23 66	45.5	—
Livingston,	67 45	119 00	116 63	17 82	330 00	—	—	21 67	41.7	222 82
Madison,	116 02	300 00	257 43	45 19	459 82	200 00	200 00	40 95	78.7	—
Monroe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	108 55	274 20	306 00	83 80	500 00	700 00	700 00	21 84	42	414 69
New York,	2197 26	1600 00	—	—	6369 97	14909 00	—	38 49	73.9	3788 54
Niagara,	110 79	114 00	154 62	42 24	490 00	680 00	830 00	27 74	53	307 77
Oneida,	247 00	096 63	2356 88	110 61	679 00	—	—	22 80	44	200 00
Onondaga,	234 27	400 00	—	—	659 00	—	500 00	32 24	62	250 00
Ontario,	97 75	120 00	340 00	78 51	337 50	1000 00	1500 00	27 13	52	664 87
Orange,	259 36	356 00	654 74	223 08	600 00	1400 00	1000 00	24 57	47	1109 85
Orleans,	40 50	223 00	228 55	29 06	530 00	200 00	200 00	39 00	75	411 50
Oswego,	96 48	189 25	219 95	62 41	300 00	276 00	276 00	30 16	58	210 83
Otsego,	69 29	227 00	249 40	120 46	350 00	225 00	400 00	20 28	39	221 00
Putnam,	—	82 00	81 00	17 50	225 00	800 00	500 00	24 02	46.2	50 00
Queens,	34 00	160 00	395 00	171 00	—	—	—	—	—	317 00
Rensselaer,	—	400 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond,	10 25	16 00	16 25	—	250 00	—	—	51 35	98.7	25 00
Rockland,	—	—	122 00	26 75	—	—	—	—	—	236 17
Saratoga,	123 46	90 00	—	—	600 00	500 00	500 00	34 55	66.5	125 00
Schenectady	75 00	75 00	275 00	100 00	200 00	—	—	40 00	76.9	200 00
Schoharie,	15 91	53 00	207 04	46 37	—	—	—	32 50	62.5	230 00
Seneca,	143 25	152 00	73 86	3 75	325 00	120 00	172 00	38 03	73.1	113 00
St. Lawrence	80 00	150 00	143 21	35 96	250 00	150 00	150 00	34 32	66	100 00
Steuben,	101 64	553 88	109 25	26 02	325 02	450 00	500 00	31 13	60	427 00
Suffolk,	—	110 00	169 50	26 35	—	—	—	—	—	71 12
Sullivan,	37 21	141 00	69 25	25 93	179 72	100 00	50 00	46 00	88	31 00
Tioga,	68 47	243 12	161 25	46 42	335 00	—	—	42 33	81.4	50 00
Tompkins,	140 14	142 65	108 59	24 25	425 00	100 00	100 00	25 28	48.6	116 92
Ulster,	154 51	249 00	303 59	92 37	400 00	200 00	200 00	17 50	33.6	175 00
Warren,	30 17	40 00	90 71	17 59	225 00	50 00	50 00	43 75	84.1	190 34
Washington	122 24	175 00	281 11	40 95	400 00	450 00	450 00	21 25	41	120 00
Wayne,	99 00	160 00	—	—	602 75	238 00	428 00	26 85	51.6	42 00
Westchester	252 80	227 00	200 00	200 00	564 68	1200 00	1000 00	34 84	67	254 00
Yates,	30 00	72 50	30 00	14 75	200 00	79 50	79 50	63 76	12.2	40 00
	7306 21	12616 14	11346 09	259 64	24374 71	31286 60	24521 08	32 73	62.9	14977 09

The following Table Exhibits a statistical View of the Poor Houses in the several Counties.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land attached to poorhouse.	Value of poorhouse establishment.	Number of paupers received into the poorhouse during the year.	Born in the poorhouse during the year.	Died during the year.	Bound out during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Absconded during the year.	Number of persons in the poorhouse, Dec. 1, 1835.			Of persons relieved or supported during the year, there were			
									Females.	Males.	Total.	Foreigners.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Mutes.
Albany.	60	27000 00	694	14	81	47	595	24	146	129	275	634	9	7	2
Allegany,	182	5500 00	45	1	3	2	45	3	20	16	36	3	10	4	2
Broome,	130	4000 00	78	1	6	5	25	11	13	15	28	20	1	2	
Cattaraugus,	200	3000 00	33	1	2	2	40	3	16	9	25	2	9	3	
Cayuga,	83	5000 00	158	3	11	4	140	4	30	35	65	22	5	8	
Chautauque,	90	6431 00	65	4	8	8	29	5	29	33	62	10	3	5	1
Chenango,	173	5000 00	97	2	6	1	65	—	38	49	87	32	11	4	
Clinton.	90	4021 00	113	2	2	8	82	1	30	39	69	108	6		
Columbia,	200	15000 00	240	10	25	20	152	67	95	75	170	36	—	8	
Cortland,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	7	15	—	1	—	
Delaware,	102	5000 00	73	4	6	6	43	10	30	32	62	40	9	5	
Dutchess,	107	17500 00	642	9	53	60	401	119	61	118	179	75	10	4	1
Erie,	80	30479 89	387	5	33	—	217	150	25	38	63	205	6	3	1
Essex,	100	4100 00	95	4	8	11	74	6	27	15	42	43	6	5	
Franklin,	106	2200 00	120	1	8	9	40	31	22	20	42	14	5		
Genesee,	120	4000 00	126	2	10	7	94	13	38	53	91	40	12	6	
Greene,	111	5000 00	138	9	27	6	80	5	84	74	158	6	7	4	2
Herkimer,	25	1500 00	184	4	14	6	85	10	44	31	75	79	4	2	1
Jefferson,	100	7500 00	129	3	13	2	114	2	31	35	66	25	4	3	1
Kings,	70	16836 35	445	8	57	17	293	21	118	121	239	581	10	4	
Lewis,	55	2600 00	50	3	3	3	13	1	17	9	26	—	5	2	4
Livingston,	136	7000 00	86	1	5	6	50	15	20	43	63	30	2	4	
Madison,	125	7000 00	181	3	17	2	126	10	31	52	83	15	12	6	
Monroe,	47	4000 00	264	4	9	2	171	23	44	42	86	103	8	2	1
Montgomery,	150	7000 00	217	3	25	15	146	—	67	82	149	139	20	24	5
New York,	248	60000 00	3807	83	642	242	2700	94	1000	1246	2246	1933	440	4	6
Niagara,	94	7000 00	172	2	8	9	87	38	22	41	63	101	5	3	1
Oneida,	115	7000 00	391	18	38	11	454	—	63	51	114	292	10	3	1
Onondaga,	140	6500 00	197	2	24	15	135	20	28	52	80	65	5	8	1
Ontario,	212	13500 00	135	5	12	10	74	38	37	27	64	37	5	11	2
Orange,	158	14000 00	219	16	35	39	148	104	90	135	225	83	17	1	5
Orleans,	93	6000 00	60	2	10	5	18	8	6	11	17	24	1	8	1
Oswego,	61	2500 00	104	9	4	10	92	5	27	15	42	29	5	3	
Otsego,	157	10592 00	99	4	33	21	13	2	38	32	70	14	21	13	2
Putnam,	196	8000 00	30	1	8	12	11	7	23	30	53	2	2	3	1
Queens,	—	—	33	1	1	6	9	—	8	16	24	14	—	—	1
Rensselaer,	—	—	473	20	60	18	382	15	115	113	228	400	15	3	
Richmond,	100	5000 00	15	1	5	—	13	3	8	5	13	7	5		
Rockland,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	89	156	1	3		1
Saratoga,	178	7000 00	110	3	20	9	92	9	62	84	146	45	10	15	
Schenectady,	90	3000 00	175	1	9	1	114	1	19	29	48	100	3	2	1
Schoharie,	104	2000 00	36	2	3	—	27	—	29	19	48	3	—	1	
Seneca,	126	6500 00	129	2	5	12	75	28	15	17	32	32	1	3	1
St. Lawrence,	80	2000 00	151	2	12	8	50	3	30	14	44	101	2	1	
Steuben,	132	8000 00	106	—	8	18	16	16	22	26	48	9	3	3	2
Suffolk,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	40	102	3	14	8	5
Sullivan,	100	2000 00	26	3	2	—	38	—	12	11	23	9	1	3	
Tioga,	50	1000 00	60	2	6	2	23	12	19	41	60	2	3		
Tompkins,	100	5200 00	87	4	7	4	66	10	19	21	40	45	7	1	5
Ulster,	147	6000 00	96	8	21	24	63	10	70	45	115	42	5	18	
Warren,	190	1730 00	35	2	5	7	27	4	21	14	35	—	2	2	
Washington,	140	8500 00	131	2	27	4	101	7	38	48	86	27	20	9	
Wayne,	150	7750 00	97	2	10	7	89	14	7	23	30	15	8		
Westchester,	135	13500 00	292	7	43	15	169	86	71	123	194	159	11	12	2
Yates,	125	3750 00	60	2	5	6	32	5	20	7	27	9	—	3	
	6064	959690 24	11986	307	1496	763	8228	1073	3138	3597	6629	5865	799	260	61

The whole number of children in the poor houses, under 16 years of age, on the 1st December, 1835, was 2,410, of whom 1358 were males and 1052 females. Of the whole number, 1928 were instructed an average period of 8 months; from several counties no instruction was reported.

By the secretary's report there were in

	County Paupers.	Town Paupers.	Total Number.	Total Cost.
1833,	32,146,	1,848,	34,094,	267,767 80
1834,	33,525,	2,252,	35,777,	295,239 13
1835,	30,418,	2,380,	32,798,	304,913 21
1836,	36,935,	2,427,	39,362,	323,841 12

Of the increased number, 6,565 in the year 1835, 4,147 were in the city of New York, and came within the denomination of temporary reliefs. This great *apparent* increase is ascribed to the prevalence of small pox in several parts of the state, but more particularly to the greater accuracy in the returns of the supervisors of towns in counties in which the distinction between town and county poor, is not abolished, whereby the expense of supporting town paupers is more fully given. The average cost of maintaining, in the poor houses, each pauper, per annum, for the 6 years next preceding 1836, was \$33.07. The maximum in 1830 was \$37.03, and the minimum in 1834 was \$30.78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The actual expense of maintaining the paupers of the state, consists of the interest of the capital vested in poor houses and farms; say one million, at 5 per cent.=\$50,000, and actual outlay, \$323,841 12=\$373,841 12, per annum.



CHAPTER XVIII.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Statistical Returns of the Marshals on taking the Census in 1825 and 1835. 2. Comparison between the Returns of the two Periods. 3. Tables of the Cotton, Woollen, and Iron Manufactures in 1832. 4. Commerce—Tables showing Progress and Present Condition of Imports, Exports and Tonnage. 5. Population Tables from 1720.

1. The returns of the marshals, under the acts directing the census, besides the population, give a general, but not very satisfactory, view, of the principal manufactures of the state. We present an abstract from the returns of 1825 and 1835.

General Abstract of Returns of the Census of 1825 and 1835.

Population.	1825.	1835.	Increase.	Decrease	Value of material.	Value of product.	Yards wool.	Yards C.&W.
Total Population,	1,616,458	2,174,517	558,059					
Males,	822,897	1,102,658	279,761					
Females,	793,859	1,071,859	278,298					
Militia,	180,645	201,901	21,256					
Electors,	296,132	422,034	126,902					
Aliens, 1830,	40,430	†82,319						
Paupers,*	5,610	6,821	1,211					
Persons of colour								
not taxed,	38,770	42,836	3,066					
Do. taxed,	931	934	3					
Do. voters,	298	570	280					
Population, excluding aliens, paupers and persons of col. not taxed,	1,531,648	2,042,541	410,893					
Married females under 45 years,	200,481	283,230	88,749					
Unmarri'd between 16 and 45,	135,301	195,499	60,108					
Do. under 16,	361,624	456,224	94,600					

* Actually chargeable when the census was taken.

† Males. The females were not taken in 1835. Their number is estimated at 80,018.

Population.	1825.	1835.	Increase.	Decrease	Value of material.	Value of product.	Yards of wool.	Yards C.&W.
Deaf and dumb,	645	937	288		In	1835.		
Supported by charity,	141	278	137					
Blind,		885						
Sup. by charity,		270						
Idiots,	1,421	1,484	63					
Sup. by charity,	442	514	72					
Lunatics,	811	967	148					
Sup. by charity,	184	382	198					
Marriages, preceding year,	11,553	15,535	3,982					
Births, do. males,	31,514	39,839	8,325					
females,	29,689	37,405	7,716					
Deaths, do. males,	12,525	17,486	4,961					
females,	10,011	15,280	5,261					
Acres of improved land,	7,256,048	9,655,426	2,399,378					
Value of real estate,	239,434,100	403,309,813	163,975,713					
of personal do.	71,584,350	124,620,823	53,036,473					
of real & per. do.	312,259,444	531,718,531	219,459,087					
No. of neat cattle,	1,513,421	1,885,771	372,350					
Horses,	349,628	524,895	175,267					
Sheep,	3,496,539	4,261,766	765,226					
Hogs,	1,467,573	1,554,358	86,785					
Yds. of fulled cloth made in families,	2,918,233	2,183,951		734,282				
Unfulled wool. do.	3,468,001	2,790,069		678,932				
Linen & cotton do.	8,079,992	3,799,953		4,279,961				
Grist mills,	2,264	2,051		213	17,687,009	20,140,435		
Saw mills,	5,195	6,948	1,753		3,651,153	6,881,055		
Oil mills,	121	71	60	50	214,813	275,574		
Fulling mills,	1,221	965		266	1,994,491	2,894,096		
Carding machines,	1,585	1,061		524	2,179,414	2,651,638		
Cotton factories,	101	111	10		1,630,352	3,030,709	24,175,357	
Woollen factories,	213	234	21		1,450,825	2,433,192	6,626,058	686,203
Iron works,	171	293	122		2,366,065	4,349,949		
Trip hammers,	164	141		23	168,896	363,581		
Distilleries,	1,129	337		792	2,278,420	3,098,042		
Asheries,	2,196	693		1413	434,394	726,418		
Glass factories,		13			163,312	448,559		
Rope factories,		63			464,394	980,083		
Chain cable factories,		2			20,871	28,625		
Oil cloth factories,		24			63,119	95,446		
Dyeing & printing,		15			1,999,000	2,465,000		
Clover mills,		69			95,693	110,025		
Paper mills,		70			358,857	685,784		
Tanneries,		412			3,563,592	5,598,626		
Breweries,		94			916,252	1,381,446		

2. From the preceding table, it is seen that 2,399,378 acres of land have been brought under improvement, in 10 years. The whole quantity returned as improved, is about one-third of the area of the state. We understand by improved lands, such as are seated; a portion of which only is under cultivation. Probably not more than one-sixth part of the state is yet under profitable culture. Taking in round numbers the whole area of the state at 44,000 square miles, and the population at 2,000,000, and we have $45\frac{5}{11}$ inhabitants to each square mile. In 1825, upon the same estimate of area, there were $36\frac{2}{11}$ inhabitants to the square mile. If the state were as densely settled as England and Wales, it would contain 203 persons to the square mile, or 8,932,000—if settled as France, it would have 141 to the square mile, or 6,204,000—if as Ireland, 240 to the square mile, or 10,560,000 inhabitants.

The value of real estate has increased in ten years, \$163,975,713, or at the rate of nearly \$17,000,000 per annum; of personal estate, \$53,036,473, or \$5,303,647 per annum. The stock of domestic cattle, of every species, has increased in number 1,399,628. But the products of household manufacture have decreased 5,693,175 yards. This must be attributed to the great increase in the cotton and woollen manufactories of the country generally, and particularly of the former. The carding machines and fulling mills have also much decreased, from the same cause; but the increase of cotton and woollen factories in the state has been inconsiderable in number; of the former 10, and of the latter 21, only. Of their product, in the two periods, we have no data for comparison. The product of 1835,

as given by the marshals, being very deficient, and the number being actually less than reported to the secretary of the treasury in 1832.

The grist mills have diminished in number, notwithstanding the product has greatly increased. This will be apparent by reference to the quantity of flour transported on the canals, (see pages 90, 94.) In 1825, there were cleared on the Erie canal, 237,124 barrels; and in 1835, on all the canals, 1,267,275.

The saw mills have greatly increased—the excess in 1835 over those of 1825, being 1753; showing an increase of 175 per annum. This is owing to the means of transportation afforded by the canals, and especially the Champlain canal, giving access to the forests of the north-eastern counties and of Vermont.

The iron works have also much increased in number, chiefly in the small furnaces. The products of the blast furnaces, bloomeries, nail and hoop factories, have been greatly enlarged.

The diminution of the distilleries is at once gratifying and surprising; being not less than an average of 79 in each year.

With the improvement of the country, and the opening of the markets for lumber, the number of asheries has been greatly reduced.

Of the other manufactures, in the abstract for 1835, there were no returns in 1825, and we have no means of instituting a comparison.

On the values returned by the marshals, no reliance can, we think, be placed. Having examined the returns from the several counties, we find so many omissions and obvious errors, that we have little confidence in the result. Supposing the ratio of estimate to be correct, the amount is greatly below what it should be. The grand result, however, is the cost of material \$41,900,922, and the value of product \$58,639,083, giving for wages, and other cost of manipulation, \$16,738,161 upon the species of manufactures therein stated, exclusive of increased product on other manufactures; such as boots, shoes, sadlery, and other fabrics of leather; all the manufactures of wood, as ships, carriages, furniture, &c.

3. Of the great manufactures of cotton, wool and iron, we give more particular and satisfactory results, drawn from the returns made to the treasury of the United States, in 1832, at the special instance of that department.

We take the table of cotton manufactures as arranged in Williams's Register.

Statistical View of the Cotton Manufacturing Establishments in the State of New York, in 1832.

Counties in which located.	No. of Mills.	Amount of Capital invested.	Number of Spindles in use.	Pounds of Cotton manufactured annually.	Pounds of Yarn sold annually.	Value of Cloth produced annually.	Value of Yarn and Cloth produced annually.	No. persons sustained by said Estab's.
Oneida,	20	\$737,500	31,596	1,705,290	175,080	5,273,200	\$590,650	2354
Rensselaer,	15	525,000	16,606	854,300	147,110	2,790,315	304,700	1621
Dutchess,	12	445,000	17,690	833,000	185,500	1,952,000	332,500	1974
Otsego,	11	304,000	15,344	618,543	56,000	2,322,000	201,500	1077
Columbia,	7	218,000	13,266	559,000	199,000	1,150,400	201,720	1285
Westchester	5	115,000	9,400	486,000	438,000		132,900	289
Washington	5	100,000	3,606	168,800	33,500	717,650	65,000	275
Herkimer,	5	35,000	2,296	106,237	33,500	269,912	27,600	128
Saratoga,	4	144,000	5,752	270,000		1,210,660	98,580	460
Jefferson,	3	170,000	6,020	327,000	22,600	1,004,720	99,000	595
Ulster,	3	140,000	5,796	410,000	330,000	115,000	86,700	475
Orange,	3	135,000	4,200	251,000	4,000	740,000	66,400	460
Madison,	3	30,000	1,998	35,000	31,500		8,500	35
Tompkins,	3	28,000	812	35,500	1,000	199,063	18,000	97
Onondaga,	2	62,000	2,160	125,000	5,000	460,000	38,100	225
Monroe,	2	55,000	2,648	208,000	105,000	300,000	53,500	320
Clinton,	2	16,000	884	25,000		100,000	8,000	70
Rockland,	1	100,000	3,500	200,000	40,000	460,000	47,200	500
Schenectady	1	77,000	2,000	118,000	20,000	416,000	37,900	200
Chenango,	1	75,000	4,474	200,000		800,000	64,000	225
Cayuga,	1	70,000	2,692	180,000	8,000	180,000	65,000	138
Seneca,	1	70,000	4,000	190,900		550,000	55,000	150
Franklin,	1	10,000						
Suffolk,	1	10,000	576	36,000	33,000		6,600	30
	112	\$3,671,500	157,316	7,961,670	1,867,790	21,010,920	\$2,618,050	12,954

COUNTIES.	Number of factories.	Capital stock and goods.	Persons employed.	Wages.	Wool used.	Value of wool.	Value of manufactures.	Broadcloth.	Kerseymeres.	Flannels and baises.	Satinets.	Cas., kerseys, and narrow cloth.	Carpeting.
				Dols.	lbs.	Dols.		yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Dutchess,*	6	186000	197	42179	150000	89100	196256	70000	—	900	3000	1500	—
Orange,	6	192762	187	36667	73050	35067	146560	32772	—	190000	—	300	—
Ulster,	3	38500	105	13367	43497	2320	58342	15736	232	781	1372	—	—
Columbia,	2	20000	65	5890	46000	9000	35100	10800	—	—	41600	500	—
Suffolk,	3	50000	101	10500	49250	34647	63096	23000	—	2000	1000	130	—
Saratoga,	2	17500	32	2190	10000	5000	10000	—	200	500	2000	3150	6000
Putnam,	1	2000	14	500	1500	750	1500	—	—	—	—	1500	—
Greene,	1	400	9	100	450	225	600	—	—	700	—	1500	—
Washington,	1	4000	8	625	2300	1150	2076	—	—	—	1000	1560	—
Cayuga,	1	20000	56	7000	60000	35000	60000	20500	—	—	90000	—	—
Rensselaer,	5	170215	214	19041	151750	71102	125935	20500	—	198000	85500	—	—
Oneida,	1	160000	147	18500	125000	83750	130000	38000	45000	—	5000	—	—
Jefferson,	1	—	40	6200	30000	—	—	—	6000	20000	26000	—	—
Delaware,	1	9000	28	1500	3300	1452	3000	500	250	300	1500	1000	—
23 factories in the western & northern counties,	23	—	—	—	399800	—	—	57000	100000	60000	190000	—	—
	57	895377	1203	100000	1158797	40265	252003	274300	151682	485381	470972	11148	1000

NOTE. It is obvious that this table is very imperfect, since it embraces of the 234 woollen factories in the state, 57 only. Its details in relation to the number reported are entitled to credit.

* From three factories only of this county have returns been made.

The following tables, relating to the iron manufacture, embrace all the principal works in the state, and probably all that were in operation for making iron from the ore in 1832.

COUNTIES.	Cupola and air furnaces		Blast fur- naces.			Refineries.	Bloomeries.	Tons bar iron.	Tons bitumin- ous coal.	Tons anthracite coal.	Cords of wood.	Men employed.	Dependants.	Horses and cat- tle.
	Number.	Tons pig iron.	Number.	Tons pig iron.	Tons castings.									
Albany,	5	1315							140	625	770	170	629	16
Cayuga,	4	340							87	405	31	76	13	
Chautauque,	2	55								160	4	16	4	
Chenango,	1	85							26	150	10	40	8	
Clinton,	3	115	2	68	175		12	1035			19731	406	1232	265
Columbia,	3	500				1		200	50	188	7147	140	450	66
Dutchess,	3	855	1	836	5				40	230	50	295	967	154
Delaware,	1	55							7	200	5	20	1	
Erie,	2	310							40	417	120	86	26	
Essex,	4	195	2	70	130		23	1836		70	29806	413	1278	229
Genesee,	2	255								70	290	16	64	8
Greene,	1	250								100	15	10	40	2
Herkimer,	9	486	2	90	310				50	826	5014	193	120	55
Jefferson,	6	245	1	300	200	1		64		736	4372	315	454	112
Madison,	2	100							5	130	104	16	46	8
Monroe,	2	335							100	210	6	124	6	
Montgomery,	3	185								45	170	20	80	8
New York,	9	2960							1220	1565	401	465	1030	51
Niagara,	1	100							25	50	7	28	1	
Onondaga,	2	125							30	230	12	48	8	
Oneida,	7	617	5	250	875		1	40	44	294	17158	334	816	190
Ontario,	1	160	2	40	220				60	60	3906	74	152	
Orange,*	1	150	2	2275		1		150		60	2510	310	1100	167
Oswego,	1	120	1	25	160				30	2600	38	105	24	
Otsego,	6	205							62	400	20	62	15	
Putnam,	1	2000							1500	50	3440	330	1200	10
Rensselaer,	6	980							260	346	459	118	163	8
Rockland,	1	50				3				25	2560	40	160	30
St. Lawrence,	1	65	1	20	100		4	205		180	4354	93	247	68
Saratoga,	4	190							39	200	63	55	18	2
Schenectady,	1	110							55	60	10	40	1	1
Schoharie,	1	20								100	2	4	2	
Seneca,	1	20							5	25	2	8	2	
Tioga,	2	80							14	120	154	33	44	5
Tompkins,	2	80								10	300	10	40	8
Ulster,	1	160								60	10	6	24	2
Wayne,	—	—	1		150						2250	33	90	20
Washington	4	247				1	70			130	1280	65	262	28
Westchester,	2	230								65	20	9	20	2
Yates,	1	27							7	30	2	8	2	
	109	14377	20	3974	2325	641	3830	3920	11392	106711	4631	10842	1506	

* The return for orange includes the blast furnace at Cold Spring, Putnam county, belonging to Messrs. Kemple.

	Tons Nails.	Tons Hoops.	Workmen.	Dependants.	Tons Anth. Coal.	Tons Bit. Coal.	Number of Cattle.	Cords Wood.	Tons Chain Cable.	Tons Anchors
Troy Nail Works, - - -	630	1360	40	160	606		4	200		
Albany do. - - -	410	828	40	160	200		4	200		
Carthage, Jefferson Co. -	33	35	5	20			10	58		
Clintonville, Peru, - -	624	1000	50	102			10	3000		
			24	72		86	3	576	60	
Hulbert, Clinton, - - -		500	17	50			10	1500		
do. do. - - -	300		8	8			10	100		
Monroe, Orange, - - -	420	500	100	400	20	30	36	1500		
Ramapo, - - -	1100	1442	100	600	24		90	3000		
Washington county, - -			30	90			12	900		90
	3617	5665	414	1662	804	116	189	11026	60	90

We refer to our county tables for more minute details of the statistics attainable from the returns of the marshals in 1835.

COMMERCE.

4. Of the greatness and the rapid increase of the commerce of New York, it is scarce possible to speak without wonder and terms of astonishment. In place, however, of expressions of admiration, we present the following tabular views, which show its progressive increase from 1790, and its present condition, in regard to its exports, imports, and tonnage.

Exports from New York, from 1790 to 1820.

1791,	2,505,465	1801,	19,851,136	1811,	12,266,215
1792,	2,535,790	1802,	13,792,276	1812,	8,961,922
1793,	2,932,370	1803,	10,818,387	1813,	8,185,494
1794,	5,442,183	1804,	16,081,281	1814,	209,670
1795,	10,304,581	1805,	23,482,943	1815,	10,675,373
1796,	12,208,207	1806,	21,762,845	1816,	19,690,031
1797,	13,308,064	1807,	26,357,963	1817,	18,707,433
1798,	14,300,892	1808,	5,606,058	1818,	17,872,261
1799,	18,719,527	1809,	12,581,562	1819,	13,587,378
1800,	14,045,079	1810,	17,242,330	1820,	13,163,244

Commerce of New York from 1821 to 1834.

	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			
	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.			F.produce.
				American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	American vessels.
1821	21,926,635	1,702,611	23,629,246	7,137,057	761,548	7,898,605	4,919,002
1822	33,394,601	2,051,027	35,445,628	9,855,188	1,131,979	10,987,167	5,196,778
1823	37,827,709	1,593,640	39,421,349	10,352,171	1,010,824	11,362,995	7,055,196
1824	34,341,843	1,771,880	36,113,723	13,041,072	487,582	13,528,654	8,640,804
1825	47,751,844	1,887,330	49,639,174	20,133,312	518,246	20,651,558	12,978,333
1826	36,589,362	1,526,268	38,115,630	10,819,040	677,679	11,496,719	9,551,748
1827	36,600,914	2,118,730	38,719,644	12,320,508	1,600,119	13,920,627	8,908,535
1828	39,050,506	2,877,266	41,927,792	10,909,259	1,452,756	12,362,015	9,206,418
1829	32,771,500	1,971,807	34,743,307	11,125,777	910,784	12,036,561	6,888,900
1830	33,432,098	2,191,972	35,624,070	12,277,553	1,340,725	13,618,278	5,130,189
1831	53,617,033	3,460,384	57,077,417	13,899,628	1,826,490	15,726,118	8,658,955
1832	48,728,649	4,485,753	53,214,402	12,399,693	2,657,558	15,057,251	8,115,475
1833	51,832,033	4,086,416	55,918,449	13,158,943	2,252,353	15,411,296	6,457,521
1834	68,292,736	4,895,858	73,188,594	11,596,306	2,143,899	13,740,205	7,406,536
	576,157,463	36,620,962	602,778,425	160,025,507	18,774,542	187,798,049	109,115,200

Commerce of New York.—continued.

Value of Exports.				Tonnage.					
Foreign Produce.		Total Domestic and Foreign.		American.		Foreign.		Total.	
Foreign vessels.	Total.			Enter'd.	Depart.	Enter'd.	Depart.	Enter'd.	Depart.
1821	344,411	5,264,313	13,162,918	156,493	158,174	13,856	10,730	170,349	168,894
1822	916,537	6,113,315	17,100,482	217,538	185,666	22,478	17,784	240,016	203,450
1823	620,799	7,675,995	19,038,990	201,509	192,521	25,453	23,553	226,972	216,074
1824	727,676	9,368,480	22,897,134	227,961	222,271	19,774	18,142	247,735	240,413
1825	1,620,370	14,607,703	35,259,261	271,825	255,878	22,947	19,851	294,772	275,729
1826	890,324	10,442,072	21,938,791	254,213	214,664	27,975	21,365	282,188	236,029
1827	1,004,975	9,913,510	23,834,137	261,301	239,968	39,242	33,375	300,543	273,343
1828	1,209,216	10,415,634	22,777,649	256,750	217,113	44,505	42,373	301,255	259,486
1829	1,193,550	8,082,450	20,119,011	259,382	219,674	30,219	32,855	289,601	252,529
1830	949,516	6,079,705	19,697,983	298,434	229,341	35,344	36,574	333,778	265,915
1831	1,150,071	9,809,026	25,535,144	315,972	254,331	77,719	72,444	393,691	326,775
1832	2,828,220	10,943,605	26,000,946	329,842	242,749	116,481	101,967	446,323	344,716
1833	3,526,300	9,983,821	25,395,117	454,218	384,175	161,949	153,566	616,167	537,741
1834	4,256,099	11,662,345	25,402,340	451,259	361,606	243,633	238,650	694,892	600,256
21,247,064				130,362,354		318,160,403			

The latest return of the tonnage in the several districts of the state, which we have been able to obtain, is for the year 1833, which gives for Champlain, enrolled and licensed, 616.60—Sackett's Harbour, 1861.07—Oswego, 1535.40—Genesee, 1641.41—Oswegatchie, 716.32—Buffalo Creek, 3740.70—Sag Harbour, 7639.75 registered, 3428.10 enrolled and licensed—New York, 141,915.28 registered, 171,818.48 enrolled and licensed—Cape Vincent, 859.43 enrolled and licensed.

Of the internal commerce of the state, we have sufficiently spoken in our views of internal improvements.

5. The annexed table shows the population of the state at every period at which a census has been taken.

Aggregate of Population, at the several periods at which the Census was taken.

	White Males.	White Females.	Slaves.	Free coloured Males.	Free coloured Females.	Other free persons.	Total.
1790	161,822	152,320	21,324			4,654	340,120
1800	237,694	268,122	20,613			10,374	586,050
1810	473,331	744,418	15,017			23,333	959,049
1820	709,129	653,193	6,698	13,458	15,821	701	1,372,812
1825	822,897	793,561			*39,999		1,616,458
1830	951,441	916,620	76	21,401	23,468		1,918,608†
1835	1,102,658	1,071,859			*44,348		2,174,517

* Males and females. † In this total are included 5,602, not classed.

Prior to 1790, the population of this and the other late colonies, is conjectured only. In 1700, New York had given to it, 30,000; in 1750, 90,000; in 1775, 238,000 inhabitants.

Between 1790 and 1800, the ratio of increase was about 8 per cent. per annum; between 1800 and 1810, above 6 per cent.; between 1810 and 1820, over 4 per cent.; and between 1820 and 1830, also over 4 per cent. At the present rate of increase the population doubles in about 23 years, whilst the period assigned for doubling the population of the whole United States, is about 25 years.

The total number of post offices in the state in 1836 was 1,719. Postage, year ending March 31, 1834, \$130,000.

BOOK III.

TOPOGRAPHY.



ALBANY COUNTY was originally organised by the act of 1st of November, 1683, but has undergone much modification; and is now bounded, N. by the counties of Saratoga and Schenectady; W. by Schoharie, the W. bounds of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck; S. by Greene county, and E. by the Hudson river, dividing it from Rensselaer county. Greatest length 28, greatest breadth 21 miles; area 464 square miles, or 297,351 acres, situated between $42^{\circ} 23'$ and $42^{\circ} 49'$, N. Lat., $2^{\circ} 40'$ and $3^{\circ} 15'$ E. Lon.; and centrally distant from New York 160, from the City of Albany, 15 miles.

The surface and soil are much variegated. Along the Hudson, are alluvial flats, nowhere exceeding a mile in width, susceptible of high cultivation in favourable spots. From these flats the surface rises abruptly 140 feet, and thence gradually westward to the mountains. On the Mohawk the land is rugged, broken and naturally sterile; on the west are the Helderberg hills, precipitous and craggy, with a soil of calcareous loam; centrally, the country consists of undulating grounds and plains, with small marshes and tracts of cold wet sands and clay, but which have been of late years wonderfully fertilised by gypsum, converting the piney and sandy desert into fragrant clover and fruitful wheat fields. Still much of the soil of this county is unimproved and perhaps, unimprovable; but the greater portion is productive of wheat, of which a large surplus is annually sent to the New York market.

The geological formation is transition; being the graywacke groupe of De la Bêche—underlying rock, arenaceous and conglomerate graywacke, in thick schistose beds, visible in the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers; while in the Helderbergs appear the higher portions of the same groupe, lime and sand stones, abounding in organic remains. In many parts of the county both limestone and graywacke are extensively quarried for building; and many of the locks on the Erie canal, near the city, are constructed of the former. The elevated plain of the east, is underlaid with thick beds of blue and yellow argillaceous marl, having a distinct lamellar structure, destitute of animal remains, and covered by a reddish yellow silicious sand.

Mineral springs abound. At the village of Coeymans is one containing sulphate of magnesia, muriate of lime, iron, sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas. In Guilderland and Watervliet, they are found impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphuretted hydrogen. Sulphuretted hydrogen springs gush forth in every direction.

In the limestone of the Helderbergs are several extensive caverns, in which are stalactites and stalagmites of various beauty, and many interesting animal remains and minerals; but we are not aware that any bones have been discovered in them. They have apparently been formed by the action of water; small streams of which flow through most of them.

The county is well watered by streams, which in their course from the high grounds, on the west, to the Hudson river, afford valuable hydraulic power. The chief of these are the Patroon's creek; Fox, Butler, and Beaver, kills, in the city of Albany; Normanskill, Vlamanskill, Coeymans creek. Hannakraikill, Provost creek, Ten mile creek; Catskill, Foxenkill, Pichteway, Pasie, Eight mile, creeks; Schwizkill, Black creek, Vlykill, Bozakill, Elisha's, Stitenhook and Hungerkills. The most important of these streams, save Normans and Coeymans, are described under the adjacent counties, in which they partly flow.

Normanskill rises in Schenectady county, and has a south-east course of about twenty-eight miles. At its mouth are very extensive and valuable mills. The principal tributaries are the Boza and Vlykills.

The county, exclusive of the city of Albany, is divided into nine towns.

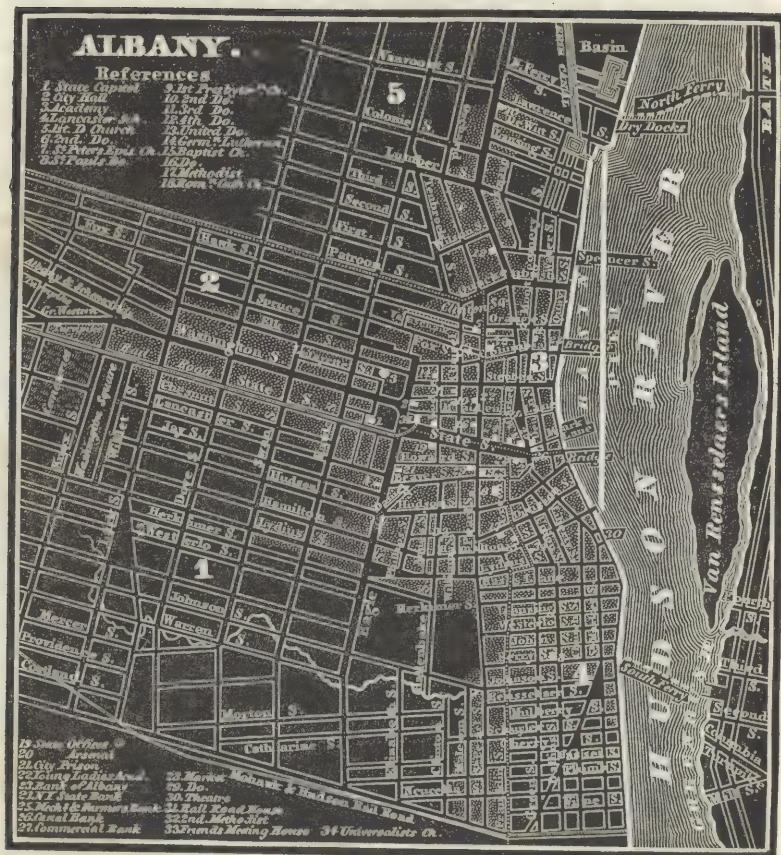
The post towns and villages are ALBANY, Clarkville, Coeymans, Coeymans Hollow, Cohoes, Disbrows, Dormansville, Dunnsville, East Berne, Guilderland, Guilderland centre, Hall's Mills, Knox, Lisbaskill, New Scotland, Potter's Hollow, Reidsville, Rensselaerville, South Westerlo, Union Church, Watervliet, Watervliet centre, Westerlo, West Guilderland.

Albany City may be said to have been founded in 1612, by some Hollanders, and to have been, next to Jamestown, the earliest European settlement within the primitive 13 United States. A temporary fort was erected in 1614, and Fort Orange, in 1623. By that name it was known until after the English conquest in 1664, when it received the name of Albany from one of the titles of the Duke of York. It was fortified against the Indians by the Dutch, with a stockade in 1645, and vestiges of the work remained until 1812.

The city was incorporated by the colonial governor, Dongan, in 1686, with an area one mile wide on the river, extending N. W. to the N. line of the manor of Rensselaer, and retaining that width $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the fee simple of which was vested in the corporation. Its bounds were enlarged by addition of part of the small town of Colonie, 25th of February, 1815, which now forms the fifth ward. Area 7160 acres, a small portion of which only is improved; the soil being a sandy and clay loam of very inferior quality. Originally, by the charter, its government was lodged in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen and six assistants, but is now exercised by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and ten assistant aldermen, under the title of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." It is divided into five wards, each electing, on the 1st Tuesday of May, annually, two aldermen and two assistants, and the usual town officers.

The corporation courts consist of the mayor's, justices' and police courts.

The city lies in $42^{\circ} 39' 3''$ N. Lat. and $3^{\circ} 12'$ E. Lon. from Washington City. Distant from N. York City, 145 miles, or 10 hours by steamboat; from Philadelphia 234; Washington City 373; Boston 171; Hartford 92; Quebec 394; Montreal 247; Buffalo by Utica, by land 296, via Cherry Valley 282, by the Canal 363; from Detroit 664. It is the capital of the state and of the county.



The plat on which the city lies is uneven. A low alluvial flat extends along the river, from 15 to 100 rods wide, west of which rises a hill of clay and sand; in the first half mile 153 feet, and in the next about 67 feet high; from the summit the country is an even plain for miles; broken only by some small streams. The old portion of the city is not remarkable for the regularity of its streets, but the modern has more symmetry. It contains about 100 streets and alleys. The principal of which are State, Market, Pearl and Washington streets; many others are thickly built on, with shops, stores and splendid dwellings.

The CAPTOL, containing the legislative halls, the supreme and chancery court rooms of the state, the state library and other apartments for public business, stands at the head of State street, 130 feet above the river. It is a substantial edifice faced with the Nyack free stone, costing above \$120,000; is 115 feet long, 90 broad, and 50 high, of two stories, upon a basement of 10 feet elevation. The east part has a portico of the Ionic order, with columns 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 33 feet high. The legislative halls and court rooms contain portraits of eminent men. The building is surrounded by a public square, enclosed with costly iron railing, which is separated from another by Washington street.

On the north side of the latter square is the academy, one of the finest buildings of the city, constructed also of the Nyack stone, three stories high and 90 feet front; cost, at the city charge, \$90,000, exclusive of the site and some important donations. The faculty consists of the principal; (Dr. T. Romeyn Beck,) a professor of the Latin and Greek; one of mathematics and natural philosophy; one of

modern languages, and four tutors. For the condition of this institution see page 198.

Near the capitol and academy, at the foot of Washington street, is the City Hall, a costly edifice of white marble, appropriated to the city council and officers. Its gilded dome is conspicuous at some distance from the city. In the walls of the principal apartment are some bas reliefs executed by W. Coffee, at the cost of the citizens, commemorative of De Witt Clinton and Sir Walter Scott.

Near it is the *State Hall*, also of marble, commenced in 1835, containing the offices of secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, surveyor general, attorney general, register in chancery, clerk of the supreme court, &c.

It is a substitute for the old State house on the south side of State street.

The *Albany Female Academy* is a very chaste and beautiful building, in North Pearl street, erected by a company, incorporated 16th February, 1821. The institution enjoys high and merited reputation.

Among other distinguished buildings we may name *Stanwix hall*, built of Quincy granite, and surmounted by a large dome; the *Museum*, of marble, 4 stories high, above the basement, at the corner of State and Market streets, deserving attention by reason of its architectural merit and valuable collection of curiosities in the arts and natural history; the Law Buildings at the corner of Beaver and south Market streets, also of marble; the south Dutch church inclosed in well arranged grounds extending from Beaver to Hudson street, and having at either end a lofty portico, supported by 6 large columns of free stone; the Baptist church built on the site of the Vanderheyden mansion, an elegant structure, surmounted also by a splendid dome.

Other public buildings are the Lancasterian school, alms house, jail, orphans' asylum, &c. &c.

Religious Institutions. Churches.—2 Dutch Reformed, 2 Episcopal, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, 2 Baptist, 1 Methodist Protestant and 3 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 African Baptist and 1 African Methodist, 21. Most, probably all have Sabbath schools annexed, giving moral and religious instruction to about 3000 children.

Religious Societies.—Albany Bible Society, Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, and Sacred Music Society.

Literary and Scientific Institutions.—Under a special act of Assembly of 17th April, 1830, and supplements, the city is divided into nine districts for common schools, and 1 Lancaster school for whites and 1 for blacks are maintained; 40 teachers and assistants are employed at an annual expense exceeding \$6000, giving instruction to more than 7000 children. The trustees of the second district have erected a very commodious edifice. The school moneys apportioned by the superintendent of common schools to the city of Albany, are paid by the treasurer of the county to the trustees of the Lancaster school in the city, to be applied to the education of such poor children as such trustees deem entitled to gratuitous education; the trustees, annually accounting with the treasurer for the faithful application of such funds, according to the laws relating to common schools:

Besides these primary schools there are numerous well conducted select schools, as the Albany academy, female academy, female seminary, and the Albany classical school:

The *Albany Institute* is divided into three departments. 1. Of the useful arts. 2. Of natural history. 3. Of history and literature, each separately organised. But the presidents of the departments are ex-officio vice presidents of the institute, and the other officers of the departments hold the same offices in the institute as in the departments. The institute has commodious apartments in the academy. Its library contains near 2000 volumes, and its museum more than 10,000 specimens in geology, mineralogy, botany, coins, engravings, casts, &c. It publishes its transactions from time to time, and has a high reputation abroad:

The *Albany Library*, established in 1792, kept at and connected with the Athenæum, contains near 9,000 volumes. The Athenæum was established in 1827:

The *Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement*, has one of the best reading rooms in the United States, to which strangers are freely admitted, and where lectures are given by members twice a week; a debating society is connected with

the institution: The Apprentices' Library, a very useful institution; and the Northern Institute and Academy of Fine Arts, founded 1831:

Here are also established the State Medical, the Albany County Medical, the State Agricultural, and the Albany Horticultural, Societies:

The newspapers published in Albany, are the Daily Albany Argus, the official state paper; Albany Argus, *semi-weekly*; Albany Argus, *weekly*; Albany Daily Advertiser; Albany Gazette, *semi-weekly*; Albany Whig, *weekly*; Albany Evening Journal; Albany Journal *semi-weekly*; Albany Weekly Journal; Albany Mercury; The Saturday Politician; The Microscope, *weekly*; Emerald; Zodiac, and Common School Assistant; The Cultivator, *monthly*; Temperance Recorder, *monthly*; American Temperance Intelligencer, *monthly*; Beacon and Watchman, *semi-monthly*.

Benevolent Institutions.—Typographical Society, St. Andrews, St. Nicholas. Mechanics, German, Painters; the Orphan Asylum, under the supervision of benevolent ladies of different Christian denominations, located in State street, near its junction with the great western turnpike road, maintains and instructs near 100 poor and destitute children, of whom the mayor of the city is, ex-officio, the guardian; the Catholic Benevolent Society, and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and the Hibernian Provident Society, and four Masonic Lodges.

Manufactures.—Six iron works, annual produce \$226,000; 1 rope and 1 oil cloth factory; 2 tanneries; 6 breweries, producing near the value of half a million yearly; extensive manufactories of fur hats, morocco, carriages, harness, plated and silver ware, coach lace, iron and hollow ware, enamelled stone ware, ships, looking-glasses, cabinet ware, tobacco and snuff, types, oil and sperm candles, brushes, &c.

The Patroon's creek and the Normanskill might readily be conducted through the city, and supply a valuable power for manufactures; and such a measure, we understand, is contemplated by the enterprising inhabitants.

Banks.—Bank of Albany, incorporated 10th April, 1792, capital \$240,000; New York State Bank, 19th March, 1803, capital \$369,600; Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, 22d March, 1811, capital \$442,000; Commercial Bank, 12th April, 1825, capital \$300,000; Canal Bank, 2d May, 1829, capital \$300,000; Albany City Bank, April, 1834, \$500,000; Albany Savings Bank, incorporated 21th March, 1820.

Insurance Companies.—Albany, Merchants', Firemen's, Agency of New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The position of Albany, near the head of tide, on the direct line of communication with the St. Lawrence river, with Saratoga Springs, and with the lake country, necessarily makes it a great thoroughfare. The completion of the canals, however, have given it great commercial importance, making it the entrepot for the greater proportion of the products of the state destined to the New York market. To accommodate this trade, a noble basin has been constructed, by the citizens, upon the river, in which all the boats of the northern and western canals are received. It consists of part of the river included between the shore and a pier 80 feet wide and 4,300 feet long. The pier is a stupendous work, containing about 8 acres, on which spacious stores have been erected, and where immense quantities of lumber and other articles of trade are deposited. It is connected with the city by drawbridges. The basin has an area of 32 acres. It cost \$130,000 dollars, and the lots upon it were sold at public auction at a large advance.

For the great value of the trade passing here we refer to the article relating to the canals at page 89, &c. The tonnage is more than double that of the city of New York. The 8 or 10 lines of canal freight boats all have an agency here.

There are 12 steamboats employed in the transportation of passengers and light freight between this city and New York, 10 of which belong to the Hudson River Steamboat Association, one of which leaves each city, morning at 7, evening at 5 o'clock. Small boats ply between this city and Hudson, and other towns on the river, and a line is established between Albany and Troy; and there are 7 steamboats engaged in towing barges between Albany and New York.

The navigation to the city is much impeded by bars at the *Overslaugh*, three miles, and at *Winne's*, eight miles, below. Many efforts have been made to remove these obstructions, but hitherto without success. It is now proposed to contract the channel of the river, and to turn the current in such direction as will cause it

to carry away the deposits of earth, which have been, and still are, annually increasing. Should this plan avail, Albany may engage directly in ocean commerce, from which she is in a great measure restricted. Still she has now a large coasting trade, 360 vessels having arrived here in 1834, from eastern ports alone; and the whole number of sloops plying to and from the city is given at 800.

The Mohawk and Hudson rail road terminates in this city and connects, at Schenectady, with the rail road to Saratoga and the rail road to Utica. It was the first chartered in the state. The plan and profile are said to be admirably designed; yet it has been a very expensive work, costing near \$40,000 the mile, including the real estate connected with it. Still it proves a profitable investment of funds.

The road commences on the bank of the Erie canal, at Schenectady, and runs parallel to it for 20 chains—then a curve of 10 chains:

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Chains.</i>	<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Inclination.</i>
From Schenectady to foot of inclined plane,	0	32	level	
Inclined plane, - - - - -	0	31	rise	1 in 18
Then runs - - - - -	3	44	level	
Do. - - - - -	2	10	descent	1 in 40
Do. - - - - -	1	40	level	
Do. - - - - -	2	53	descent	1 in 225
Do. - - - - -	1	7	level	
Do. - - - - -	3	11	descent	1 in 270
Do. - - - - -	0	2	level to head of plane	
Then Albany plane - - - - -	0	47	descent	1 in 18
Then to dock head on the Hudson at Albany, 0	0	32	descent	1 in 500
Total - - - - -	15	69		

When excavation occurs in the grading, the width for a double road is 38 feet; when embankment occurs, the width on the level of the road is 26 feet.

The greatest height of embankment is 44 feet; and the deepest excavation is 47 feet.

On the first grade at Schenectady, below the inclined plane, there is one curve, about 10 chains in length, on a radius of 700 feet. There is a curve at the head of each inclined plane, about 8 chains each, on a radius of 1100 feet: between these two there are two other curves, one on a radius of 4,200 feet, 9 chains long—and one on a radius of 23,000 feet, 6 chains long. The only other curve is between the foot of the Albany plane and the river, on a radius of 4,000 feet.

The wooden cross sleepers are 7 inches in diameter, and 8 feet long.

Stone blocks contain each two cubic feet, and cost 45 cents. They are laid three feet apart, from centre to centre, on a foundation of broken stone, well rammed.

The iron rail plate is a bar $\frac{9}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the upper curves rounded to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches width. The timber rails are yellow or Norway pine, 6 by 6 inches. The width between the rails is 4 feet 9 inches.

The summit is 335 feet above the Hudson. Much of the cost of this railway has been incurred for broken stone.

There are two stationary engines, one near each end of the road. Locomotive engines are mostly in use, although horses are occasionally employed. The main line of the road approaches the Hudson below the city of Albany, where the company have warehouses for freight. There is also a branch road into State street to the depot, and also to the basin, which cost near \$100,000. It is, however, used only for passengers.

The stock for the Castleton and west Stockbridge rail road, to connect with the Western rail road, incorporated by the state of Massachusetts, has been subscribed, and the road, it is said, will shortly be commenced. By act of March, 1836, a company was incorporated to make a tunnel under the Hudson river to Castleton. The inhabitants have been driven to this mode of crossing the river, by reason of the trade of Troy and the large villages above, which would be interrupted by a bridge over the stream. The objections to a bridge above the water seem to be insurmountable, and Albany has, therefore, stooped to conquer, by bridging beneath the stream. The result of this experiment, if successful, may lead to like

attempts elsewhere upon the river. The charter is favourable, being perpetual, and without the usual reservation of the state to repeal or modify.

There are two ferries across the river, one to Bath on the north, and the other to Greenbush, on the south part of the city.

The ordinary expenses of the city amount to about \$50,000 annually, besides county and town charges.

Stages competent to the extraordinary flux of passengers, run from the city in all directions. Upon the Mohawk and Hudson rail road, cars go to Schenectady four times daily; and coaches upon the Macadamised road to Troy, hourly, make 18,350 trips the year. This road, one of the finest on the continent, admits three carriages abreast, and is so graded that the speed of the horses need not be checked at any point. The scenery upon it is inviting.

The principal hotels are, the *Eagle Tavern*, S. Market street; *Adelphi*, Bement's, American, State street; *Congress Hall*, Capitol square; *Mansion House*, City Hotel, and *Temperance House*, N. Market street. On a less expensive scale, are the *Fort Orange House*, and *Montgomery Hall*, *Columbian*, *Exchange Coffee House*, S. Market street; and the *Franklin House*, State street.

Perhaps no city in the Union of its size has more, or more spacious hotels. It has been estimated that 700,000 persons arrive and depart from the city in the course of the year. The passengers on the Mohawk and Hudson rail road amounted, in 1835, to about 180,000, and the receipt from passengers in the Association lines of the canals was, by estimate in 1835, \$250,000.

During the sessions of the legislature, Albany is crowded with strangers, and is the focus for much of the legal talent and learning of the state, and for the representatives of its vast business concerns.

A mineral spring was discovered here some years since, by boring through slate rock 500 feet. The partners in this enterprise having disagreed, one of them, (Mr. Colloch, a Scotchman,) sunk another well, 617 feet, which gives water much superior in its qualities, containing a large quantity of muriate of soda, and being an active cathartic. The spring is surrounded by a handsome garden, and is much resorted to by citizens and strangers. The analysis of this water, by Dr. Lewis C. Beck, gave muriate of soda, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, and free carbonic acid; differing not essentially from the water of the Saratoga Springs.

Much capital from abroad has, within a few years, been advantageously vested here: still rents are comparatively low. A very profitable business has been done since the completion of the canal, and many large fortunes have been accumulated by men of business; and the industrious mechanic or tradesman can no where establish himself with more favourable prospect of wealth. Society is intelligent and polished; and, when properly approached, the inhabitants display liberal and elegant hospitality.

The vicinity of the city affords many pleasant walks and rides: and the neighbouring cities of Troy and Schenectady, the villages of West Troy, Cahoes, Lansingburg and Waterford, the Shaker settlement at Neskayuna, the farm of the distinguished agriculturist, Mr. Jesse Buel, are objects for short and interesting excursions.

Upon the northern bounds of the city is the neat and beautifully situated mansion of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., the Patroon of the manor of Rensselaerwyck. The name of this gentleman can scarce be mentioned without a passing tribute to his merit. Blessed with great wealth, which so frequently leads to selfish egotism and exclusiveness, he has through life been distinguished as an active and efficient public man; bestowing his personal services and his fortune, to the encouragement of every species of improvement in literature, science and art. His name as a benefactor is associated with most of the charitable and scientific institutions of the state, and he has perhaps done more than any other citizen to foster agriculture and internal improvements.

The following are the towns of the county.

BERNE, taken from Rensselaerville 17th of March, 1795, since modified: Centrally distant, N. of New York 165, W. of Albany 20, miles: Surface much broken by the Helderberg hills, composed of calcareous rocks, which rise precipitately from 70 to 500 feet, having in many places the appearance of an artificial wall, in which there are several curious, natural caverns. The valleys are exten-

sive and have a fine soil of calcareous argillaceous loam, and in places tracts of clay, marsh, bog, turf and marl. Fox's Creek and its branches drain the town N. W., flowing into the Schoharie. Thompson's and Warner's ponds on the E. part cover, each about 100 acres. The lands are holden of Mr. Van Rensselaer by lease, at the rent of from 10 to 15 bushels of wheat the 100 acres. There are two small villages in the town; *Bernville*, at which is a post office, and *Mechanicsville*.

BETHLEHEM, taken from Watervliet 12th of March, 1793: Centrally distant from New York, N. 140, from Albany, S. W., 8, miles. Surface diversified, and much still covered with wood: Soil various: Along the river are extensive alluvial flats, cultivated chiefly by descendants of the early Dutch settlers. Coeyman's Creek crosses the town on the S. W.; Vlamanskill rises in it and flows E. to the Hudson, and Normanskill enters the N. W. angle and runs to the river $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Albany. These streams, particularly the last upon which are Rensselaer's mills, afford advantageous water power. Messrs. Russell, of Albany, have a mill at which they prepare 5000 barrels of dye woods, annually, and employ a capital of \$25,000. Mills Island, a valuable tract of alluvion, lies in the Hudson partly in this town. The town has 2 villages; *Rensselaer's mills* and *Bethlehem* centre.

COEYMANS, taken from Watervliet, 18th of March, 1791; distant N. from New York, 134, and from Albany S. 11 miles. The surface is much broken, some ridges of the Helderberg occupying the West. The soil is various; along the river sterile, but of better quality westward. Coeymanskill flows W. over the N. E. part of the town, enters New Scotland, having a course of about 20 miles, and joins the river about a mile above the town and county line, where are falls and mills. Hannekrai, another mill stream, drains the S. portion and unites with the Hudson on that line. Limestone and shell marl abound. The town was early settled by the Dutch, and is called after an original proprietor. It contains the villages of Coeymans, Steenville, and Coeymans Hollow. *Coeymans* village, at the confluence of the creek with the Hudson, 14 miles S. of Albany, including a hamlet formerly called the *Square*, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 grist and 1 saw mill, 3 taverns, 6 stores, and about 150 dwellings. *Steenerville* upon the Hannekrai Creek, in the S. W. angle, has a Methodist church, 1 grist, 1 saw mill, clothing works, 1 tavern, 2 stores, about 30 dwellings. There are two Dutch Reformed churches in the town.

GUILDERLAND, taken from Watervliet, 26th of February, 1803: Centrally distant from New York, N. 157; from Albany, N. W., 12 miles: Surface level, or slightly irregular; Soil generally inferior in quality, a barren sand interspersed with marshy plains; there are, however, some fertile tracts of sandy loam well farmed. The Cherry Valley turnpike leads through the town, on which, 8 miles from the city, is the hamlet of *Hamilton*, where is the post office called after the town, and where formerly was an extensive manufacture of glass. *Guilderland* centre is also a post office.

KNOX, taken from Berne 28th of February, 1822: Centrally distant from Albany, W. 20 miles: Surface high and undulating; all arable and of good quality. The Helderberg limestone ridge runs through it, in which there is one of the caverns which distinguish this ridge. The town has a library of some hundred volumes; the lands are holden of Mr. Van Rensselaer by lease, rendering from 10 to 14 bushels of wheat the hundred acres. Boza kill crosses the N. E. part and a small branch of Fox's Creek, a tributary of the Schoharie, indents the S. boundary. *Knowville* or *Union street*, the pest village on the road from Albany to Schoharie; 21 miles W. from the former, and 14 E. from the latter; has from 25 to 30 dwellings, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern and two stores.

NEW SCOTLAND, taken from Bethlehem 25th of April, 1832: Surface hilly; soil loam, clay, sand and gravel, underlaid with slate and limestone, tolerably cultivated in spots; drained by Coeymans Creek which crosses it south easterly, and the Viskill a branch of Normanskill, which flows N. E. Salem, New Scotland and Clarkesville, are small villages. *New Scotland* a post village, 8 miles S. W. from Albany, and about the same distance from the mouth of Normanskill, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Salem*, 5 miles W. of New Scotland, has one Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 1 store and 25 dwellings.

RENSELAERVILLE, taken from Watervliet 8th of March, 1790: Centrally dis-

tant, S. W. from Albany 25 miles: Surface hilly; spurs of the Kattsbergs running through it. The valleys, however, are numerous and fertile, with a soil of sandy loam. There are turnpike roads over the town in every direction. The Catskill crosses the S. W. corner, receiving from the town some small tributaries. The lands are holden under lease from the Van Rensselaer estate. Rensselaerville, Preston Hollow, Potter's Hollow, and Hall's Hollow, are post villages. *Rensselaerville* village, on Ten mile creek, at the junction of the Albany and Delaware, and Greenville turnpike roads; 20 miles W. from Albany, contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian and one Baptist, church; 3 grist mills, clothing works, 1 furnace, 2 taverns, 7 stores, various mechanics, and about 175 dwellings. *Preston Hollow*, 30 miles S. W. from Albany, on the Athens and Cherry valley turnpike, contains between 30 and 40 dwellings, several mills on the Catskill, 8 miles from its head. *Potter's Hollow*, 2 miles W. of the above, has a Quaker meeting house, some 20 dwellings, and some mills.

WATERVLIET, organised 7th March, 1788, since reduced in area, includes the islands in the Hudson on the east; centrally distant north from Albany 6 miles; extending 10 miles along the Mohawk river and its lowest branch or sprout, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Hudson: Surface generally hilly; soil varied, comprehending along the Hudson some fine flats, and good arable land upon the river hills, and in the interior sandy ridges, some marshes and pine swamps and tracts covered with dwarf shrubbery. A fine Macadamised road extends along the river to West Troy, 6 miles; from West Troy a turnpike road runs to Schenectady, and nearly parallel with the Mohawk and Hudson rail road. Havers, Van Schaick's or Cahoes, and Green or Tibbet's islands, are formed by the sprouts of the Mohawk; they are notable as having been occupied by the American army under Gates in 1777; In the vicinity of the Cahoes Falls is a Dutch church and farming settlement, formerly and perhaps still known as the "*Boght*," or Cove. The lands of the town are principally holden of Mr. Van Rensselaer. Cahoes, Neskayuna, and West Troy, are villages.

A small creek on the southeast corner of the town drives a factory and the mills of the Patroon, and there are other small mill streams. The Erie and Champlain canals unite in the town. (See page 78.) At Port Schuyler, a raceway is taken from the canal, supplying several hydraulic works.

The property of the Cahoes Company, of which the village is part, at the mouths of the Mohawk, includes the falls and the banks on both sides of the river, and extends within a few rods of the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals. The property around the falls has, from the first settlement of the country, been in the Van Rensselaer family, who, with a just regard to its future value, had refused to part with it. The great hydraulic power here was first fully developed by Mr. Canvass White, during the progress of the Erie canal; at whose instance it was arranged with Peter Remsen & Co. of New York and Mr. Van Rensselaer, to commence its improvement on a large scale; a liberal charter was obtained from the state in 1826, authorising the investment of \$250,000, and subsequently of half a million.

By an independent canal, near two miles long, supplied with water by a dam in the river, half a mile above the falls, where the stream is 300 yards wide, unconnected with the state works, the company are enabled to avail themselves of the whole water of the river, yielding power for mills as durable and constant as the rocks and the stream. The entire head and fall thus gained is 120 feet, permitting the use of the water under *six* successive falls, of from 18 to 23 feet above the level of the state dam, below which it may be used under a head of 11 feet, and may be carried on these levels to almost any point of the company's estate. The minimum supply of water is 1000 cubic feet the second, competent to drive from three to four millions of cotton spindles. The upper canal, excavated for the greater part of its course in the slate rock, passes from the dam on the east side of the Erie canal, and thence by a tunnel under that canal to the west side.

The advantages of this position for manufactures are unquestionably the greatest in the state. By the Erie canal and the North river it communicates directly with the great marts on the Hudson and with the ocean; by that canal with the interior of the state and the lakes and the *Great West*; and by the Champlain canal with the northern portion of the state and the basin of the St. Lawrence: obtaining readily from the south all that may be required from abroad, and from the

west and north a never-failing supply of provisions, lumber and iron, upon the cheapest terms. It is surrounded by the following populous cities and villages:—Albany, distant 9 miles; Troy, 3; Lansingburg, 2; Waterford, 1; Schenectady, 15; West Troy, 3. The rail road from Troy to Saratoga runs on Green Island a few rods below; the proposed rail road from Troy to Schenectady must pass through or near the estate; the Macadamised road from Albany to West Troy terminates within three miles of it; and the side cut from the state canal enables boats from Cahoes to receive their freight at West Troy from the daily lines of tow boats plying to New York city.

The rock here is slate, lying generally, 5 feet below the surface, affording firm foundations for buildings, flumes and basins at small expense; brick and stone are obtainable on the premises, and with lumber and other materials procured by the canals, every species of building may be erected at little over half the usual cost elsewhere. The Delaware and Hudson canal furnishes a steady and cheap supply of coal for manufacturing purposes, and the large banking capital in the neighbouring cities and villages afford all the assistance to trade derivable from such institutions.

The location is alike healthful and pleasant. The site of the village is on the southeast declivity of a hill, whence, as well as from the ridge of hills on the northwest, are views, which for variety and beauty are unsurpassed. The hills to the northwest rising 300 feet, give to the spot, an agreeable temperature in summer, cooled by the waterfalls and rivers, and shelter it completely from the northwest winds of the winter.

The falls, in full view of the village, and seen with special advantage from the bridge, have a total descent of 78 feet, and a perpendicular pitch of about 40 feet. Above the cataract, the bank on the left has nearly 100 feet perpendicular elevation, and below, 170 feet. On the right above the pitch, the bank is low; but below it, the shore is between 80 and 90 feet high; below the falls the river runs in a deep, rocky and broken bed for a short distance, expanding into the placid pool formed by the state dam, and glides over that dam in one lovely sheet of 550 yards in length, whose gentle fall of 7 feet, makes a pleasant contrast with the great cataract above. In floods the whole bed at the latter is covered with water, which descends in one unbroken torrent, about 900 feet wide. At such seasons, the high rocky barriers which confine the stream, the roar of the cataract, the dashing of the troubled waters as they descend the rapids, and the striking assimilation of the torrent with the wilderness above, give to the scene unusual sublimity.

The canal affording use of the water was completed in 1834. The village now contains one factory for cotton and woollen machinery, one for edge tools, one for cotton, linen and woollen hosiery made on newly invented looms, a mill driving turning lathes, an iron foundry, a carpet factory; an Episcopal church, 2 hotels, 3 stores, many shops of various kinds on the canals and 60 dwellings whose number is rapidly increasing.

The company offer lots and water rights for sale on very advantageous terms.

WEST TROY incorporated in 1836, comprehending Watervliet, Gibbonsville, and Port Schuyler, though in Albany county, is a suburb of the city of Troy, with which it is connected by several ferries, and by the rail road bridge. We will describe it when speaking of that city.

The Shakers are followers of Ann Lee, called by them Mother Ann, born in Manchester, England, Feb. 28, 1736, a religious enthusiast, who, leaving her native country in consequence of persecution, as she alleged, established a small society at Neskayuna in Sept. 1776. The society is principally distinguished by the profession of total celibacy, faith in the divine mission of Mother Ann, pretensions to superior holiness, the mode of worship by singular dancing, and the order and economy of their domestic concerns, in which a community of goods is established. They own here 2000 acres of good land, well cultivated, and divided into four farms, on each of which is a *family*, the whole amounting to about 80 persons of both sexes and all ages. They raise garden stuff and seeds extensively for sale, manufacture various useful and ornamental articles; the proceeds of which, with the avails of the farms, form a considerable income. From a very small beginning the society has grown into several communities, one of which is established at New Lebanon, and another in Wayne county of this state.

Despite the temptation which a life of celibacy offers to immorality, these people are remarkable for the correctness of their conduct and the order of their lives, which may be attributed to the rigour of their discipline and the constancy of their labour. Though for a long time distinguished by gross ignorance and superstition, they are now feeling, slowly, the influence of the intelligence of the times, bestow some attention on letters, and mingle somewhat more freely than formerly with the world.

WESTERLO, taken from Coeymans and Rensselaer, 16th March, 1815. Centrally distant from Albany S. W. 21 miles: Surface undulating traversed by moderate ridges, with small valleys of good arable, meadow and pasture lands, having also some flat, low lands which, however, produce good grass. The ground yields abundance of stone for field wall. The western part of the town pertains to the manor of Rensselaerwick, and the farms are holden by lease; the east part is in the Coeymans patent. The settlements commenced here in 1759, by Dutch and Germans, around the low lands, but did not increase rapidly until 1794, when many emigrants arrived from New England. The country abounds in springs; Prevost creek crosses the town S. from Berne, and other tributaries of the Katskill run on the east and west. Hannekraikill flows along and across the E. boundary. Sacketts is a small village centrally situated on the N. boundary, and there is a post office called after the town.

Chesterville and *South Westerlo* are post villages. *Chesterville* centrally situated, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, church, 2 tanneries, 3 stores, 1 saw mill, and about 40 dwellings. *South Westerlo* on Prevost creek near the S. boundary, 23 miles from Albany, has 1 Baptist and 1 Christian, church, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mill, clothing works, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 25 dwellings.

POPULATION TABLE.

TOWNS, &c.	1890.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 yrs of age.	Unmarried between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Albany City,	12630	15971													
1st ward,			6857	7638	549	1088	687	1146	738	1462	30	113	134	119	114
2d ward,			6226	5742	354	815	472	804	536	1229	52	135	156	82	59
3d ward,			2011	3845	270	677	275	436	636	672	20	49	55	35	38
4th ward,			5872	6365	616	1111	599	916	719	1226	16	114	140	43	35
5th ward,			3206	4519	313	768	384	713	495	891	68	114	120	72	56
Berne,	3031	3509	3607	3956	262	747	40	515	305	942	31	72	68	21	33
Bethlehem,	5114	5643	6082	3103	249	637	116	375	273	660	22	63	50	31	16
Coeymans,	2812	1666	2723	2957	323	628	98	346	270	610	29	49	40	31	23
Guilderland,	2270	2428	2742	2903	288	580	48	329	205	600	19	53	49	25	17
Knox,	2500	2222	2189	2262	175	472	9	254	197	482	11	37	40	13	13
*New Scotland,				2030	231	640	10	347	243	704	27	53	57	15	19
Rensselaerville,	3435	3461	3685	3507	282	763	28	414	326	683	21	46	53	24	28
Watervliet,	2806	3574	4962	6961	571	1383		962	621	1430	45	200	131	70	66
Westerlo,	3458	3346	3321	3074	28	632	3	368	300	688	34	53	45	31	32
	38116	42321	53520	59762	4711	10941	3381	7925	5874	12279	425	1151	1138	612	549

NOTE.—Males, 29,867; Females, 29,895; Persons of Colour, 1250; Coloured Voters, 15; Paupers, 339; Deaf and Dumb, 28; Blind, 32; Idiots, 55; Lunatics, 42.

* New Scotland was included in Bethlehem until 25th of April, 1832.

TOWNS, &c.	Area in Acres.	Acres improved.	Value Real Estate.	Value Personal Estate.	Animals.				Cloth made in Family.				
					Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled.	Woolens unful- led.	Cottons, Linens, &c.	County Tax.	Town Tax.
Albany City, 1st ward, 2d ward, 3d ward, 4th ward, 5th ward,		740½ 523½ 1358½ 293 31½	1215900 599056 2032602 1186646 546475	180400 225300 3180592 94150 92166	340 299 240 408 570	300 168 197 125 130	31 219 191 80 75	701 346 228 325 532				4243 3417 15843 3891 1940	5717 4733 22300 5460 2746
	2947	3878681	3772608	1857	920	596	2132					29334	40756
Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Guiderland, Knox, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, Watervliet, Westerlo,	36083 32083 29993 31811 26173 35360 35940 34340 35567	39015 19219 18954 17957 17198 19395 28900 17464 26435	230900 472000 296600 313000 152489 416000 249100 794600 245000	17100 44175 132591 49090 17090 67270 40905 261650 37157	1079 1213 927 1278 837 1242 1081 1311 1063	3163 2436 2564 2650 2997 2495 3854 3794 3216	9028 35213 4926 6376 6057 4618 9101 3794 6545	3028 3561 2508 2713 1858 1861 3414 3860 3130	6284 3779 2988 3010 3340 3742 5666 3625 4704	6955 31-5 4605 3296 5108 3706 6051 3152 3289	11571 3441 7084 6138 7401 7520 10195 2396 8607	753 1568 1304 1100 518 1468 881 3210 857	84 1586 1990 564 240 658 367 715 469
	297350	307484	9050370	4440536	11880	26681	56254	28065	37138	41047	64383	41993	47332

TOWNS.		Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full mills.	Card machines.	Iron works.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Wool factories.	Rope factory.	Oil cloth factory.	Paper mills.	Asheries.	School districts.	Schools.		
															Public money expended.	Teacher's wages besides public money.	No. of children taught.
Albany City,														9	3788	2973	4489
Berne,		2	4	3	3	6	1							12	304	1180	730
Bethlehem,		3	12	3	1	1	1							22	381	1109	1212
Coeymans,		1	8	1								1		15	282	641	694
Guiderland,		1	18			3	2							10	285	780	575
Knox,		1	18			3	1		1					12	226	532	600
New Scotland,		1	12			1	1							17	511	918	627
Rensselaerville		5	6	2	2	1	7						1	21	384	909	997
Watervliet,		7	1	1								1	1	16	517	1644	864
Westerlo.		3	13	1	2	8			1					22	338	745	1100
	26	105	11	14	8	27	6	2	1	1		2	2	156	7017	11521	11888
Value of pro- duct.	413274	44229	25208	36000	143960	99867	255617	110000	18610	8000	11348	705		No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 15,231.			
Value of mate- rials.	23261	25208	36000	143960	99867	255617	110000	18610	8000	11348	705						



ALLEGANY COUNTY, taken from Genesee April 7, 1806: Bounded N. by Genesee; E. by Steuben; W. by Cattaraugus, counties; and S. by the state of Pennsylvania: Situate between 42° and $42^{\circ} 37'$ N. Lat., $0^{\circ} 52'$ and $1^{\circ} 27'$ W. Lon.; In form nearly a parallelogram; length, N. and S. 44, breadth, E. and W. 28 miles; area 1185 square miles; centrally distant northwest from New York by way of Catskill 349, from Albany S. of W. 256; from Washington City N. W. 327 miles.

This county forms part of the extensive high and hilly country which composes the S. W. portion of the state. In the south, the summit is about 2000 feet above the ocean level. On the east, a ridge little depressed extending N. from Andover, through the towns of Alfred, Almond, Birdsall, Grove and Nunda divides

the waters, giving to the streams respectively an eastern and western declination; sending, on the east, part to swell the volume of the Susquehanna, and on the north-east a tributary to the Genesee. West of this, the whole country is somewhat lower; but another ridge crosses the county on the S. W. in a N. W. direction, into and through the adjacent county of Cattaraugus, forming the water shed between the basins of the Genesee and the Allegany rivers. These ridges throw the central and northwestern portion of the county into the valley of the Genesee, through which the river by a course 35 miles N. W. and thence 18 miles N. E., divides the county into two irregular but not very unequal parts. The basin has a medial width of about 22 miles.

The Genesee river flows through a deep channel depressed from 500 to 800 feet below the higher hills. Its course through the greater part of this county is gentle; its valley often wide, and free from high, precipitous and rocky shores, until it reaches the northern town of Portage, where, within the space of two miles, it falls 274 feet. Here the hills approach the river closely, and are separated only by a deep chasm, with perpendicular banks of aluminous slate 400 feet high, through which the river passes by three falls. From the head of the falls, the descent to Rochester is about 736 feet; nearly the whole of which is between Portage and Mount Morris. Above the upper Falls the volume of the stream is not very large, sending forth about 5000 cubic feet the minute. At Angelica its bed is 1291 feet above tide, according to the report of the engineers upon the Erie rail road. (See p. 29.)

By an act of 18th April, 1828, the river from Rochester to the Pennsylvania line, was declared a public highway, without prejudice to mills or dams previously erected.

The Rochester and Olean canal, authorised to be made by act of the legislature May, 1836, enters the county at Portage and follows the valley of the river 21 miles to the mouth of Crawford's creek; thence by a lateral valley runs two miles to the valley of Black creek; and ascends the latter $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the summit level, stretching $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles into Cattaraugus county. On this summit between the Genesee and Allegany rivers, a little east of Cadysville there is a swamp about 2 miles in length, covered with timber, the waters of which run to both rivers; to the one by Black creek, and to the other by Oil creek. The passage here into the Ohio valley is 1292 feet above tide, and is the lowest yet discovered, except that by Conewango valley, by the Erie canal, Buffalo and Lake Erie. The lockage from the summit to the river in $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles is 242 feet, to be overcome by 31 locks.

The River receives from the county by the right bank, Cryder, Independence, Dyke, Phillips, Angelica, and other creeks; and by the left, Vancampen's, White, Black, Cold, Caneadea, Wiskoy, and Nunskey, creeks. With the exception of the last, these are small streams, none of them much exceeding 10 miles in length.

From the eastern section of the county, in the towns of Alfred and Almond, flows the Canacadea, and another tributary of the Canisteo river. From the N. E. the towns of Burns and Ossian send forth the Canaseraga, which curves through Livingston county to the Genesee river. From the towns of Scio, Bolivar, Genesee and Cuba flow the Oswaya, the Little Genesee and Swan creeks, and from the N. W. part of Cuba, Oil creek.

The county belongs to the great western secondary formation and is underlaid by carboniferous slate upon which, extending over the greater part of its area, is a bed of quartzose rock; consisting of blue and ash colored sand stone, well adapted for building. Lime is found in the town of Cuba, and probably elsewhere in irregular masses, filled with shells, but not commonly stratified. The sand stone and shale abound with entrochites, enerinites, corallines, terebratula, &c.

Bog iron ore abounds in Angelica, Caneadea, and other northern towns, and mountain ore is said to be found in Cuba.

The soil formed of these constituents is, respectively, argillaceous and sandy loam, much of it fertile; but generally moist and better suited for grass than grain.

The county forms part of the tract ceded to Massachusetts, and two western tiers of towns are within the Holland Land Company's purchase. That company have sold their interest to another company lately formed. Previous to this sale they had a sub office at Ellicottville and offered lands at from \$1 50 to \$4 the acre.

The line of the Erie rail road, called the Genesee division, enters the county by the valley of the Canacadea creek, and passes thence by that of Dyke creek to the

valley of the Genesee, thence down that valley for about 10 miles, and thence up the valley of Vancampen's creek through the villages of Friendship and Cuba, to the valley of Oil creek; making the length of its course within the county about 37 miles. The grade through Almond and Alfred over the dividing ridge is 72 feet per mile.

The forests are generally very dense, and the timber, of large growth, consists of oak of various species, maple, beech, basswood, ash, elm, white and yellow pine and hemlock; the three last prevailing most in the south. Hitherto, the distance from navigable streams, has prevented the lumber of this county particularly from the south, from reaching a market. But it is estimated that the construction of the Rochester and Olean canal will cause an annual export of 22 millions of feet. Little surplus grain has been exported, from the same cause, and also because the influx of population, which in a new country is more the consumer than the producer of grain, has created a home market. The increase for the last 10 years has been nearly 10 per cent. per annum.

Wheat and corn thrive well in the valley and river flats. Of the former 25 bushels are deemed an average crop, and of the latter 40 bushels to the acre. On the upland, corn, rye, oats, potatoes and buckwheat, are productive crops.

The county is divided into 27 towns.

ALFRED, taken from Angelica, March 11, 1808; since modified; distant S. W. from Albany, 246 miles, from Angelica, E. 10 miles; surface high and rolling; soil clay loam; drained N. E. by Canacadea, S. by Dyke and Vandemark's, E. by Philips and Angelica, creeks; crossed S. W. by the line of the Erie rail road. The town is deemed a good one for farming generally. Improved farms are worth here, from \$12 to 15 the acre. *Baker's Bridge* on the Canacadea creek, 13 miles from Angelica, is the post village and contains, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 20 dwellings.

ALLEN, taken from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823; since reduced; distant from Albany, 244, from Angelica, N. 6, miles; surface undulating; soil clay and sandy loam; drained by a branch of Angelica and Wigwam creeks. *Allen*, post village, contains 2 taverns, 1 store, and some half a dozen dwellings. There is a post office called Allen-centre.

ALMOND, taken from Alfred; limits since reduced; surface hilly; broken by several streams tributary to the Canisteo river; soil clay loam of good quality. Almond, North Almond, Centre Almond and West Almond, are post villages. The turnpike road from Bath to Angelica leads through the town. *Almond* village, 16 miles from Angelica, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist and 3 saw mills, clothing works, 2 asheries, and 30 dwellings. North Almond contains some 15 or 20 dwellings. Centre Almond, is of similar character to North Almond. West Almond, has 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 12 dwellings.

AMITY, taken from Angelica and Scio, 22d Feb. 1830; distant from Albany 258, from Angelica S. 6, miles; surface high and rolling, on the E. and W. inclining to the Genesee river which crosses it N. westerly, and receives from the right Vandemark's and Philips, creeks, and from the left Vancampen's creek; soil various, but generally of fair quality. Upon the river are fertile flats from half a mile, to a mile wide. *Phillipsburg*, post village, lies on the river and line of the Erie rail road in the N. E. angle of the town, and has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 saw and 1 grist, mills, clothing works, and about 25 dwellings. There is a fall in the river here of 12 to 14 feet, yielding an excellent water power.

ANDOVER, taken from Independence 28th Jan., 1824; distant from Albany 252, and from Angelica, S. E. 15, miles; surface and soil like those of Alfred and Independence; drained by Dyke creek, along whose valley runs the line of the Erie rail road. Less than one-tenth of the town is under improvement.

ANGELICA, formed from Leicester, 25th Feb. 1805; surface undulating, declining W. towards the Genesee river, which crosses the S. W. angle and receives from it, Angelica creek; distant from Albany 256, from New York 327, miles; surface undulating; soil, clay, argillaceous loam, brown mould and sandy alluvian of good quality. *Angelica* village, 2 miles E. of the Genesee river, 40 miles W. from Bath, 52, S. from Batavia, incorporated 2d May, 1835; the county town; has the court house of brick, a neat building, prison of stone, clerk's office fire proof, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, churches—1 select school, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 1 grist, 1 saw mill, cloth-

ing works, a woollen factory, 6 stores, 4 taverns, and about 125 dwellings, some of brick and stone, but chiefly of wood. About three miles S. W. from the village, is the seat of Philip Church, Esq., called Belvidere, where is a remarkably fine house and appurtenances and farm under high cultivation. He is an extensive land holder of the county. Near his mansion, a bridge erected by the state crosses the Genesee river.

BELFAST, taken from Caneadea, by the name of Orrinsburg 26th March, 1824; name changed 21st April, 1825; distant from Albany 264, from Angelica, W. 6, miles; surface rolling; soil, sandy loam; drained by the river, which crosses the N. E. angle, receiving from the town Black and White creeks, and other tributaries. *Buttsville* and *Summer's* valley are post villages. *Buttsville*, on the north line, partly in Caneadea, 7 miles N. W. from Angelica has, 1 store, 1 tavern, saw and grist mills, clothing works, sash factory, and about 20 dwellings. *Summer* valley, 7 miles S. W. has a store, tavern, and some half dozen dwellings.

BIRDSALL, taken from Allen and Almond, 4th May. 1829; distant from Albany 245, from Angelica, N. E. 9, miles; surface undulating; soil, clay loam; drained S. by Angelica creek and E. by a branch of the Canisteo river. *Birdsall*, post office, in the north, 12 miles from Angelica, has a few dwellings around it. Not more than one-tenth of the town is improved.

BOLIVAR, taken from Friendship, 15th Feb. 1825; distant from Albany, S. W. 275, from Angelica 19, miles; surface high and undulating, declining to the S. W.; drained by the Oswaya creek and its tributary, Little Genesee; soil, sandy loam. *Bolivar*, post village, centrally situate, contains 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. More than nine-tenths of the town are yet unimproved.

BURNS, taken from Ossian, 17th March, 1826; distant from Albany 239, and from Angelica N. E. 16, miles; surface broken, declining N. E.; drained by the Canasraga creek: Soil clay loam, of fair quality: About one-third of the town is under improvement, and there is a dense settlement in the South, known as De Witt's valley, where is a post-office.

CANEADEA, taken from Angelica 11th March, 1808; hilly on the east and west, dipping to the Genesee river, which curves centrally through the town, receiving from it Cold creek; distant from Albany 267, from Angelica N. W. 11, miles; soil clay and sandy loam. *Caneadea* village centrally situated, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 saw mill, fulling mill, and about a dozen dwellings. The Indian reservation of Caneadea, nearly 10 miles in extent along the river, commences in this town, and extends northwards through Hume into Portage. Not more than one-eighth of the town is under improvement.

CENTREVILLE, taken from Pike 15th January, 1819; from Albany 264, from Angelica N. W. 18, miles; surface undulating; soil argillaceous mould, suitable for grain or grass; drained E. by two main branches of Caneadea creek, and W. by Clear creek, a tributary of the Cattaraugus. The post village called after the town, centrally situated, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 25 dwellings. About one-third of the town is under improvement.

CLARKSVILLE, taken from Cuba 11th May, 1835; surface and soil similar to those of Cuba, covered with a dense forest of valuable white pine timber, and yet thinly settled, not one-twentieth of the lands being taken up. The post-office bears the name of the town.

CUBA, taken from Friendsnip 4th February, 1822; distant from Albany 275, and from Angelica S. W. 18 miles; surface high, undulating on the east, being on the ridge dividing the basin of the Genesee from that of the Allegany river; declining westerly and drained by Swan, Hasket, and Oil creeks; the line of the Erie rail road crosses the northern section. The hills are generally of a dry, warm soil, covered with large pine, oak and chesnut timber, and there is not an hundred acres unfit for cultivation. Oil creek winds through this town and is navigable for boats to Olean, on the Allegany. *Cuba*, post village centrally situated, near which the lines of the Erie rail road and Olean and Rochester canal intersect, has 5 stores, 2 taverns, saw mill and grist mill, clothing works, trip hammer, and about 50 dwellings; many of them good, of brick and stone, 1 Presbyterian and Baptist church. Lands rate here from 7 to 25 dollars the acre. *Cadysville*, 2 miles N. of Cuba village, contains 1 store, 1 tavern, 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, and about 20 dwellings.

The famed Seneca Oil Spring is in this town within 80 rods of the county line,

3½ miles from the village of Cuba, and 21 from Angelica. The spring rises in a marsh. It is a muddy, circular, stagnant pool about 18 feet in diameter, with no visible outlet, and no other circulation than may be caused by changes of temperature and passage of the gas and petroleum which are constantly rising, and which emit an odour, sometimes perceptible at a distance. The water is coated with a thin layer of the mineral oil, giving it a yellowish brown colour, similar to dirty molasses, exhibiting little of the iridescence which is commonly observed in this substance when floating upon water; yet small portions of this character are visible. The oil is collected by skimming it from the fountain, and used for rheumatism in man, and for sprains and sores in man or beast. The spring was much prized by the Indians, and a square mile around it has been reserved for the Senecas. A small branch of Oil creek, taking its name from the spring, flows to the Gulf of Mexico, whilst the waters of Black creek which interlock with it, pass by the Genesee into Lake Ontario.

The petroleum sold in the eastern states under the name of Seneca oil, is not obtained here, but from Oil creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, where it is not only more abundant but more pure.

The earth in the vicinity of the spring we are describing, is strongly impregnated with the petroleum, and its presence is deemed indicative of bituminous coal beneath; a bed of which, we are told, has been discovered near the spring, and hopes are entertained that it may prove valuable. The opinion hitherto received by men of science has been, that though the coal formation extends here from Pennsylvania, it lies at vast depths. The spring gives name to a post office.

EAGLE, taken from Pike 21st January, 1823; centrally distant from Albany 264, from Angelica N. W. 24, miles; surface undulating; soil argillaceous loam of good quality for grain and grass; heavily timbered; drained east by Caneadea and Wiskoy creeks. There are three post offices; one in the N. called Westkoy, and another in the S. W. called after the town, and a third in the S. E. corner called South Eagle, at each of which is a hamlet, or dense neighbourhood. About one-fourth of the town is under improvement.

FRIENDSHIP, taken from Caneadea 24th March, 1815; surface undulating; soil argillaceous mould productive of grass; heavy timbered; drained by Vancampen's creek, along whose valley runs the line of the Erie rail road. The post village of *Friendship* on the line of the rail road, 10 miles S. W. from Angelica, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist church, 4 stores, 3 taverns, 2 grist, 3 saw mills, clothing works, and about 50 dwellings, chiefly of wood. Not more than one-sixth of the town is under improvement.

GENESEE, taken from Cuba 16th April, 1830; surface high and broken; soil sandy loam; drained southwest by Little Genesee and Swan creeks; centrally distant S. W. from Albany 280, from Angelica 25, miles; yet thinly settled; not one-twentieth of the lands being under improvement. There is a post office called Little Genesee, upon the stream of that name and upon the road from Angelica to Olean.

GROVE, taken from Nunda 3d March, 1827; surface undulating, declining in all directions; drained east by Canascraga creek, south by Angelica, north by the Cashaqua, and west by a small tributary of the Genesee river, which courses the N. W. boundary. *Grove* and *Short Tract*, are small post villages, centrally situated, and about 2 miles asunder. This is a large town, of which scarcely more than one-sixth is under improvement.

HAIGHT, taken from Rushford 20th April, 1825; surface undulating; soil clay and sandy loam; drained east by Black creek, and south by Oil creek; from Albany 268, from Angelica W. 13, miles. *Haight* and *Black Creek* are villages; the latter has a post office, a store, a tavern, a Methodist church, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *Haight* village has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 steam saw mill, and some half dozen dwellings. The town lies upon the summit level of the Rochester and Olean canal. About one-sixth part of it is taken up.

HUME, taken from Pike 20th February, 1822; surface undulating; drained by the Genesee river on the southeast; receiving from the east a small creek and from the west, the Caneadea, Wiskoy and Nunskoy creeks; soil clay loam of good quality for grain and grass; the banks of the river have a gentle inclination and are arable to the summit. Hume and Wiskoy are post villages. *Hume* village contains 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist, 4 saw mills, and from 30 to 40 dwellings. *Wis-*

koy or *Mixville*, 15 miles N. W. from Angelica, upon the Wiskoy creek, which leaving the upper plateau and falling into the Genesee valley, has here in the space of 60 rods, 4 perpendicular falls making in the whole 75 feet; the stream is large and constant. There are now erected upon it 1 grist, 1 saw mill, and 15 dwellings. This is a very advantageous position for persons desirous to engage in business requiring hydraulic power. The water may be used, at small expense, twice over.

INDEPENDENCE, taken from Alfred 16th March, 1821; surface and soil as in Alfred; drained west by Cryder and Independence creeks; from Albany 262, from Angelica S. E. 20, miles. About one-seventh of the town is under improvement. *Independence*, Centre Independence and Spring Mills, are post offices and hamlets.

NUNDA, taken from Angelica 11th March, 1808; surface undulating; soil argillaceous loam of good quality; drained E. by Ossian, S. E. by Canascraga, and on the N. W. by Cashaqua, creeks; from Albany 253, from Angelica N. E. 18, miles. The name is said to be a corruption of an Indian word meaning "*potato ground*," appropriate when this town comprehended the rich flats on the Genesee. Limestone underlays the soil, which is well adapted to wheat. *Nunda* and *Nunda Valley* are post villages, the former having a few dwellings only. The village of Nunda Valley, upon the Cashaqua creek, in the north part of the town, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 1 grist, 3 saw mills, 2 furnaces for castings, 2 tanneries, 1 pail factory, 1 chair factory, and about 70 dwellings. Farms in the vicinage sell from 25 to 35 dollars the acre.

OSSIAN, taken from Angelica 11th March, 1808: surface undulating; soil argillaceous mould of good quality; drained by branches of the Canascraga creek; from Albany 233, from Angelica N. E. 20 miles. The town is thinly settled, but has a post office and village centrally situated, bearing its name.

PIKE, taken from Nunda 6th March, 1818; surface rolling; watered by the Westkoy and Nuns koy or Eastkoy creeks, which flow S. through it; soil light and fertile mould; from Albany 255, from Angelica N. W. 18 miles. Pike and Griffith's Corners, and East Pike are post villages. *Pike* centrally situated, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 7 stores, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 oil mill, 2 clothing works, 2 tanneries, 1 furnace and about 80 dwellings, with 470 inhabitants. *Griffith's Corners* has 1 store, 1 tavern, 3 saw mills, 1 grist mill and about 20 dwellings. *East Pike* has a post office, 2 stores, 1 tannery, clothing works, 2 saw mills and 20 dwellings. The lands of this town are wholly taken up and much of them under high cultivation, worth from 18 to 30 dollars the acre, and are well adapted to wheat and grass.

PORTAGE, taken from Nunda March 8, 1827; surface high and rolling on the E. and W. dipping towards the centre, in which runs the Genesee river, having upon it the notable falls already noticed; soil gravelly loam, fertile and well cultivated; centrally distant from Albany 247, from Angelica N. 18 miles. A very extraordinary land-slide occurred in this town, June 30, 1817, nearly 15 acres sliding from the side of a hill into the river, completely damming it for some time, leaving a perpendicular bank more than 100 feet high. The fall of this mass sensibly shook the earth, and much alarmed the inhabitants for a considerable distance around the spot. Portageville, Messenger's Hollow and Hunt's Hollow are post villages. *Portageville* on the river at the head of the rapids, contains 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist mill, clothing works, 5 saw mills, a large sash factory, distillery and about 50 dwellings. The proposed canal will pass through the village. *Messenger's Hollow*, 18 miles N. of Angelica, has 1 grist and saw mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 15 dwellings. *Hunt's Hollow* has 1 Episcopal church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 20 dwellings. The town is generally settled, and lands sell at from \$10 to 50 the acre.

The river scenery of this town is highly attractive and richly merits the attention of the tourist. There are three distinct falls respectively 60, 90 and 110 feet high, within the space of two miles, differing in character each from the other, and having each its peculiar beauties. Although the cascades themselves are highly admirable, they are almost disregarded in the wonder and fear caused by the stupendous perpendicular walls of the river, rising to more than 400 feet in height, and extending along the stream for nearly three miles with as much regularity as if constructed by art. To this great depth the river has worn its bed in the solid rock, in turns as short and bends as graceful, as if winding through the softest

meadow. There are few scenes of more savage grandeur and loneliness than that presented from the summit of these soaring walls. Gigantic evergreens stand upon the extreme verge, and from their vast height seem to have maintained their position for ages. In a geological view this place has much interest, showing the perfect stratification and almost horizontal position of the strata, consisting of limestone, sandstone and slate.

RUSHFORD, taken from Caneadea 8th March 1827; surface undulating; soil clay loam and gravelly mould, of good quality for grass; drained east by Cold creek; centrally distant from Albany 270, from Angelica N. W. 20 miles. *Rushford* post village centrally situated, contains 1 Methodist church, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, clothing works, and between 50 and 60 dwellings. This is one of the best grazing towns of the county, and the portion settled is in a highly improved state; yet not more than one-fourth is returned as under improvement.

SCIO, taken from Angelica 31st January, 1823; surface high and much broken by streams; soil clay loam, wet and cold; heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, &c.; drained N. by the Genesee river, which receives from the E. Independence, Dyke and Vandemark's creeks, and from the W. numerous innominate tributaries; from the S. W. flows the Oswaya creek. The line of the Erie rail road passes by the valleys of Dyke's creek and the river through the N. E. angle of the town. This is by far the largest town in the county, and is almost wholly in its primitive wilderness state; scarcely one-thirtieth of it being under improvement. It has a post office called after the town.

WEST ALMOND was taken from Almond, Angelica and Alfred, April 15, 1835, and it comprises township No. 4, in the first range of Morris' Reserve. It is drained westerly by Angelica creek and its branches; its soil and surface are similar to those of Angelica and Almond; its statistics are given in the return of the towns of which it formed part. The post office bears the name of the town.

Besides the post offices we have named under the several towns, there are in the county others called respectively East Hill, East Koy, Genesee Valley, Hickory Swale, Oakland and Whitney's Valley.

TOWNS, &c.	Males.										Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.				Marriages.						
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Alfred,*	1701	1060	1476	1903	188	386	1	264	91	459	24	49	45	11	12		
Allen,		726	898	1089	88	219	5	155	63	264	11	26	28	7	8		
Almond,		1378	1804	2059	200	427		272	118	501	12	54	31	12	14		
Amity,			872	1280	115	267	5	175	75	320	7	34	28	18	11		
Andover,		404	598	708	73	151		101	30	162	17	16	22	10	9		
Angelica,	1510	1008	998	1502	198	319	22	207	124	341	7	39	32	10	8		
Belfast,		560	743	1035	98	219		145	64	254	8	22	22	8	9		
Birdsall,			543	573	57	105	13	67	43	138	3	12	3	1	1		
Bolivar,		363	440	752	84	163		109	34	184	3	18	12	9	14		
Burns,			702	936	94	194		119	62	225	9	17	9		4		
Caneadea,	696	550	780	1046	88	204		138	75	236		10	17	4	4		
Centreville,	421	763	1195	1426	93	265	1	181	92	333	14	34	24	13	9		
Cuba,		670	1059	1478	184	307	3	200	100	364	9	41	25	13	4		
Clarksville,				252	28	61	3	36	12	56	1	10	6				
Eagle,		577	892	1149	93	217		136	72	283	11	20	31	4	8		
Friendship,	662	1129	1502	1764	170	356		237	111	398	1	31	28	9	11		
Grove,			1388	1563	131	320	33	233	94	405	8	47	42	9	11		
Genesee,			219	470	42	95		69	24	122	2	15	9	2	2		
Haight,		377	655	1065	103	211		142	34	252	6	20	26	4	4		
Hume,		607	951	1523	152	311	2	207	93	373	5	35	32	11	9		
Independence,		570	877	1169	124	237	5	195	51	296	14	32	21	12	6		
Nunda,	1188	2871	1291	2031	174	399	7	292	109	511	14	42	27	13	19		
Ossian,	921	1419	812	940	85	162	25	131	66	277	10	26	27	4	6		
Pike,	1622	1532	2016	2179	211	449	4	302	147	467	15	29	38	18	11		
Portage,			1839	2560	242	493	8	333	173	620	13	57	59	24	19		
Rushford,	609	803	1115	1520	108	269	6	202	83	362	1	12	5	3	1		
Scio,		757	602	1122	96	207		161	38	317	8	28	27	8	2		
	9340	18164	26276	35214	3319	7013	143	4809	2078	8520	233	776	676	245	211		

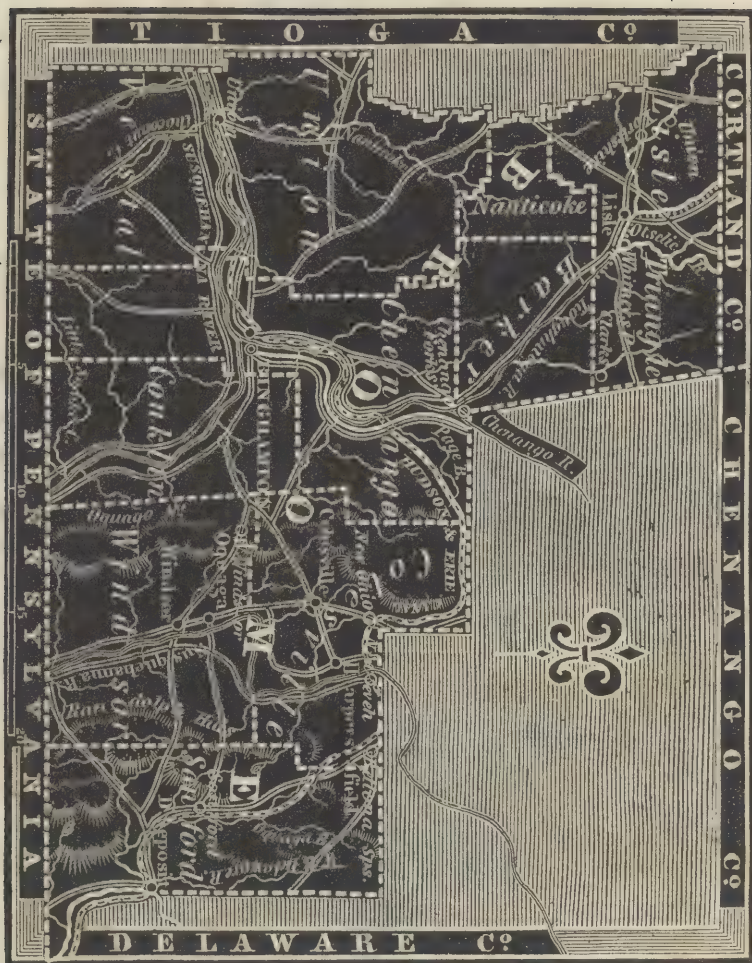
NOTE.—Males, 17,974; Females, 17,240; Blacks, 141; Black Voters, 10; Paupers, 38; Deaf and Dumb, 22; Blind, 12; Idiots, 38; Lunatics, 10.

* Alfred in 1830 included Almond and Independence.

TOWNS, &c.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed value.	Total value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Supervisors Town expenses.	County.
Alfred,	30883	7923	93957	8706	3699	508	5659	1644	3110	7197	15231	326 66	493 78
Allen,	21992	5424	68182	871	1587	286	3187	1058	1748	3549	3992	407 44	338 07
Almond,	35262	9867	136465	5978	3033	629	7971	1652	3217	4250	6588	402 34	686 00
Amity,	33585	3756	100741	2981	1643	341	2369	864	1493	2880	2288	427 12	465 71
Andover,	31652	2704	70774	340	810	146	1345	629	938	1421	3149	477 82	336 26
Angelica,	35411	5044	136585	9833	1639	369	2708	1458	2058	2531	1350	580 17	659 41
Belfast,	21073	3938	77508	931	1250	277	6643	882	1362	2434	2211	516 86	377 14
Birdsall,	112745	3197	50761	725	1118	146	3929	602	957	604	1086	268 83	259 98
Bolivar,	34919	3010	56058	1171	857	134	1229	535	940	1792	2508	406 92	265 48
Burns,	15582	4526	66673	7314	1384	284	2575	1124	1287	1841	1676	204 03	368 83
Caneadea,	22126	2735	74118	606	1097	236	1288	1019	1354	2006	1763	418 10	375 43
Centreville,	21679	6712	90616	6910	2086	381	3945	1129	2547	4190	4219	434 28	463 25
Clarksville,	23032	1038	35652	4265	205	52	400	186	227	242	575	362 02	179 23
Cuba,	23205	6042	65299	1320	1570	348	2902	1984	2300	3005	3740	570 33	314 19
Eagle,	22403	4811	63720	706	1343	276	3520	1088	1881	2399	3607	240 82	338 70
Friendship,	33597	5653	97948	7018	2395	513	3332	1410	2876	4246	5530	612 40	509 61
Grove,	41238	7230	120673	2665	1807	347	2819	1427	2384	2896	3628	632 21	592 46
Genesee,	23002	1046	37293	350	346	48	520	256	151	791	851	385 31	196 73
Haight,	42489	3435	60842	881	1220	240	1816	952	1561	2329	3215	292 33	206 86
Hume,	21469	5320	99012	2301	1622	345	2531	1495	2590	2721	5381	508 63	473 33
Independence,	36832	5387	94266	1000	1985	239	2409	1650	1751	2257	3478	218 68	482 10
Nunda,	23343	7666	151496	6800	1461	472	3672	1354	2880	3406	3231	499 74	799 28
Ossian,	25291	4517	66678	1265	1186	376	4328	920	1562	1686	2008	490 33	305 07
Pike,	21717	10075	140943	16850	2443	751	5593	2295	2606	4684	5057	449 15	839 10
Portage,	23897	9922	146249	2350	1978	575	6173	1761	3108	4284	2571	1145 11	774 30
Rushford,	22594	5834	95240	6551	1931	413	2814	1068	1723	2481	3693	462 35	506 35
Scio,	68361	2512	116605	301	946	159	1085	778	911	2348	3316	548 89	549 67
	758380	139324	2414359	100989	42641	8891	81355	31219	49624	74470	95953	1288 87	12147 22

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Full mills.	Card. mach's	Wool facto's	Iron works.	TripHam'r's.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Oil cloth fac.	No. of School Districts.	Pub. money expended.	Teachers wages and pub. money	Number of Scholars.
Alfred,	3	3	1	1	1				4				13	150	370	695
Allen,	2	2	1	1	1				4				6	140	138	332
Almond,	1	5	2	1	1				5	1			15	177	553	736
Amity,	11	1	1	1	1				2				11	126	226	423
Andover,	5								2				9	100	95	189
Angelica,	8		1	2					2	1			10	156	235	371
Belfast,*	1	11	1						2	1	3		9	102	110	295
Birdsall,									1	2			4	70	76	148
Bolivar,	2	2							1	2			5	76	79	217
Burns,	2	2							1	1			6	73	178	311
Caneadea,	2	4	1	1									9	122	233	343
Centreville,	2	3							3	2			8	186	36	374
Clarksville,*	2	7											12	165	443	774
Cuba,	3	3	1	2			1		2	1			10	149	179	459
Eagle,	3	3		2					3				15	235	339	663
Friendship,	3	19	1	1	1	1			2	2			12	218	247	533
Grove,	1	5							3				5	34	182	193
Genesee,	1	5											9	106	106	400
Haight,	6												12	142	220	504
Hume,	3	13	1	1			1	1	1	1			11	106	165	387
Independence,	3	4	2	3			1	1	1	1	1		13	134	460	683
Nunda,	1	7					2						6	83	280	306
Ossian,	10		1										15	216	572	808
Pike,	7	1	4				1		2	6			18	287	662	943
Portage,	3	28	3	2					3	3	3		12	126	302	527
Rushford,	1	2	1	1							1		8	101	105	422
Scio,	2	5														
	39	186	2	22	21	1	3	8	44	33	4		263	3692	6931	12181
Value of product,	151063	164884														
Value of material,	52267	114821														
	1700	2900														
	38385	54459														
	41293	43579														
	150	500														
	1750	5300														
	300	450														
	5700	11326														
	17286	31758														
	13772	24819														
	213	691														
No. of children between 5 and 16 years, of age, 10,572.																

* Included in Cuba. West Almond is included in Angelica, Almond and Alfred.



BROOME COUNTY, named after Lt. Gov. Broome, taken from Tioga 26th March, 1806 : Bounded N. by Chenango and Cortland; E. by Delaware, counties; S. by the state of Pennsylvania; W. by Tioga county: Length, on the Pennsylvania line, 37 miles; Breadth various; on the Tioga boundary 28; on the Delaware 13; Midway 17, miles. Area, about 627 square miles; situate between 42° and $42^{\circ} 23'$ N. Lat. and $0^{\circ} 47'$ and $1^{\circ} 30'$ E. Long: Centrally distant from New York, N. W. 252, and from Albany S. W. 145, miles.

Surface high, hilly and much broken by streams in all directions, but especially by the larger ones, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Chenango and Tioughnioga, rivers. The summits of the hills rise, from 1400 to 1600 feet above the ocean, whilst the larger valleys are depressed, from 400 to 600 feet below their level. The ridge dividing the western branch of the Delaware from the Susquehanna, has an altitude of 1688 feet; the valley of the Susquehanna at Windsor, 947 feet; the Oquago mountain, filling the great bend of the river, 1557 feet; Binghamton, on the Susquehanna, 836 feet; and on the W. line the valley is about 800 feet above tide. On the N. the surface of the summits is lower, not only as compared with that of the streams, but positively in relation to the sea level. At Bettsburg,

it is 1430 feet and W. of the Tioughnioga, about 1380. Upon the E. the country is divided into three ridges, by the Delaware, by the Susquehanna in its passage out of the county to curve round the Oquago mountain, and by the same river on its return to near the centre of the county to pursue its western way: N. and S. of that river, after its junction with the Chenango, the country is comparatively plain, yet still hilly.

The Tioughnioga river enters the county from the N. W. and within 5 miles receives the Otselic, and thence runs about 10 miles to unite with the Chenango, which approaches from the N. E.; the last has a winding course of about 14 miles to the Susquehanna at Binghamton. These streams have numerous but not large tributaries. The W. branch of the Delaware river curves on the S. E. boundary.

The line of the Erie rail road runs from the Delaware river at Deposit, up the valley of Oquago creek to its source at Bettsburg, and thence descends to the valley of the Susquehanna; and passing that river near Nineveh, follows the valley of Belden Brook to its source; and there taking the head waters of Page Brook follows that down the Chenango to Binghamton, and thence keeps the valley of the Susquehanna through the county; having a very devious course of near 50 miles within the county.

Routes were examined between the Delaware river at Deposit, and the Chenango at Binghamton; and lines were run on the most favorable ground, on nearly a direct course between Deposit and Windsor, on the Susquehanna, and between Windsor and Binghamton, from the Susquehanna to the Chenango. Both these summits, however, are considerably higher, than those on the route chosen; they cannot be overcome but by stationary steam power.

The great basis rock of the county is carboniferous slate, which rises to day on the E. and forms the mountains between the Delaware and Susquehanna, rivers. Their summits are probably overlaid by graywacke which in a quartzose form covers the western portion of the county.

The hills have generally hard pan near their surface; are retentive of water, and adapted to grass. The valleys, commonly, have soils of gravelly loam, and produce profitable crops of wheat, averaging about 15 bushels the acre.

The timber is dense, and the preparation of it for market, means for which are abundantly furnished by the streams, forms a great portion of the business of the inhabitants: agriculture, however, is not neglected, and has of late years rapidly improved.

Hill lands for agricultural purposes, are worth from 8 to 12 dollars the acre; valley land from 12 to 20.

The Chenango canal enters the county with that river and follows it to the Susquehanna at Binghamton.

Settlements commenced in this county so early as 1790 by emigrants from the western part of Massachusetts; and the larger portion of its present inhabitants are from the eastern states, or are the descendants of New England settlers.

The county is divided into 11 towns.

BARKER, taken from Lisle April 18th, 1831: Surface undulating: Drained by the Tioughnioga river crossing it diagonally from N. W. to S. E. *Chenango Forks*, post village, 12 miles N. from Binghamton, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist, 1 saw mill, clothing works, and 30 dwellings. There is another post office and vicinage called Hyde settlement.

CHENANGO, organised 16th Feb. 1791: Since reduced in limits: Much covered with dense forests of pine and other timber; the cleared lands forming good pastures; drained by the Chenango river, flowing centrally through it, to the Susquehanna at Binghamton; along the valleys of both streams are rich alluvial flats, from one to two miles wide. *Binghamton*, formerly Chenango Point, the shire town, incorporated, April 2d, 1813, March 13th, 1824, and May 3d, 1834; distant, N. W. from New York, via Catskill 252, from Albany, S. W. 145, from Washington City, N. 291, from Norwich, S. 40, from Catskill, W. 134, miles, contains the court house and prison, of brick, under one roof—a fine building, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, churches; 1 Academy for females, highly flourishing; the Broome County Bank, incorporated 18th April, 1831, with a capital of \$100,000; two printing offices, issuing weekly journals; a small furnace for castings, 3 saw mills, cutting each more than 2 millions feet of lumber annually; about 400 dwellings and 2000 inhabitants. The water power here is

very great, and the Chenango canal, and Erle rail road, will give the means of obtaining on easy terms material for manufactures.

A company was incorporated April 29th, 1833, to make a rail road from this village by the valley of the Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line; capital \$150,000; designed to unite with a rail road from Carbondale, for the transportation of anthracite coal to the Chenango canal.

COLESVILLE, taken from Windsor 2d April, 1821: Drained centrally by the Susquehanna river, along which are fertile alluvial flats: Distant from Albany, S. W. 123, from Binghamton, N. E. 16, miles. Harpersville, Nineveh, Colesville, New Ohio, and Bellona Springs, are villages. The four first have post offices. *Harpersville*, 17 miles from Binghamton, N. E. contains 1 Episcopal church, select school, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist and saw mills, clothing works, tannery and about 30 dwellings of wood. *Nineveh*, 19 miles from Binghamton, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 20 dwellings. *Colesville*, 14 miles from Binghamton, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings. *New Ohio*, has 1 store, 1 tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *Bellona Springs*, so named from some noted sulphur springs, much frequented for health and pleasure, has a commodious hotel, a store and some 10 dwellings; within 6 feet of the chief sulphur spring is a fountain of fresh water, wholly free from mineral mixture.

CONKLIN, taken from Chenango, 29th March, 1824; having the Susquehanna river running N. W. through it, in a deep valley margined by fertile flats, and receiving from the W. Snake and Little Snake Creeks, and from the E. some lesser tributaries: Distant, S. W. from Albany, 152, from Binghamton, S. E. 5, miles. *Conklin*, post office, is centrally situated on the E. side of the river. There is a second post office called Osborne's Hollow.

LISLE, taken from Union, 7th April, 1801: Surface undulating, soil clay and sandy loam of good quality for grass: Drained by the Tioughnioga river and its branches, of which the Otselic river is on the E. boundary; distant S. W. from Albany 140, from Binghamton, N. E. 18, miles. There is a pond in the town, with an area of three miles, whose bottom and shores are covered with shell marl. Settled by emigrants from the eastern states, about 1792. Lisle, Union and Yorkshire, are post villages. *Lisle Village*, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 1 tavern, carding and cloth dressing works, and about 25 dwellings. *Union Village*, 4 miles N. of Lisle, has 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, mill, a large tannery, and about 15 dwellings. *Yorkshire*, 4 miles W. of Lisle, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 temperance tavern, a saw mill, tannery, and 12 or 15 dwellings, and the Lisle centre post office.

NANTICOKE, taken from Lisle, April 18th, 1831: Surface undulating; Drained S. by Nanticoke creek, which, rising in the town, flows through Union, to the Susquehanna river, 15 miles: Distant from Albany 144, and from Binghamton N. E. 12 miles. There are sulphur springs in the N. W. part of the town, 14 miles from Binghamton, much resorted to recently; near which, are a hotel, a number of dwellings, and a post office called Nanticoke Springs.

SANDFORD, taken from Windsor, 2d April, 1821: Surface mountainous and stony; drained by the Oquago creek, and branches running S. and E. to the Cooquago branch of the Delaware: Distant from Albany, S. W. 121, from Binghamton, E. 24, miles. The town is thinly settled. The post village of Sandford, centrally situate, contains a tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

TRIANGLE, so named from its shape; taken from Lisle, April 18th, 1831: Surface hilly; watered by Otselic creek and Tioughnioga river on the W. and centrally by tributaries of the latter: Distant from Albany, S. W. 132, from Binghamton, N. 17, miles. *Clark's Settlement* at Halfway Brook, Whitney's Point, and Union are villages. *Clark's Settlement*, near the E. line, has Triangle post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, 2 taverns, 1 store, and about 30 dwellings.—*Whitney's Point*, at the junction of the Otselic with the Tioughnioga river, 4 miles W. of Clark's, has 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 20 dwellings. *Union*, 4 miles N. from Whitney's Point, has 1 Universalist church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 20 dwellings, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 clothing, mills, and a post office called Upper Lisle.

UNION, organised 16th Feb. 1791: Surface undulating, with a soil of fertile gravelly loam, adapted to grain or grass, timbered with oak and white pine on the E. and on the W. with beech and maple; drained S. by Nanticoke creek and some smaller tributaries of the Susquehanna river, which forms the S. boundary; set-

tled in 1790. Distant from Albany, S. W. 150 miles. *Union village*, on the Susquehanna river, and Erie rail road, 9 miles W. from Binghamton, contains a post office, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. The flats are 1 mile wide here, and have a good soil. There is a post office called Maine.

VESTAL, taken from Union, 22d Feb. 1823: Surface cut into ridges by Chocanut creek and other streams, flowing N. to the Susquehanna which laves the northern boundary, having along it fertile flats: Distant from Albany, S. W. 154, from Binghamton, 8, miles. It is a *lumbering* town and about one-seventh of the soil may be under improvement. The post office is at a small hamlet having the name of the town, where is a store and tavern, and several dwellings.

WINDSOR, taken from Chenango, 27th March, 1807: Surface mountainous upon the E. and W. divided by the Susquehanna river, flowing centrally and southerly through it, receiving on either bank small accessaries; the hills though stony yield abundant and nutritious grass and the valley profitable crops of wheat, &c. Locust timber is abundant on the hills, of good quality; centrally distant from Albany 130, from Binghamton, E. 16, from Deposit, W. 14, miles. *Windsor*, post village on the right bank of the Susquehanna, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, 4 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist, 1 oil, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, and about 60 dwellings. *West Windsor*, 10 miles E. from Binghamton, has 1 tavern, a post office and several dwellings. *Dora*, *Susquehanna* and *Waltersville*, are names of post offices and settlements.

TOWNS, &c.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Barker,*				1150	64	233		134	85	274	3	14	13	8	4
Chenango,	2626	2782	3730	5441	483	902	389	654	430	965	22	73	72	15	13
Colesville,		1774	2387	2230	184	468	8	219	170	516		30	40	5	11
Conklin,		635	906	1142	117	231	11	157	69	259	12	25	35	12	6
Lisle,	3083	3615	4378	1413	139	310	1	175	118	282	4	23	25	13	5
Nanticoke,*				235	25	63	1	44	16	77	3	6	13	2	1
Sandford,		692	931	1143	114	234	9	153	68	269	9	21	32	4	12
Triangle,*				1669	119	411	1	214	157	358	12	36	26	16	13
Union,	2037	1674	2121	2415	267	553	2	315	189	500	22	42	44	24	18
Vestal,		794	946	1124	118	249		138	76	256	5	15	25	12	8
Windsor,	3354	1927	2180	2168	181	448	4	269	151	468	11	41	37	22	11
	11100	13893	17579	20190	1811	4102	426	2472	1529	4224	103	332	367	133	102

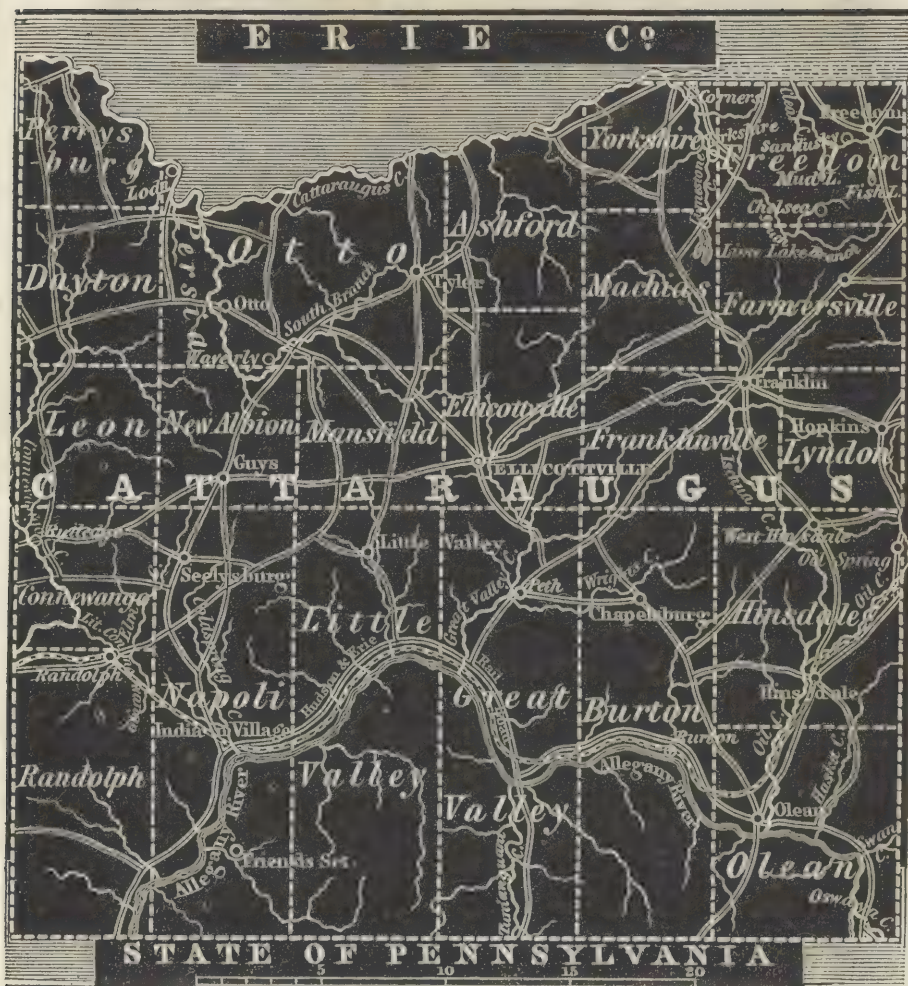
NOTE. Males, 10,566; Females, 9,624; Blacks, 135; Black voters, 4, Deaf and Dumb, 11; Idiots, 9. Lunatics, 6; Paupers, 38.

* Erected since 1830.

TOWNS, &c.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Barker,	23764	7457	83624	16750	1628	298	2702	915	253	2395	4406	351 30	231 86
Chenango,	56707	15227	444644	179586	2391	670	3793	2036	3446	2186	4592	2184 80	672 30
Colesville,	42694	10085	174588	13412	1794	518	5268	1256	4378	4451	5544	658 00	230 82
Conklin,	30427	6089	111994	1006	925	222	1702	890	1225	1391	2104	395 50	223 79
Lisle,	23764	7590	133089	8955	1754	376	3432	911	2393	3433	3916	512 15	339 11
Nanticoke,	12709	1619	33621	140	192	70	364	212	272	459	1182	119 67	69 04
Sandford,	52390	5119	101011		1056	201	1505	722	1399	3118	2099	356 37	474 75
Triangle,	22189	10540	128784	12444	2917	486	3068	1329	3537	5372	5476	544 26	219 31
Union,	52083	12039	232116	18640	2333	540	3457	1896	3913	4703	7478	886 30	468 76
Vestal,	34810	4707	130011	7316	886	235	1593	844	1481	1287	5223	480 64	225 49
Windsor,	49867	13297	177734	10266	2820	523	5040	1572	3919	5351	7229	658 00	290 47
	401404	93769	1752027	268515	18696	4139	31784	12583	26724	34146	49749	7146 99	4035 70

TOWNS.		Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Felling mills.	Card-machines.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Schooldistricts.	Public moneys paid.	Teachers' wages, besides pub. money.	Children taught.
Barker,		5	8										9	139	291	484
Chenango,		3	16		1	1	1		1	1			21	369	656	1072
Colesville,		3	22		2	2							15	317	516	836
Conklin,		1	13										7	76	173	247
Lisle,		3	20	1	3	3		2		1	3		11	166	302	506
Nanticoke,			5										4	58	83	159
Sandford,		3	16					1					12	213	133	429
Triangle,		2	10		2	2							11	171	360	534
Union,		2	35			1		1			3		14	218	568	835
Vestal,		2	18										6	98	277	320
Windsor,		2	15		1	1	1				2		16	288	472	761
	126799 | 139012	24	178	1	9	10	2	4	1	3	20	1	135	2113	3831	5173
Value of product,	77654 | 134989	500	900		29222	27880	2732	1090	3700	786						
Value of material,	24860 | 27880	1688	2732		450	1090	2	1	262	786			10054	17264		
	2850 | 3700	2850	3700		262	786			262	786			700	900		

Children in the county above 5 and under 16 years of age, 5,695.



CATTARAUGUS COUNTY,* taken from Genesee, 11th March, 1808 is bounded N. by Erie and Genesee; E. by Allegany; W. by Chautauque, counties; and S. by Warren and Mc Kean counties, of Pennsylvania; length E. and W. about 39, greatest breadth N. and S. 36, miles; area 1270 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 00'$ and $42^{\circ} 34'$ N. Lat. and $1^{\circ} 27'$ and $2^{\circ} 12'$ W. Long.; centrally distant from New York, by way of Catskill 384, from Albany 292, from Buffalo, S. E. 50, miles.

The surface of the country, viewed as a whole, is table land, elevated more than 2000 feet above the ocean; but it is broken into hills by the streams in every direction; and is divided into two great ridges of very unequal breadth by the Allegheny river which flows, by a very irregular course of about 50 miles, through the southern portion. The country extending from 30 to 40 miles, into the state of Pennsylvania, dips northward to the river. The valley of the river, varying from half a mile to two miles in breadth, is depressed below the general surface from 700 to 800 feet, and its banks, therefore, have a mountainous character. In places, the massive sand stone is precipitous; but in others, it has

*The name is said to be corrupted from the Indian word, Gah-ta-ra-ke-ras, stinking shore or beach, applied to Lake Erie, and thence extended over the adjacent country.

gentle acclivities, and is covered with arable soil. North of the river, the country rises, for 15 to 25 miles, until it attains the summit of the ridge, forming the water shed between the basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence; or to speak of a more contracted sphere, between the Allegany river and the Cattaraugus creek. This summit is very irregular; commencing here, in the N. W. it curves through Perrysburg, New Albion, Mansfield, Ellicottville, Machias and Farmersville, to the N. E. The tributaries of the Allegany are *Husket's Creek*, rising in Allegany county and having a course of about 10 miles; *Oil Creek*, which has its source in Allegany, and meandering for several miles along the boundary line, finally by a S. W. course passes through Hinsdale and Olean to its recipient; its length may be 20 miles; near the centre of Hinsdale it receives, the *Ischua creek* which runs from Machias, S. also 20 miles; *Great Valley creek*, issuing from Machias, flows through the towns of Ellicottville and Great valley, about 18 miles; *Little Valley creek* not more than 8 miles long; and Cold Spring of about the same length. The river is navigable for boats and rafts, when high, from Olean to Pittsburg.

The Cattaraugus creek, described under "Erie county," also receives several tributaries from this; the largest, is the *South Branch*, which by a very serpentine course flows through Ashford, Otto and Perrysburg about 25 miles. The valleys of these tributary streams, sink from 400 to 600 feet below the general level. The basis rock of the county is carboniferous slate, which is also the principal surface rock upon the dividing ridge and its northern declivity; over the southern region, sand stone prevails. Lime stone is found in Machias, Freedom, and Perrysburg, in abundance, and probably in other northern towns, and marl, from which lime is burned, in Persia. The soil and timber correspond with these bases; upon the N. the forest consists chiefly of deciduous trees, as oak, hickory, ash, elm, linden, chestnut, walnut, beech, maple, &c. with groves of pine, where the sand appears, and hemlock in the swales; on the S. the evergreens abound, although they are much blended with the other species, particularly with white oak and chestnut. The subsoil is covered generally with vegetable mould, deeper and more tenacious in the N. where, mingled with the clay, it produces excellent crops of grain as well as grass; in the S. grass is the most productive return. But as the general constituents vary with localities, good farms for all purposes may be had in all the towns N. of the river; south of the river the country is yet almost a wilderness. The soil of the valleys, generally, formed of alluvial deposit is fertile in grain. Upon the high banks of the river, there are extensive tracts of poor land, meagrely covered with yellow pine.

The lines of the Erie rail road and Rochester and Olean canal, enter the county by the valley of Oil creek, following it to its junction with the Allegany. Between the waters of the Genesee and the Allegany some of the grading of the road reaches 50 feet per mile, as the line is run; but it is believed that it may be diminished upon revision. Thence the route is continued down the Allegany valley about 26 miles, over excellent ground, generally, to the Indian village, near Cold Spring creek; there leaving the river it passes by the valley of the Cold Spring, over a small swell of land and descends to the valley of the Little Connewango, and down that and the Great Connewango, into Chautauque county. A route was surveyed from the town of Randolph, up the valley of the Great Connewango, to its source, in order to find a more direct course to Dunkirk or Fayette; but it was found impracticable.

Improved farms sell at from 15 to 40 dollars the acre. Wheat produces an average crop of 20 and corn 30 bushels the acre. Good farms on the river are the highest. Not more than one-ninth part of the county is under improvement.

This county formed part of the Holland Land Company's purchase, and was surveyed by them into townships and ranges. The title to lands is direct, clear and unincumbered. The company had a sub office at Ellicottville, where they offered lands at from \$1 50 to \$4, the acre; but have lately sold out their interest in the wild lands, to an association formed at Utica.

The county is divided into 23 towns.

ASHFORD, taken from Ellicottville, 16th Feb. 1824; surface undulating, declining to the N. and W.; soil clay loam; drained N. by tributaries of the Cattaraugus creek; W. by the S. branch of the same creek; the valley of the Cattaraugus is, from 1 to 2 miles broad and fertile; centrally distant, W. from Albany 282,

from Buffalo, S. E. 40, from Ellicottville, N. 10, miles; the post office having the name of the town, is at *Dutch Hollow*, around which are a store, tavern, grist mill, clothing works, and some 20 dwellings. Less than one-tenth part of the town is under improvement.

BURTON, taken from Great Valley, April 18th, 1831; surface on the N. and S. high and somewhat broken, descending to the valley of the Allegany river; soil variously blended with clay, sand and gravel; portions adapted to grain and others to grass. *Burton*, post village upon the river and rail road line, 15 miles S. of Ellicottville, has 1 store and tavern, 2 saw mills and 10 or 12 dwellings. A city plot has been laid out upon the river and near the E. boundary, by the Utica company, to be called, "*Allegany*," which is expected to become a thriving place on the completion of the railroad and Olean canal. *Chapelsburg* and *Five Mile Run*, are names of other post offices and settlements. Not one-thirtieth part of this town is improved.

CONNIEWANGO, formed from Little Valley, 20th Jan. 1823; surface high and rolling on the N. and E. but deeply indented on the S. and W. by the Connewango and Little Connewango creeks, which, at their junction are depressed, 875 feet below the general level; soil of excellent quality, with a small proportion of pine, but densely covered with oak, hickory, chestnut, black and white oak, walnut, beech and maple; *Elm creek*, a tributary of the Little Connewango runs near the E. boundary; S. W. from Albany, 312, from Buffalo, S. E. 54, from Ellicottville, S. W. 20, miles. Somewhat more than one-tenth of the land is under improvement. *Rutledge*, post village, on the E. side of Connewango creek, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, and some 25 dwellings.

DAYTON, taken from Perrysburg, Feb. 7th, 1835; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, adapted to grain; drained by Connewango creek and branches; distant from Albany, 302, from Ellicottville, N. W. 25, miles; heavily timbered in the valleys with pine and on the highlands with oak and chestnut. About one fifth of the town is settled. The post office has the name of the town.

ELLICOTTVILLE, taken from Ischua, 13th April, 1820; surface generally undulating, except along the Great Valley creek, where it sinks above 600 feet below the general level; soil sandy and gravelly loam, adapted alike to grass and grain. The Great Valley creek flows through the town, by a S. W. course of about 7 miles to the village of Ellicott; thence S. E. 3 miles to the S. line; a fine mill stream. The W. sends a tribute to the S. branch of the Cattaraugus. Thus it is seen that, the dividing ridge between the waters of the Allegany and those of Lake Erie, crosses the town. *Ellicottville*, the shire town, named after the late principal agent of the Holland Land Company, upon the Great Valley creek; distant S. W. from Albany 292, from New York, N. W. by the way of Catskill 384, from Mayville E. 50, from Portland Harbour 58, from Angelica, W. 35, from Buffalo, S. W. 50, and from the line of the Erie rail road and the Allegany river, 9, miles, contains 1 Episcopal church, select school, the county court house, a good brick building, prison, clerk's office, and office of the Holland Land Company, 1 grist, 1 saw, mill, 1 tannery, 4 stores, 3 taverns, and about 70 dwellings—2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper. *Plato*, is the name of a post office.

FARMERSVILLE, taken from Olean, June 16th, 1812; area since much reduced; surface hilly, on the dividing ridge; drained on the S. W. by the Ischua creek; S. E. by Cold creek, a tributary of the Genesee; N. W. by the S. branch of Cattaraugus creek; soil clay and sandy loam, of fair quality; from Albany, S. W. 280, from Ellicottville, N. E. 19 miles. Nearly one fourth of the town is under improvement. The post village called after the town, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 25 dwellings. There is another dense settlement with a post office called *Fairview*.

FRANKLINVILLE, taken from Olean, by the name of Ischua, 16th June, 1812; since much reduced; surface undulating; soil fertile, sandy, clay and gravelly loam; drained on the E. by Ischua creek; on the W. by Great Valley creek and its branches. *Franklinville*, in the N. E. angle, 13 miles from Ellicottville, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 4 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tannery, and about 60 dwellings. There is on the Ischua creek, a village, called the Lower village, 1 mile below Franklinville, where are 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, grist and saw mill, clothing works, iron foundry, and about 40 dwellings; and there is a post office called *Canning*. About one-eighth of the town is under improvement.

FREEDOM, formed from Ischua, or Franklinville, 13th April, 1820; surface level;

soil, gravelly loam of excellent quality, adapted to grass; drained by Clear creek, and south branch of Cattaraugus; the former having a W. and N. W. course of about 18 miles to the latter; distant from Albany, S. W. 269 miles. Freedom, Chelsea, and Sandusky, are post villages. *Freedom* village, 26 miles N. E. from Ellicottville, at the head of Clear creek, on Fish lake, has 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 15 dwellings. *Chelsea*, 21 miles from Ellicottville, has 1 Free Will Baptist church, 1 store, saw mill, and some 15 dwellings. *Sandusky*, 24 miles from Ellicottville, contains 1 grist, 2 saw mills, clothing works, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 35 dwellings. Fish and Mud lakes cover about 50 acres each, and are tributary to the Cattaraugus; but it is proposed to increase their area by damming their outlets, and to conduct their waters to Beaver lake in Farmersville, and thence to Ischua creek, to feed the Rochester and Olean canal. Fish lake is 267½, and Mud lake 218 feet above the summit level of the canal; Fish lake is divided into two unequal parts; the larger division is 6 feet above the other, and in the dry season has no communication, unless subterranean, with it.

GREAT VALLEY, taken from Olean 15th April, 1818; surface and soil similar to those of Burton; the Allegany crosses it by a W. and N. W. course, receiving from it on the N. Great Valley creek, and on the S. Tunianquant creek; distant from Albany S. W. 299 miles. *Peth* village, 7 miles from Ellicottville, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 2 saw mills, and about 15 dwellings, and the post office is called after the town. The Indian reservation, a mile wide, extends along the river to the east line of the town.

HINDSDALE, taken from Olean 14th April, 1820; broken by Ischua and Oil creeks, which unite near the village of Hindsdale in the south part of the town; S. W. from Albany, 281 miles. The lines of the Erie Rail Road and Olean Canal, run through the town. About one-eighth of the town is settled. Hindsdale and West Hindsdale are post villages. *Hindsdale*, 26 miles from Ellicottville, upon Oil creek, has 3 stores, 2 taverns, grist mill, 3 saw mills, clothing works, carding machines, tannery, and about 25 dwellings. *West Hindsdale*, 16 miles from Ellicottville, has 1 store, 2 taverns, grist and saw mill, iron foundry, and 15 dwellings.

LEON, taken from Connewango 24th April, 1832; surface high, and comparatively level; soil, clay and sandy loam of good quality; drained on the N. by the Connewango creek and its branches; distant from Albany 307, from Ellicottville W. 18, miles. *Thompsonville*, a small village, has lately sprung up here, on a branch of the Connewango, centrally situate, containing a grist and saw mill, tavern, and a few dwellings. The post office, formerly called *Pleasant Grove*, now bears the name of the town. About a fifth of the town is under improvement.

LITTLE VALLEY, taken from Perry 10th April, 1818; surface mountainous. The Allegany river curves W. across it, receiving from it the Little Valley creek and other streams; distant from Albany, 299, from Ellicottville S. W. 10, miles; the town is yet a wilderness, not one-fortieth part of it being in any way improved; there is not one inhabitant to the 100 acres of its area. *Little Valley* post village, 7 miles from Ellicottville, has 1 store, and some 10 or 12 dwellings, and 1 saw mill.

LYNDON, taken from Franklinville 24th January, 1829; in surface and soil similar to that town; drained on the S. E. by Oil creek, and on the W. by a branch of Ischua creek; from Albany 277, from Ellicottville, by the usual road, 20, miles. *Elgin* is the name of a post office and settlement.

MACHIAS, taken from Yorkshire 16th April, 1827; surface level; soil, clay and gravelly loam, fertile; drained S. E. by Ischua creek; distant from Albany 288, from Ellicottville, N. E. 10, miles; Lime lake, a small sheet of water, has its name from the decomposed fresh water shells covering its bottom, and which may be burned into lime; it sends a small stream to the Cattaraugus creek, upon which are several mills; but it is proposed to turn its waters, also, to the south, into the Ischua creek, for the purpose of feeding the Rochester and Olean canal; the lower end of the lake is separated from the Ischua by a tamarak swamp, 1½ miles in length. *Machias*, and *Lime Lake*, are post villages; the former has a post office, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 20 dwellings; the latter, at the foot of the lake, has 1 grist mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 dwellings. There is an excellent gray building stone in the town, which stands fire well.

MANSFIELD, taken from Little Valley 23d February, 1830, by the name of Cecilius, changed April, 1831; like Ellicottville in surface and soil; watered on the N. by the south branch of Cattaraugus creek; on the S. by Little Valley creek; distant from Albany 296, from Ellicottville, W. 5, miles; about one-eighth part is under improvement. *Mansfield* is the name of the post office.

NAPOLI, taken from Little Valley by the name of Cold Spring; name changed 15th April, 1828; surface and soil like those of Connawango; the Allegany river crossing the town W. and S. W. receives from the N. Cold Spring creek, and from the S. another creek; at the mouth of Cold Spring is the Indian village, called *Tunesassah*; the Reservation, one mile in width along the river, extends some miles above, and several below, this point, into Pennsylvania; this remnant lately had at its head the celebrated chief Cornplanter, who died early in the year 1836, aged about 100 years; some of the tribe are wealthy, have large stocks of cattle, and some saw mills; much is due for the improvement of their condition to the judicious efforts of the Society of "Friends" of Philadelphia, who have long maintained instructors among them, teaching the primitive arts of civilisation, and who have a settlement in the southern part of the town. *Seelysburg* on the N. W. is 308 miles from Albany, and 13 S. W. from Ellicottville; there is a post office here, and a few dwellings; there is another post office called Napoli. Not a tenth part of the town is settled.

NEW ALBION, taken from Little Valley 23d February, 1830; distant from Albany 302, from Ellicottville W. 10, miles; surface somewhat broken, inclining to the N. and S.; drained N. by the south branch of the Cattaraugus, and a tributary of the Connawango creek, and on the S. by Flint creek flowing to the Little Connawango. *New Albion* and *Sociality* are post offices and settlements.

OLEAN, organised 11th March, 1808, since much reduced; surface broken; soil, sandy loam, covered with dense pine forests; the Allegany river crosses the town by a N. and N. W. course, receiving from it, Oswaya, Swamp, Hasket, and Oil creeks; the settlements are chiefly on the river and creeks, the remainder of the town, nineteen-twentieths, being uncleared. *Olean* village, at the confluence of the Olean creek with the river, 350 miles from New York by the way of Newburgh, 288 from Albany, 18 S. E. from Ellicottville, founded by Major Hoops, of Albany, about 1814, and by him named "Hamilton on Allegany," contains 3 taverns, 5 stores, 1 flouring mill, 2 saw mills, an iron foundry, tannery, and about 70 dwellings. The north bank of the river rises gently and forms a beautiful site for the village; the south bank is precipitous and high; a steamboat constructed on the Blanchard plan ascended the river, in May, 1830, to this point, from Pittsburgh, from which it is distant 270 miles, and is elevated 600 feet above it, and 1400 above the ocean; to the latter, the distance is 2500 miles, by the course of the rivers. Here the Rochester and Olean Canal is to terminate, and this is to become the entrepot, in the transit of goods by this route from the valleys of the Hudson and St. Lawrence into that of the Ohio. The width of the river here is 20 rods; at the state line it is between 30 and 40, at Warren between 40 and 50, and at Pittsburgh 100. The channel is free from obstructions, the bed of small boulders. Arks carrying 50 tons may descend from Olean during the greatest part of the year in about 4 days. The amount of lumber annually sent to market, by the river, is estimated at two hundred millions of feet, board measure, of very superior quality. The river is navigable generally early in March. The cost of transporting merchandise, in arks, from Olean to Pittsburgh, is estimated at from 12 to 15 cents the 100 pounds. A second post office is called *Mill Grove*.

OTTO, taken from Perrysburg 29th January, 1823; surface much broken; having on the N. boundary the Cattaraugus creek, and the south branch of that stream flows S. W. across the town, and thence running a N. W. course forms the W. boundary; the soil is gravelly and clay loam, productive in grain and grass; distant from Albany W. 300 miles; about one-sixth part of the town is under improvement. *Waverly* and *Tyler* are post villages. *Waverly*, on the south branch of the Cattaraugus creek, 11 miles from Ellicottville, has 1 grist and 1 saw mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and some 20 dwellings. *Tyler* has a tavern, store, grist and saw mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings. There is a post office called *East Otto*.

PERRYSBURG, taken from Olean and Ischua, by the name of Perry, 13th April, 1814; name changed 10th April 1818; surface and soil similar to those of Otto; drained by the Cattaraugus creek on the N. boundary; the valley of the creek is

deep and narrow, and the Indian reservation extends along it; distant from Albany 304, from Ellicottville 30, miles. There are considerable beds of lime stone in the town, and its lands, of fine quality, are more than one-third settled and improved. The post office is called after the town.

PERSIA, taken from Perrysburg 7th February, 1835; surface gently inclining N. and E.; soil, clay, and gravelly loam of good quality; the Cattaraugus creek is on the N. and the south branch of that creek on the E. boundary; distant from Albany 300 miles W. There are in the town beds of marl, from which lime is made. *Lodi*, post village, 25 miles from Ellicottville, upon both sides of the Cattaraugus creek, partly in Erie county, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, high school, 1 grist, 3 saw mills, 5 stores, 3 taverns, 1 large woollen factory, clothing works, furnace, pail factory, 1 large tannery, distillery, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly journal, and 150 dwellings of wood. The creek affords a valuable water power, much of which is unimproved.

RANDOLPH, taken from Connewango 1st February, 1826; in surface and soil like the latter; drained N. by branches of the Connewango creek, and S. E. by the Allegany river, crossing that angle and receiving from the town some inconsiderable tributaries. *Randolph*, post village, on the N. line, and on the line of the Erie Rail Road, 24 miles S. W. from Ellicottville, has 3 stores, 3 taverns, 3 saw mills, and about 30 dwellings.

YORKSHIRE, similar in surface and soil to Ashford and Machias, was erected from Ischua, 13th April, 1820; branches of the Cattaraugus creek flow from it N. to the main stream, which forms the N. boundary; distant from Albany, W. 281, from Ellicottville, N. E. 15, miles. *Yorkshire*, and *Yorkshire Corners*, are villages. The former, in the forks of the south branch of the Cattaraugus creek, has a post office, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist and 2 saw mills, and 25 dwellings; there is a valuable water power here: The latter, on Cattaraugus creek, has 1 grist, 1 saw mill, trip hammer, and about 25 dwellings. The country around it is pleasant and well cultivated.

TOWNS, &c.					Militia.	White voters.	Females.				Births.		Deaths		
	1820	1825	1830.	1835.			Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ashford,		275	631	1201	116	229	2	177	47	313	14	31	23	8	7
Burton,				809	88	172	10	112	38	165	8	23	18	8	6
Connewango,		1106	1712	1166	94	233	4	174	49	312	7	25	26	10	6
Dayton,				1114	102		4	167	54	282	14	28	22	8	5
Ellicottville,	319	380	626	941	93	176	4	111	66	243	2	18	19	5	6
Farmersville,		636	1005	1164	124	264	1	160	73	287	10	20	24	7	9
Franklinville,	501	523	903	1330	136	256	26	168	83	347		30	26	9	4
Freedom,	320	935	1505	1835	128	350	20	248	104	452	10	41	36	9	10
Great Valley,	271	378	647	611	88	140	2	73	36	135	3	15	11	4	3
Hindsdale,	347		919	1543	151	303		215	64	395	11	32	48	14	9
Leon,				1139	156	240		171	54	280	7	21	30	8	2
Little Valley,	484	462	336	610	58	149	2	87	42	107	4	17	5	4	3
Lyndon,				271	539	53	97	24	90	139	4	15	11	2	3
Machias,				735	1025	93	196	2	142	41	260	3	30	30	3
Mansfield,				378	720	71	160	3	92	36	159	3	14	13	9
Napoli,		443	852	1379	126	287	2	165	63	374	3	23	35	7	10
New Albion,				380	848	64	184	11	132	37	209	2	22	26	4
Olean,	700	404	561	830	141	223	7	120	55	238	4	19	25	5	3
Otto,		601	1224	1731	187	354	7	265	71	426	8	40	37	17	10
Perrysburgh,	835	1252	2440	1549	108	304		211	87	416	10	25	38	11	13
Persia,				898	104	98	1	129	57	228	11	17	11	8	3
Randolph,			776	938	94	191	1	138	41	256	7	17	29	14	15
Yorkshire,	313	856	823	1066	88	202	8	142	56	261	8	28	23	8	5
	4090	8643	16724	24986	2423	5030	141	3509	1294	6284	153	551	566	182	144

NOTE.—Males, 12,915; Females, 12,071; Blacks, 32; Deaf and Dumb, 19; Blind, 7; Idiots, 18; Lunatics, 9.

TOWNS, &c.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fatted.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Ashford,	33388	3555	41915	500	1279	222	1480	1308	1693	2190	1792	416 27	665 04
Burton,	67955	2194	65876	200	789	111	859	700	611	1076	1438	550 57	719 09
Connewango,	29725	2335	45450	2860	1221	233	1734	1526	2315	2986	2207	336 69	280 41
Dayton,	23547	4313	45807	200	1471	205	1802	1228	1249	2730	4272	332 70	250 27
Ellicottville,	30534	2819	77745	1075	1021	194	932	890	661	1229	1562	472 38	552 55
Farmersville,	30139	6360	93934	1500	2202	373	3299	1344	3095	3297	3515	526 19	389 20
Franklinville,	32672	4148	65344	750	1455	277	1838	969	1632	1896	2409	489 12	641 36
Freedom,	25867	6600	72095	962	2106	484	3952	2205	3270	4959	3612	430 02	497 65
Great Valley,	59451	1283	66963	903	592	107	455	433	373	720	821	366 78	753 73
Hindsdale,	45183	5637	69120	1160	1571	323	1902	1242	1405	2042	3142	641 73	961 49
Leon,	21017	4311	37282	450	1235	222	2000	1551	1664	2187	4429	350 69	398 53
Little Valley,	67656	1553	55004	200	684	132	736	424	601	1017	554	312 64	689 12
Lyndon,	20953	2154	36959	238	678	90	808	604	575	945	1280	295 84	444 90
Machias,	23400	4109	48609	1000	1281	203	1649	1280	1233	2970	2304	273 67	396 53
Mansfield,	24918	3017	38413	250	1015	84	979	780	707	1145	1867	304 17	534 63
Napoli,	58564	5436	99462	1100	1365	290	2200	1460	1734	3069	3267	663 47	534 46
New Albion,	22349	2559	39324	400	871	125	1041	958	1198	1418	2068	267 91	267 22
Olean,	44965	1835	95145		649	147	422	556	220	646	439	493 04	539 23
Otto,	42139	7252	91803	3843	2267	296	3067	1705	2632	3456	3679	660 52	451 25
Perrysburgh,	16834	6900	72095	962	2010	276	3958	1476	2874	4793	4282	385 33	389 30
Persia,	13289	2208	36061	1500	726	132	1103	589	982	1319	2113	255 79	353 08
Randolph,	42985	3687	9 391	3030	1112	261	1543	1018	1297	1835	2591	588 62	593 65
Yorkshire,	18475	3421	51847	2125	1044	203	1730	1206	2023	3513	2976	320 08	547 04
	782305	87576	1439725	29968	28644	4990	39509	25476	33044	50738	56559	9834 22	11849 73

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Trip hammers.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages and pub. mon.	No. of scholars.
Ashford,	2	8	1	1			1	1		6	89	119	282
Burton,	2	2								7	55	41	235
Connewango,	2	3	2	2			2	2		7	138	290	401
Dayton,		3					2	1		6	139	150	377
Ellicottville,		3					1	3		5	92	178	305
Freedom,	2	5	1	1			2	1		13	237	338	610
Franklinville,		3	1	1			3	2		8	135	205	444
Farmersville,		1					3			10	150	247	441
Great Valley,	2	12	1	1				1		4	38	169	138
Hindsdale,	2	10	1	1				1		16	169	422	663
Leon,	1	3	1			1	1			10	130	195	406
Little Valley,	2	3						1		4	58	94	158
Lyndon,										5	42	67	153
Machias,	1	3	1	1			1			8	152	158	395
Mansfield,	1	1								5	60	166	247
Napoli,	2	9			1			1		11	126	336	518
New Albion,	1	3								7	57	92	384
Otto,	3	6	1	1			1	2		11	163	259	507
Olean,	2	22						1		5	106	138	210
Perrysburgh,		7								12	177	228	493
Persia,	1	3	1	1			1	1		5	93	246	297
Randolph,	1	10	1				1	1	1	6	121	152	298
Yorkshire,	3	4	1	1			1	1	1	8	126	166	408
	103977	122169	13	11	1	4	19	19	2	178	2653	4456	8370
Value of product,	67200	143449	5882	96202	25396	29700	70	150	11861	13785	25028	5693	11116
Value of material,										435	1275		

Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 7,151.



CAYUGA COUNTY, was formed from Onondaga, 8th March 1799; but other counties have since been taken from it. It is now bounded N. by Lake Ontario; E. by Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland; S. by Tompkins; and W. by Seneca and Wayne, counties: greatest length N. and S. 55, greatest breadth, E. and W. 23, miles; area 617 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 37'$ and $43^{\circ} 24'$ N. Lat. and $0^{\circ} 10'$ and $0^{\circ} 38'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York, N. W. 301, from Albany, 156, miles.

Upon the S. the surface rises into ridges, along the Cayuga lake, the Owasco lake and inlet, and the Skaneateles lake. Between the ridges on the first two lakes, flows the Salmon creek, seeking, southward, the Cayuga lake near Ludlowville, in Tompkins county; whilst the inlet of the Owasco lake flows northward, and Fall creek, of the Cayuga lake, rising in the S. E. angle of this county has a S. western direction. This disposition of the waters shows an irregular surface. The Poplar ridge, E. of the Cayuga lake, rises in some places to 600 feet above, but has a gentle slope towards, the lake, displaying finely cultivated farms. The eastern declivities of this and the other hills, are more abrupt. On the north of Auburn, the country is comparatively level, yet has a rolling appearance from the many large gravel hills scattered over the plain, assuming in many places the semblance of stupendous mounds formed by art. This gravel has much lime stone and produces excellent wheat.

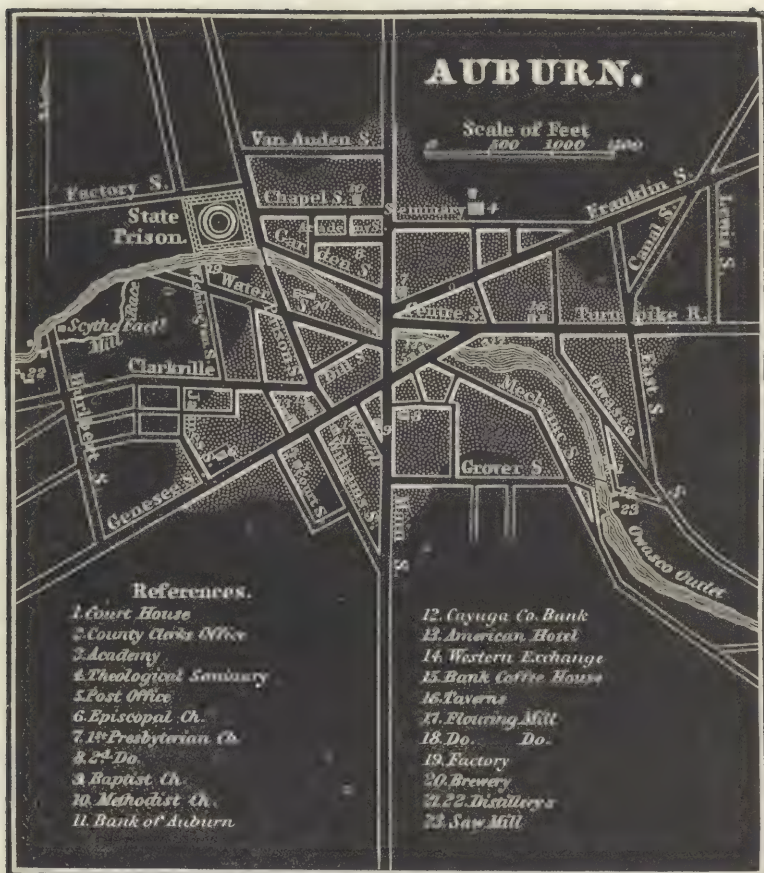
The southern portion has for its basis rock, secondary slate; whilst the northern rests upon the saliferous sand stone; upon both, are imposed shell lime, lias lime and gypsum. These impositions, however, are not abundant in the S. The broad belt of argillaceous oxyde of iron, of which we have spoken at page 49, extends across the county. From such a basis good soils only are to be expected, and few portions of the state possess more fertile lands, or can boast higher cultivation. About two thirds of its area are under improvement.

In all the fruits of the climate, this county is prolific. Upon the N. it is not yet densely settled; from one third to one fourth part of this section may be still covered with wood; but on the S. little more of the forest remains than is requisite in rural economy. The timber consists of oak, beech, butternut, elm, poplar, bass wood, pine and hemlock. The principal streams, are the Salmon and Fall, creeks, tributaries of the Cayuga lake; the Inlet and the Outlet of the Owasco lake and the Seneca river, which is the eventual recipient of all these waters. The river flows through a plain in which its sluggish course is scarce perceptible, and the marshes which it waters, extend to the western border of the county; in its way it passes through Cross lake, a basin 5 miles long by 2 wide, lying on the eastern boundary, in a low swampy district, whose surface is 370 feet above tide. The Erie canal crosses the county N. of its longitudinal centre and parallel with the Seneca river.

The Cayuga lake, which forms a large part of the W. boundary is a beautiful expanse of water, 36 miles long and from one to four broad. Its outlet is about 25 miles S. of Lake Ontario. Its shores are often low, but not marshy, except near the outlet. Around its head, the country is high and hilly. Its present area is about 80 square miles. In some parts the water is so deep that it is rarely closed by ice in the most rigorous winters. It is the recipient of many fine streams and is well stocked with fish. At one period, this lake spread N. over the Montezuma marshes, and S. into the vale of Ithaca, having a length of 50 miles, and now, during high floods, it overflows the marshes.

The county is divided into 22 towns.

AUBURN, taken from Aurelius, 28th March, 1823; surface rolling; soil fertile clay loam, on lime stone; of which extensive quarries supply a valuable building material much used in the village. The lands are highly cultivated. The Owasco lake touches the S. E. angle of the town and its outlet affords admirable mill sites. The town, three miles by 2, comprehending 6 lots of the military tract, is included within the chartered limits of the village. The compact part of the village lies on the Outlet two and a half miles from the lake, on the great western turnpike 169 miles N. W. from Albany, 314, from New York, and 7, S. from Weedsport on the Erie canal, was founded in 1793 by Col. John L. Hardenburg, and was for many years known as "Hardenburg's Corners." It became a post village in 1800, and in 1805, received from Dr. Crosset, the name which it now bears. In the same year it became the county town, and in 1807, the public buildings having been commenced, the courts were first holden here. It was incorporated, 8th April, 1815, and in 1836, the several acts of incorporation were revised and consolidated, giving to trustees, powers similar to those of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Utica. The village and town is divided into four wards, each of which elects two trustees; the president of the board is chosen by general ticket. It is one of the most thriving and beautiful villages of the state; though not very regularly laid out, its principal streets are wide, are Macadamised, and are adorned with spacious,



lofty buildings of brick and dressed lime stone; some of them four stories high, with stores that would not discredit Broadway or Pearl street. Many of the private dwellings are notable for neatness and commodiousness. During the year 1835, several extensive ranges of buildings of dressed lime stone were put up. The American and Exchange, hotels, merit notice: both are large; the latter of wood, and the former of dressed lime stone, 56 feet square, 4 stories high, with wings and contains 80 apartments. The new county prison raised in 1833, 72 by 45 feet, and three stories high, is also of this material.

Auburn contains a population of 5368 souls; 850 houses, State prison, theological seminary, court house, jail, county clerk's office, the bank of Auburn, capital \$200,000, and Cayuga county bank, capital \$250,000; 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Roman Catholic, churches; 1 academy, 6 district schools, 2 infant schools, 3 select schools, 15 private schools, 1 band of music, 1 museum, 8 hotels, 4 printing offices, issuing weekly papers, 20 lawyers, 15 physicians, 24 dry good stores, 29 groceries, 4 druggists, 5 hardware stores, 3 copper, tin and sheet iron factories, 4 jewellers and silversmiths, 2 soap and candle factories, 1 tool factory, 1 brass clock factory, 3 bookstores, 2 binderies, 5 tailor shops, 2 comb factories, 4 cabinet ware rooms, 5 saddle and harness shops, 8 blacksmiths shops, 2 looking glass factories, 3 leather stores, 3 morocco factories, 9 boot and shoe stores, 3 hat stores, 1 tobacco factory, 3 distilleries, 1 brewery, 1 brush and bellows factory, 3 furnaces, 1 burr millstone factory, 1 coverlet and carpet factory, 1 cotton factory, 4 flouring mills, 1 marble yard, 2 livery stables, 2 threshing machine factories, 1 card factory, 2 wool carding and clothiers works, 1 dentist, 2 portrait painters, 6 milliners, 5 dress makers, 2 carriage makers,

1 steam engine factory, besides manufactories of copper tea kettles, japanned ware, &c. &c.

Auburn College, founded in 1836, received from the regents of the University a charter, upon condition that the trustees shall, within three years, become possessed of a site and buildings, free from incumbrances, the cost of which shall not be less than \$30,000, and of a permanent fund of at least \$50,000, secured by mortgage at an interest of 7 per cent. The applicants propose to devote the full sum of \$80,000 to this institution.

A company has been incorporated for making a rail road from the village to Syracuse, distant 20 miles, with a capital of \$400,000, and the stock has been taken, chiefly by the citizens. Another company was incorporated in 1836, to make a like road hence to Ithaca, in Tompkins county, and by Oswego rail road to connect with the Erie rail road; and with a view to increase the water power at Auburn, and to open a navigable communication by the lake with the adjacent country, a canal has been made by an incorporated company from the Owasco lake. A fall of 50 feet, with a great volume of water, has thus been obtained.

At this village is the Theological Seminary established by the Presbyterian Synod of Geneva in 1819, and by the act of incorporation of 1820 placed under commissioners chosen by the synods of Genesee, Geneva, and Oneida. There are three professors in the institution, and about 60 students. Since its establishment, 240 ministers of the gospel have been qualified here for their important offices. The buildings are very advantageously located on high ground, north of the village, and consist of substantial stone edifices. The library contains 4000 volumes.

Here, also, is the Auburn state prison, commenced in 1816, and described at page 313.

Aurelius, organised January 27, 1789, since modified; distant W. from Albany 159 miles; surface, gently undulating; soil, clay loam; drained chiefly by the Owasco creek, crossing the N. E. angle. *Aurelius*, *Cayuga*, and *Fosterville*, are post villages. The first, centrally situate, 4 miles W. of Auburn, on the turnpike road to Buffalo, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 20 dwellings; the second, at the foot of Cayuga lake, 8 miles W. from Auburn, contains a Presbyterian church, a high school, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and about 40 dwellings. A wooden bridge, lately renewed, 1 mile and 8 rods long, crosses the lake; it belongs to an incorporated company, and the stock has been at 200 per cent. Valuable beds of plaster are extensively wrought upon the lake, a short distance from the bridge. A steamboat plies to Ithaca from the bridge daily.

Clarksville is rather a suburb of Auburn, than a distinct village, being only a mile from the county town. It has a paper mill, a cotton factory, grist and saw mills, furnace, 2 trip hammers, clothing works, 1 tavern, some stores, and about 50 dwellings upon the Owasco outlet.

Brutus, taken from *Aurelius*, 30th March, 1802, since altered; distant from Albany, W. 153 miles; surface hilly, being partly covered with gravel mounds; soil, clay and sandy loam, generally cleared and under excellent cultivation; drained N. by Broad creek and Cold Spring brook flowing into Seneca river. The former is a feeder of the Erie canal, and is a good mill stream; limestone and plaster are found here, and a quarry of the latter is worked. *Weedsport* and *Centreport* are villages.

Weedsport, incorporated in 1831, 7 miles N. of Auburn, 87 W. of Utica, and 26 from Syracuse, and by canal 197 from Albany, named after the founder, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist church, 1 ashery, tannery, 8 stores, 3 forwarding establishments, 3 taverns, 1 furnace, 1 saw mill, and 120 dwellings. This is a thriving village, at which much business is done, being the canal port for the northern part of the county, and for Auburn. This is one of the hundred canal creations.

Centreport has merely a grocery and about 20 dwellings, founded as a rival to *Weedsport*, but it has been unsuccessful in the race.

Cato, taken from *Aurelius* March 30, 1802, since altered; distant from Albany 155, from Auburn N. E. 13, miles; surface, in the S. gently undulating, in the N. rolling; soil, sandy loam of good quality, but having some swamps, and ponds—of the latter, Parker's, Otter lake, and Cross lake, are chief. Cross lake has a length of 5 miles, and breadth of 1, the others are much smaller; Muskrat river, an inconsiderable stream, runs S. to the Seneca river, bounding the town on the south, *Cato Corners*, and *Cato Four Corners*, are post villages; the former, situated

partly in Ira, upon the line, has a Dutch Reformed church, 4 stores, 2 taverns, 1 saw, 1 grist mill, 1 ashery, 1 furnace for casting, and 35 dwellings: The latter, centrally situated, has 1 Baptist church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 brick school house, 1 furnace, an extensive wagon and carriage factory, and about 30 dwellings.

CONQUEST, taken from Cato, 16th March, 1821; distant from Albany W. 162, from Auburn N. W. 14, miles; surface, rolling; soil, clay and sandy loam; drained on the S. by the Seneca river, separating it from the town of Mentz, a branch of which curves round the S. W. angle, forming Howland's Island. In the north is Duck lake, in circumference about 5 miles, stored with the fish usually found in the waters of the West. The post office, named after the town, is in the hamlet of "*Perkin's Corners*," where are a tavern, store, ashery, and 15 dwellings.

FLEMING, taken from Aurelius 28th March, 1823; distant from Albany W. 160, from Auburn S. 5, miles; surface, undulating; soil, clay loam, very well cultivated; drained northwardly by a small tributary of Seneca river. *Fleming*, post village, centrally situated, has 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 20 dwellings.

GENOA, organised by the name of Milton, by General Sessions of Ontario, pursuant to act, January 27, 1789, name changed April 6th, 1808, since altered; distant W. from Albany 185, from Auburn S. 20, miles; surface, rolling; soil, clay loam, highly fertile and cultivated; drained S. by Salmon creek and its branches flowing to the Cayuga lake. The post village, centrally placed, called after the town, and formerly "*Indian Fields*," has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist church, 1 grist and saw mill, 1 distillery, 1 tavern, 4 stores, and from 40 to 50 dwellings. *Northville*, in the west, has a Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and about 20 dwellings. The *King's Ferry* post office is at this village, and 2 miles W. from it is a ferry over the lake, here two miles wide, called by the same name. There is a third post office, called the "*Five Corners*," about 1 mile south of Northville, at which is a store, and some half dozen dwellings. *East Genoa*, also a post office, is 1 mile E. from Genoa village, where are 1 store, 1 tavern, and 5 or 6 dwellings.

IRA, taken from Cato 16th March, 1821; distant from Albany 189, from Auburn 20, and from Oswego 18, miles; surface, rolling; soil, sandy loam; more than three-fourths cleared, and generally very well cultivated; population rapidly increasing; watered by some small brooks, but having no considerable stream. *Ira* post village, centrally situated, has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, an ashery, and about 25 dwellings.

LEDYARD, taken from Scipio, 30th January, 1823; distant from Albany 170, from Auburn, S. W. 16 miles; surface rolling; soil, clay loam, resting on clay slate, in which the remains of shell fish are so abundant as to convert it into marl; drained by some small tributaries of the Cayuga lake. *Levana* and *Aurora* are post villages, both lying on the lake. The first, 14 miles from Auburn, has a tavern, store, several stores for the forwarding business, and about 20 dwellings. The second, 18 miles from Auburn, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist church, the Cayuga Academy, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 storehouses, and about 150 dwellings. This is one of the most charming villages on the lake, lying upon a gently inclined plane, ending in an indentation of the lake, surrounded by a very rich country, under the highest cultivation, and ornamented by many neat dwellings, inhabited by wealthy families. A steamboat from Ithaca to the bridge, touches daily at this and the other villages upon the lake. The post office has the name of the town.

LOCKE, taken from Milton, original name of Genoa, 20th February, 1802; distant W. from Albany 166, from Auburn S. E. 21, miles; surface, hilly; soil, gravelly loam, underlaid with slate, of a quality somewhat inferior to the adjacent towns; drained by Owasco inlet, furnishing valuable mill power. *Milan* village has the post office called after the town; a grist mill, saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, tannery, distillery, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

MENTZ, taken from Aurelius by name of Jefferson, name changed 6th April, 1808; distant N. W. from Albany 161 miles; surface, undulating; soil, gravelly and sandy loam, highly fertile; drained N. by Owasco outlet and a smaller tributary of Seneca river. The Erie canal crosses the town south-westerly, passing by an aqueduct of stone over the outlet. The Montezuma salt springs and works lie one-quarter of a mile N. of the canal, to which there is a side cut. The land here is

low and marshy. Port Byron, Montezuma, and Throopsville, are post villages. *Port Byron*, 3 miles W. of Weedsport, on the Erie canal, 8 from Auburn, has 1 Baptist church, 5 stores, 2 taverns, 2 grist mills, an extensive merchant mill, 4 saw mills, 1 distillery, 1 tannery, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and 140 dwellings. *Montezuma village*, or *Lake Port*, has a collector's office for canal tolls, 3 taverns, 1 store, several groceries, and about 40 dwellings; about 1 mile W. of the village commence the Montezuma marshes. *Throopsville*, on the outlet of Owasco Lake, 3 miles N. W. from Auburn, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and from 20 to 25 dwellings. The fall on the stream here is about 15 feet.

MORAVIA, taken from Sempronius, 20th March, 1833; distant W. from Albany 157, from Auburn S. E. 20, miles; surface hilly, with a broad valley, in which is the Inlet of Owasco lake, running to its recipient with a very rapid current. A branch of the Inlet from the E. falls perpendicularly 70 feet at the head of the Owasco flats. The flats are highly fertile, but the soil of the hills is indifferent. The hills are high, and afford a very extensive prospect. The town is generally underlaid with slate. Settlements commenced here in 1794, when there were still some Indians residing on the flats. Moravia and Montville are post villages.

Moravia contains a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 1 cotton manufactory, 1 grist, 1 saw mill, clothing works, tannery, distillery, and about 50 dwellings. *Montville*, 1 mile E. from Moravia, has a grist mill, tavern, store, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

NILES, also taken from Sempronius 20th March, 1833; distant W. from Albany 160, from Auburn S. E. 15, miles; surface rolling; soil, clay and sandy loam, on lime and slate; drained easterly by some small tributaries of Skaneateles lake, which laves the east boundary. *Kellogsville*, post village, near the south line, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about one dozen dwellings. There is a post office called *West Niles*.

OWASCO, taken from Aurelius, 30th March, 1802; W. from Albany, 164 miles; surface rolling; soil rich loam, highly cultivated; it has the Owasco lake on the W. for about 4 miles of its length, and is watered by several small streams running into that receptacle. *Owasco*, post village, 8 miles from Auburn, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

SCIPIO, originally organised as part of Ontario county, by General Sessions pursuant to Act, Jan. 27th, 1789; since modified; W. from Albany, 180 miles; surface gently undulating; soil clay loam and calcareous alluvion, resting on slate, very fertile and highly cultivated; drained, S. by Salmon creek: The Owasco lake forms the whole of the E. boundary. Scipio, North Scipio, Scipioville, and Sherwood's Corners, are post villages.

Scipio, 10 miles S. of Auburn, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and several dwellings—*Sherwood's Corners*, has a tavern and two stores, and some 12 or 15 dwellings—*Scipioville*, a Baptist church, tavern, 2 stores, and about a dozen dwellings—and *North Scipio*, 1 store and a few houses. There are a settlement and post office called the Square.

SEMPRONIUS, organised March 9th, 1799; W. from Albany, 153, from Auburn, S. E. 16, miles; surface rolling; soil clay loam, resting on lime. Skaneateles lake, touches it on the N. E. and receives from it some small tributaries. At the post office called after the town, are a store, and several dwellings.

SENNET, taken from Brutus, 19th March, 1807; from Albany 160, from Auburn, N. E. 5, miles; surface rolling; soil clay and gravelly loam, under high cultivation; lands valued at from 25 to 50 dollars the acre. *Sennet*, post village, on the road from Weedsport to Auburn, equally distant from each, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian church, distillery, tannery, 1 tavern, 2 stores and about 30 dwellings, upon a fertile plain. The county poor house is on a farm in this town.

SPRINGPORT, taken from Scipio and Aurelius, Jan. 30th, 1823; W. from Albany 166, from Auburn, S. W. 9, miles; surface rolling; soil rich calcareous loam; drained by some small streams flowing to the Cayuga lake.

Union Spa, post village, laid out in 1813, so called from two springs whose united waters form a useful mill stream, on the lake, 10 miles from Auburn, contains 1 flouring and plaster mill, clothing works, 6 stores, 3 taverns, 50 dwellings, extensive quarries of lime and gypsum, and is a depot, for the wheat and other products of the country, designed for transportation on the lake. There are *salt* and

sulphur springs adjacent to the village, but they are not held in esteem for curative properties. Plaster of the cockscorn kind, white or transparent, is plentifully found on the lake shore, being washed from the bank where it lay embedded; and by digging may be obtained at a considerable distance from the shore.

STERLING, formed from Cato, 19th June, 1812; W. from Albany 172, from Auburn, N. 28, miles; surface rolling; soil sandy loam, on the E. stony; drained by Little Sodus creek, emptying into Little Sodus Bay, of Lake Ontario. Its waters are fed by a small lake near the centre of the town. *Sacketville* and *Little Sodus*, are villages: the former has the post office, having the name of the town, 1 grist and 1 saw mill, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and some 25 dwellings; the latter is yet smaller. Two-thirds of the town are cleared and settled. There is a third post office named Martville.

SUMMER HILL, taken from Locke, 26th April, 1821, by the name of Plato; name changed, 16th March, 1832; W. from Albany 147, and from Auburn, S. E. 25, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam on slate, tolerably cultivated, but deemed the least fertile town of the county, yet having some good lands in the vales, and the whole adapted to grazing; drained southerly by branches of Fall creek, flowing from Locke Pond, in the N. *Summer Hill*, the post village, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, distillery, tannery and about 20 dwellings.

VENICE, taken from Scipio, Jan. 30th, 1823; W. from Albany 162 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam upon lime and gypsum. Venice, Talcott's, Tupper's, and Smith's Corners, are post villages. Venice, 15 miles S. from Auburn, has 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 20 dwellings; Smith's Corners, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 15 dwellings, 14 miles from Auburn; Talcott's, 15, and Tupper's, 17, miles from Auburn, are similar to Smith's.

VICTORY, taken from Cato, 16th March, 1821; W. from Albany 167, from Auburn 20, miles; surface undulating; soil sandy and gravelly loam; four-fifths of the land are cleared and under pretty good cultivation; drained northward, by Little Sodus creek. *Lathrop's Corners*, centrally situate, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, school house, ashery, some 30 dwellings, and the Victory post office.

TOWNS, &c.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Auburn,†		3019	4486	5368	543	1020	94	656	592	889	20	72	66	51	32
Aurelius, . . .	7923	2289	2767	2771	309	593	32	354	219	614	31	41	41	22	19
Brutus, . . .	3579	4098	1827	1991	197	423	44	266	159	414	37	47	34	20	12
Cato, . . .	1017	1407	1782	2214	182	427	17	296	165	548	15	42	30	22	9
Conquest, . . .	802	1069	1507	1782	176	366		237	113	396	7	21	24	12	9
Fleming,†		1507	1461	1363	117	267	12	148	168	303	10	21	15	5	10
Genoa, . . .	2585	2756	2768	2721	221	577	7	316	277	552	25	52	40	23	17
Ira, . . .	1165	1778	2199	2187	185	427	31	288	158	503	8	29	47	13	19
Ledyard,†		2280	2427	2373	329	530	24	280	248	478	21	44	32	23	20
Locke, . . .	2559	3925	3310	1752	133	354	2	210	146	405	13	34	29	16	15
Mentz, . . .	3010	3472	4143	3986	506	876	67	552	293	820	49	69	56	26	26
Moravia,*				1756	114	382	2	225	179	379	9	25	22	15	16
Niles,*				2197	222	485	3	278	196	524	6	33	38	14	14
Owasco, . . .	1290	1326	1350	1278	130	243	31	153	140	265	14	24	29	11	8
Sempronius, . . .	5033	5371	5705	1280	86	270		142	112	300	18	17	24	3	7
Sennet,†			2297	2069	140	381	33	247	188	409	13	35	29	16	23
Scipio, . . .	8105	2702	2691	2523	194	505	24	294	261	580	27	53	47	17	20
Springport,†		1807	1528	1829	252	368	50	184	146	409	1	33	28	8	2
Sterling, . . .	792	1081	1436	2001	196	391	56	244	124	464	12	42	26	22	12
Summerhill,*				1432	119	313	1	188	34	346	10	26	30	14	8
Venice,†		2530	2445	2338	190	486	10	250	235	452	12	37	25	14	11
Victory, . . .	1037	1563	1819	2091	145	374	13	272	126	510		41	40	17	20
	38897	42743	47948	49202	4686	10058	548	6079	4339	10561	358	838	752	384	329

NOTE. Males, 25,238; Females, 23,964; Persons of colour, 328; Black voters, 27; Deaf and Dumb, 20; Blind, 15; Idiots, 53; Lunatics, 16.

* Erected since 1830. † Erected in 1823. ‡ Erected in 1827.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed val. real estate.	Assessed val. incl. personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woollens unfulled.	Cottons, &c. linens.	Supervisors town expenses.	County tax.
Auburn,	3600	3372	360000	486989	642	752	1394	1409	306	451	10	440 33	3375 51
Aurelius,	23100	15155	249711	21900	2363	889	5173	2375	3022	4114	1067	495 20	1082 45
Brutus,	14200	7408	132000	2290	1341	500	2592	1472	2126	2379	2864	458 38	535 23
Cato,	21000	10872	78000	4353	2425	736	3922	2289	3098	3261	4796	183 80	328 20
Conquest,	21600	8694	81600	7076	1900	645	4505	1902	2020	3218	4162	237 29	353 40
Fleming,	12300	9502	132963	29033	1241	463	5981	1572	2494	3776	1705	140 70	645 51
Genoa,	24000	16883	259444	228907	2655	954	9504	2784	3543	5275	4617	196 06	1125 41
Ira,	21600	12891	102600	4900	2625	830	4335	2423	3911	4144	6477	222 63	428 42
Ledyard,	19500	17595	210795	69150	2060	836	20290	3623	1905	3679	1203	346 84	1115 67
Locke,	15000	9194	89112	5986	2239	633	4458	1833	3334	4928	5740	335 28	378 99
Mentz,	30600	15809	244300	36621	3229	1131	5559	3892	5957	6208	4376	499 54	1119 56
Moravia,	17860	10911	123600	15867	1956	556	4012	1792	2583	3209	3047	195 82	556 06
Niles,	22600	16011	174263	14498	3188	991	6440	2748	4889	6634	8777	175 50	725 24
Owasco,	13200	8718	137350	18902	1522	526	3316	1498	2450	2688	1497	116 86	622 71
Sempronius,	17200	8042	76634	4940	1780	423	3355	1279	2570	2748	4387	119 92	325 10
Scipio,	21300	18093	230253	46355	2332	878	8130	3246	4336	6053	6252	265 30	1034 60
Sennet,	20000	15323	211250	34760	2241	641	6137	2276	3201	4801	2915	152 32	1056 16
Springport,	12900	10159	139440	42450	1252	556	3432	1575	2314	2759	546	240 12	724 92
Sterling,	22578	7479	78023	1320	2013	418	2976	1918	2402	2639	3534	573 40	316 21
Summerhill,	15000	7089	53388	2550	1858	442	6469	1237	2481	2458	3644	138 45	222 93
Venice,	24000	17237	259440	51800	2861	824	9194	1481	6988	6450	6779	128 93	1240 39
Victory,	21600	11226	91800	500	2211	685	3879	2482	3012	4345	4390	320 18	367 85
	414678	257663	3516028	927146	45837	15309	125053	47112	66546	88217	82786	5980 65	17706 65

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Oil mills.	Cotton fact.	Woollen fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Paper mills.	Oil cloth fac.	Lower mills.	Breweries.	School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages, and pub. money	Scholars.											
Auburn,	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	486	338	691											
Aurelius,	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1									15	285	734	783											
Brutus,	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1				1					12	316	469	664											
Cato,	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1									11	230	449	745											
Conquest,	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1									12	188	284	751											
Fleming,	1	6	1	1	2	2	2	2									8	163	455	431											
Genoa,	3	5	1	1	2	3	3	3	1								16	722	573	876											
Ira,	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3									13	271	447	778											
Ledyard,	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	2									14	461	414	619											
Locke,	3	10	1	1	1	2	2	2						2			12	291	295	574											
Mentz,	4	12	3	3	1	1	1	1	1		1						17	707	849	1277											
Moravia,	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1			1						11	255	358	670											
Niles,	1	9	2	2	1	3	3	3						1			13	362	439	765											
Owasco,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1									7	244	371	367											
Scipio,	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1									14	547	775	974											
Sempronius,	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1									9	157	230	502											
Sennet,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									14	398	395	743											
Springport,	3	2	1	4	1				1								10	206	777	549											
Sterling,	3	10	1	1	1	2	2	2									11	175	260	562											
Summerhill,	1	5	1	1	3	2	2	2									10	253	206	503											
Venice,	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1						1			14	432	450	856											
Victory,	2	8	1	1	1	3	3	3									15	229	299	629											
Value of product,	33	130	23	27	17	26	26	1	2	4	4	3	1	4	1	1	261	7378	9867	15309											
Value of material,	802509	896171	46106	94245	48803	72431	70659	110288	65854	94200	19223	20745	68161	114038	800	1000	51362	82255	23800	48500	19325	38500	3320	10000	30000	1490	3570	1000	1500	20000	23000
Number of children above 5, and under 16 years of age, 15,453.																															

Number of children above 5, and under 16 years of age, 15,453.



CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY was formed from Genesee, 11th March, 1808; (the name is a corruption of the Indian word, Ots-ha-tá-ka—"foggy place"—appropriate to the country around the head of the Chautauque Lake;) bounded N. by Lake Erie; E. by Cattaraugus county; S. by Warren and Venango counties, of the state of Pennsylvania; and W. by Erie county of that state; greatest length N. and S. 40, and greatest breadth 36, miles; area 1016 square miles; situate between 42° and $42^{\circ} 34'$ N. Lat. and $2^{\circ} 12'$ and $2^{\circ} 55'$ W. Long.; centrally distant from Albany W. 330, from New York by way of Catskill N. W. 428, from Buffalo S. W. 15, miles.

This county may be considered as divided into three parts, comprehending a portion of the Erie and Allegheny basins, and the ridge which divides them. Along the shore of the lake, is a margin of alluvial land, varying in breadth from three to four miles, from which rises, parallel with the lake, a ridge, whose lowest pass has an elevation above the lake of 753 feet. Upon the S. E. of this ridge, the Allegheny basin extends over Cattaraugus county, bounded by the ridge upon

the W. bank of the Genesee river; but a sub-basin is formed by a ridge of scarce less altitude separating the waters of the Connewango from those of the Allegany proper, which compels the latter river to change its westerly for a southern course; bounded by this ridge, the eastern valley of the county might be termed the Chautauque valley, from the lake and outlet which form its principal waters. The lowest pass of the ridge east of the Connewango is 1709 feet above tide; the Connewango valley at Waterborough, upon the east line of the county, is 1255 feet; and the Cassadaga, near its junction with the Chautauque outlet, 1231 feet, showing the depression of the valley at that point to be 478 feet in about 11 miles. Thence the valley rises gradually to the west and north, the Chautauque lake, being elevated 1305, and Bear lake 1312, feet, until the altitude attained, between Chautauque lake and Lake Erie, at the lowest practicable pass in that direction for a road, is 1351 feet above tide. The ridge bounding this valley to the west, therefore, is but 120 feet above the lowest depression of the vale; it forms, however, the shed of the northern and southern waters. The high interval is undulating, and almost universally arable where cleared.

Carboniferous upper secondary slate underlays more than two-thirds of the county; it forms the dividing ridge, and extends into Lake Erie, and under Chautauque lake. Along the former, the upper stratum is highly bituminous, rises in places a hundred feet above the surface, and emits large quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas. Upon the S. E. corner of the county, sandstone prevails, as well as upon the W., and is of the best quality for architectural purposes; masses may be taken of from 6 to 50 feet in length. N. of the Chautauque lake and outlet, limestone, variously compounded, is of frequent occurrence.

The soil, generally, is strong clay loam, very productive, large crops of wheat, barley, and corn, being obtained; the last, however, is sometimes destroyed by early frosts, to which the country upon the ridge is especially subject, as it is also to dense fogs. The plain upon the lake is highly fertile, and produces the finest fruits adapted to the climate; the ascent from it is sufficiently gradual for beneficial cultivation, and is frequently adorned with valuable farms. The prospect from various points of this acclivity, commanding a wide view of Lake Erie, and the shore north-east, and south-west, possesses great beauty.

The streams flowing to Lake Erie, rising upon the declivity of the ridge, are short, but by their rapid fall have great power; the chief are, *Twenty Mile Creek*, which has its source in Westfield, and runs westerly to the lake, about 10 miles, 5 of which are in Erie county, Pa.; the *Chautauque*, which rises in Chautauque, and runs N., by a serpentine course, also about 10 miles, forming, in part, the boundary between the towns of Westfield and Chautauque; the *Cunadawa*, having a somewhat longer but devious course from Arkwright, through Pomfret, to the lake, near Dunkirk, and having a lighthouse upon the point near its mouth; *Walnut* and *Silver Creek*, smaller streams, running through Hanover, and uniting at Fayette, near the lake.

The upper valley is drained on the E. by the Connewango creek, and its greatest tributary from the county, the *Chautauque* outlet, the Cassadaga, and by many small inlets to Chautauque lake.

The *Connewango* formed by two considerable branches uniting in Cattaraugus county near the boundary line, and, curving along that line into both counties, finally enters this in the N. E. angle of the town of Poland, and flows by a S. but serpentine course about 14 miles to the Pennsylvania line, and thence about 12 miles to the Allegany river at Warren. For 7 miles above its mouth it is a rapid stream, falling in that distance 60 feet; thence, upward, it is deep and sluggish, navigable for steamboats more than 25 miles; keel boats pass the rapids, at full water, without difficulty. It receives, near the S. line of Poland, the outlet of Chautauque lake, also a broad, deep, crooked, and sluggish stream, by its meanderings about 10 miles long. The Outlet receives, in the town of Ellicott, the *Cassadaga*, which is navigable, for 15 miles, to the lake, whence it issues. Its volume is enlarged by *Bear Creek*, flowing 7 miles from Bear lake. The vale of the Connewango is in places 7 or 8 miles wide.

In the S. W. part of the county rise other branches of the Allegany river, as French, Broken Straw, and Little Broken Straw, creeks.

French creek has a S. W. course, of about 15 miles, from the town of Sherman to the western line of the county; thence by a like course of about 35 miles to Mead-

ville, in Crawford county, Pa.; thence running S. E. 25 miles, it unites with the Allegany river at the borough of Franklin, Venango county. It has an easy navigation as high as the mouth of Le Boeuf creek, 5 miles S. of Waterford. The feeder for the contemplated canal from the Ohio to Erie, commences at Bemus' mills, on the E. side of the creek, 2 miles N. of Meadville, and passing through that town and six miles below it, crosses the creek and follows the valley of the outlet of Conneaut lake, which it pursues to the summit level near the lake, with which it communicates, having a total length of $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By comparative courses, French creek is 75 miles long; by its windings perhaps 25 more.

The *Frampton* branch of Great Broken Straw creek, runs from Harmony, through Clymer, to the state line S. W. about 9 miles; thence, by a circuitous course, through the E. part of Erie county into Warren county, Pa., 7 miles below the village of Warren. Its whole length may be about 50 miles, one-half of which is navigable for boats.

The *Little Broken Straw* rises in Busti, and flows through Harmony to the Pennsylvania line, and thence through that state to the Great Broken Straw, 9 miles above its mouth.

Stillwater creek rises upon or near the state line, and curving through Sugar Grove township of Pennsylvania, re-enters this state in the town of Busti, whence by a N. E. course of 8 miles it unites with the Connewango.

Chautauque lake is a fine sheet of water, 16 miles in length N. E. and S. E., with breadth varying from 1 to 4 miles. Its N. W. end is 7 miles only from Lake Erie. It is navigable from Mayville, and by its outlet to the Connewango. We have already said that its elevation is 1305 feet above the ocean.

Cosdaga, or Cassadaga lake, 9 miles N. E. of Chautauque lake, and 7 S. from Lake Erie, is 3 miles long, and 1 broad. This lake and its outlet are navigable in floods; they were used by the Indians, with the portage between the lake and the boatable part of the Canadawa, which discharge into Lake Erie.

Bear lake is a yet smaller sheet, lying 3 miles W. of the Cosdaga.

The line of the Erie rail road enters the county by Waterboro', and pursuing the valley of the Connewango and the Chautauque outlet to the Cassadaga branch, mounts the valley of that stream to the mouth of Bear creek, and thence to the dividing ridge, about 5 miles in a direct line from Lake Erie, and 740 feet above it; thence it is proposed to descend by one plane 506 feet in a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The foot of the plane will be nearly equi-distant from Dunkirk and Portland Harbours. In selecting this route, the engineers were determined by the advantages derivable from its passing through the centre of the county, and approaching within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Jamestown, the largest village—by its approximation to the harbours above mentioned—and by the probability that improvements will soon be made in the Allegany river to render it at all times navigable for steamboats; making it desirable to continue the route, as far as practicable, down the valley of that stream, and thereby to facilitate the direct communication between the city of New York and the great valley of the Ohio—and by the hope that the construction of the road to this point would ensure its continuation through the western states to the Mississippi river.

A company was incorporated 29th March, 1832, to make a rail road from Mayville to Portland Harbour—authorised to employ a capital of \$150,000, and required to commence the road within three, and to complete it within eight, years. April 11th, 1834, the stock was reduced to \$15,000, and the company empowered to commence operations when that sum should be subscribed. In 1836, a company was also incorporated for making a rail road from Cassadaga to the western bounds of the county, and another company to make a like road from Fredonia to Van Buren Harbour.

This county formed part of the Holland Land Company's purchase, and the company offered lands for sale here at from \$1 50 to \$4 the acre; but a company of gentlemen of Batavia have bought out the Holland Land Company's interest in the wild land of the county. More than three-fourths of the county are yet unimproved.

Improved lands, on the lake level, sell at from \$20 to 50, and in the upper country, at from \$10 to \$20, the acre.

The county is divided into 24 towns.

ARKWRIGHT, taken from Pomfret and Villa Nova, 30th April, 1829; surface hilly; lying on the "dividing ridge," sending forth E. the Connewango, N. Walnut, and W. Canadawa, creeks; soil, argillaceous and gravelly loam, suitable for grain or grass; distant from Albany 310, from Mayville N. E. 16, miles. Two-thirds of the town are yet unimproved. The post office bears its name.

BUSTI, formed from Ellicott and Harmony, 16th April, 1823; surface hilly, much broken by the streams; sending tributaries N. to the Chautauque lake and river, E. Stillwater creek, an arm of that river, and W. Little Broken Straw creek; distant from Albany 334, from Mayville S. E. 17, miles. The soil is of excellent quality, and about a third of it is taken up. Busti is the name of the post office.

CARROLL, taken from Ellicott, 25th March, 1825; surface hilly; soil, sand and sandy loam; deeply indented by the Connewango river flowing centrally through it, receiving Stillwater creek upon the right, and some lesser streams on the left, bank; abundantly wooded with pine near the waters, and deciduous trees in the interior; distant from Albany 336, from Mayville S. E. 29, miles. Carroll and Trewsville are villages. *Carroll*, centrally situate, has a post office, 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 25 dwellings, pleasantly placed on the great road from Jamestown to Warren. *Trewsville*, opposite to Carroll, on the E. side of the river, has 1 grist, 2 saw mills, a store, tavern, and 12 dwellings. Scarce one-eighth part of this town is improved.

CHARLOTTE, taken from Gerry, 18th April, 1829; surface undulating; soil, moist clay loam, adapted to grass and grain; drained in the west and centre by the Casadaga and its branches, on the S. E. by Clear creek; distant from Albany 325, from Mayville N. E. 13, miles. *St. Clairsville*, on the south line, has the post office, 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 2 saw mills, 2 carding machines and clothing works, and about 30 dwellings, on the main road from Fredonia to Jamestown. About one-fourth of the town is improved. There is a post office called Charlotte, another Gerry, and a third Pulaski, around which are dense settlements.

CHAUTAUQUE, organised as part of Genesee county, 11th April, 1804; since much reduced in area; upon the "dividing ridge," but chiefly upon its eastern declivity; soil argillaceous loam of excellent quality, producing luxuriant crops of corn, wheat and grass; drained upon the W. and N. by Chautauque creek, and Little Chautauque, and E. by small inlets to the Chautauque lake, which extends about 6 miles into the town. Mayville and Hartsfield, are villages. *Mayville*, the shire town, incorporated 20th April, 1830; distant 336 miles W. from Albany, from New York, via Catskill 434, from Buffalo, S. W. 66, from Erie, Penn. 35, from Warren, Penn. 40, from Lake Erie, Portland Harbour, E. 7, miles. This is one of the most beautiful sites for a village in the state; situate upon the high grounds, at the head of the lake, it commands a delightful view of that fine sheet of Water, and of the rich and well cultivated country around it. There are here, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, incorporated 24th April, 1834, 1 select school, a sub office of the Holland Land Company, a court house of brick, a handsome edifice, costing \$9000, prison of brick, a fire proof clerk's office, 4 taverns, 8 stores, and about 80 dwellings. *Hartsfield*, 2 miles E. of Mayville, on the inlet of the Chautauque lake, on the flat, has 2 taverns, 3 stores, tannery, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, and about 25 dwellings. *De Wittville*, is a hamlet, on the lake, near the E. line of the town, at which is a post office. There is also a post office called Magnolia.

CHERRY CREEK, taken from Ellington, 10th May, 1829; surface rolling; drained on the E. by Connewango creek and tributaries; soil clay and sandy loam; distant from Albany 320, from Mayville, N. E. 18, miles; there is a post office centrally situate, having around it a store, tavern and several dwellings. About one-eighth part of the town is improved.

CLYMER, formed from Chautauque, 9th Feb. 1821; surface rolling; soil sandy loam, moist and adapted to grass; drained S. W. by Broken Straw creek and branches; distant from Albany 353, from Mayville, S. W. 15, miles. Clymer and Clymer Centre, are post offices. *Clymer* village, has 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, and about a dozen dwellings.

ELLERY, taken from Chautauque, 9th Feb. 1821; surface undulating, declining to the lake, which laves the S. W. shore for about 10 miles, receiving from it

several small streams, and having Bear creek, a branch of the Cassadaga, on the N. E.; soil sandy and gravelly loam, of fine quality, heavily wooded, and when cleared productive of grain; more than one-third of the land is improved; distant from Albany 342, from Mayville, S. E. 13, miles. *Ellery*, post village, centrally situate, has 1 tavern, 1 store, a Baptist church, and 15 dwellings. There is a post office called Union Ellery.

ELLCOTT, taken from Pomfret, 12th June, 1812; since reduced in area; surface undulating, dipping S. to Chautauque lake and river, the latter receiving from the town the Cassadaga creek, which crosses the N. E. angle; soil sandy and gravelly loam; distant from Albany 330, from Mayville 22, miles. *Jamestown*, post village, on the Chautauque outlet, 4 miles below the lake, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, all fine buildings, of wood, an academy, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 5 taverns, 13 stores: There are two dams upon the outlet here, half a mile asunder, giving power for 1 saw mill with 3 single saws, and 1 gang, another with 1 saw, a stone grist mill, a woollen factory, a sash factory at which large quantities of sash are made for Pittsburg and other southern markets, 1 wooden ware factory, cloth dressing mill, 4 extensive tanneries, and 250 dwellings; a steam boat plies on the lake between this village and Mayville. A second post office is called Havanna. About one-fifth part of the town is improved.

ELLINGTON, taken from Gerry, 1st April, 1824; surface undulating; soil sandy and gravelly loam; drained E. by *Clear creek*, which, rising in Charlotte and Cherry creek, flows through this town and has a course of about 10 miles to the Connewango, in Cattaraugus county; distant from Albany 320, from Mayville E. 20, miles. The post village of *Clear Creek*, on the E. boundary, on the creek, has 2 stores, 2 taverns, several saw mills, and 25 dwellings: three miles W. of the village, near the centre of the town, is a settlement called "Ellington Centre," where are a post office, store, tavern, grist mill, and 15 dwellings. Nearly one-third of the town is under improvement.

FRENCH CREEK, taken from Clymer, 23d April, 1829; formed into ridges by the creek, which, crossing it diagonally, S. W. receiving small tributaries on either hand; soil moist sandy loam, heavily timbered; distant from Albany 355, from Mayville, S. W. 17 miles. This town is for the greater part a wilderness; not more than one-fifteenth part being in any way improved.

GERRY, divided from Pomfret, June 1st, 1812; surface undulating; soil gravelly loam; drained S. by the Cassadaga creek; distant from Albany 326, from Mayville, E. 13, miles. *Vermont* village, has the post office, a tavern, store, and 12 dwellings. Somewhat more than a fifth of the town is settled.

HANOVER, taken from Pomfret, 1st June, 1812; surface high and hilly, descending rapidly to Lake Erie on the N. W. boundary; having the Cattaraugus creek on the N. E. and Silver and Walnut, creeks flowing centrally over it, and uniting at the village of Fayette, upon the lake. Along the lake shore and upon the intervals of the streams are rich alluvial soils, especially in the Indian reservation, on Cattaraugus creek. Walnut creek has its name from a black Walnut tree which formerly stood about a mile above its mouth, and was 36 feet in circumference at the base, gradually and gracefully tapering 80 feet to the first limb. Its entire height was 150 feet. It was estimated to contain 150 cords of wood or 50,000 feet of inch boards. The bark was 12 inches thick. The tree was entirely sound when blown down in 1822, and was supposed to have been 500 years old. The butt, 9 feet in length, was transported to Buffalo, having been excavated; and was there occupied as a grocery store. It was subsequently, carried by the canal to the Atlantic cities, and splendidly adorned, was exhibited for money, to thousands of admirers. Fayette and Forestville, are post villages. *Fayette*, is at the mouth of Silver creek, upon Lake Erie, 33 miles from Buffalo. The harbour has 10 ft. water, but is exposed to the N. W. wind; the village contains, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, several stores, clothing works, about 100 dwellings, and 500 inhabitants; the proprietor, Mr. Lee, is improving the harbour, at his own expense and making it a convenient depot for lumber. *Forestville*, upon Walnut creek, 6 miles from Lake Erie and 25 from Mayville, near the W. boundary, has from 500 to 600 inhabitants, several churches, a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, several hydraulic works, stores and taverns, and about 100 dwellings. Hanover,

Silver Creek, Smith's Mills, Nashville and Acasto, are the names of the post offices.

HARMONY, taken from Chautauque, 14th Feb. 1816; surface rolling; soil sandy and gravelly loam, blended with some clay, declining E. to the Chautauque lake, extending five miles on the N. E. boundary, to which it gives Goose and other small creeks; and S. it sends forth the Great and Little Broken Straw creeks; distant from Albany 338, from Mayville, S. 12, miles. Ashville and Panama, are post villages. *Ashville*, on Goose creek, 1 mile from the lake, near the E. line of the town, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 saw, 1 grist, mills, a tannery and about 30 dwellings, and the Harmony post office. *Panama*, in the W. part of the town on a branch of the Broken Straw creek, has 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, tannery, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 30 dwellings, built partly on the hill and partly on the flats. Little more than one-fifth of the town is improved.

MINA, taken from Clymer, 2^d March, 1824; surface moderately uneven; soil clay and gravelly loam; drained S. W. by the N. and S. branches of French creek; to the former Finley's lake yields a small tribute, and upon that branch, also, is a sulphur spring much frequented; centrally distant from Albany 353, from Mayville, S. W. 13, miles. The post village of *Mina*, has a store, tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings. *Finley's Mills*, has a grist and saw mill, clothing works, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 1 dozen dwellings; the Lake was dammed, but proving unhealthy, the dam has been abated, by order of the court. Scarce more than one-tenth of the town is improved.

POLAND, taken from Ellicott, 9th April, 1832; drained by the Chautauque and Connewango rivers, which flow by very serpentine courses through the town; the one S. E. the other S. W. uniting near the S. boundary; soil sandy and gravelly loam; centrally distant from Albany 316, from Mayville, S. E. 20, miles. *Kennedy's Mills*, *Ivesville*, and *Waterborough*, are post villages. At the first are 1 saw and 1 grist mills, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings; at the second, 1 saw mill, and 16 dwellings. *Ivesville*, is yet smaller.

POMFRET, taken from Chautauque, 11th March, 1808; surface hilly, being on the dividing ridge, descending rapidly to Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N. but more gently towards the S.; drained N. by the Canadawa creek and some smaller but rapid streams; upon the S. lie Bear and Cassadaga lakes; soil fertile loam, on the hills argillaceous, and on the lake flats sandy and gravelly. Fredonia, Laona and Dunkirk, are post villages. *Fredonia* village, on the Canadawa creek, 315 miles from Albany, 22, N. E. from Mayville, 45, S. W. from Buffalo, 4, from Lake Erie, at Dunkirk, incorporated 2d May, 1829; contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 2 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 clothing works, 4 taverns, 10 or 12 stores, 1 extensive tannery, and many mechanics, a foundry, and about 120 dwellings; the village is lighted by gas, issuing from a source in the Creek; it is conducted to a gas holder and distributed to the taverns, stores and dwellings.—*Laona*, 2 miles above Fredonia, on the Creek, has a very valuable water power, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, a woollen factory, clothing works, 2 taverns, several stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Dunkirk*, upon the Lake, 44 miles from Buffalo, has a harbour of 8 or 9 feet water, much improved by the General Government, which has expended some 60 or 80,000 dollars here, has a light upon a point on the S., several stores and taverns, and about 60 dwellings; the village thrives rapidly. The plat for a city to be called, "Van Buren," has been laid out on the lake shore, 2 miles above Dunkirk, where, there is said to be a commodious harbour. There is a post office called Shumla.

PORTLAND, taken from Chautauque, 9th April, 1813; surface hilly on the dividing ridge, sending many small streams to Lake Erie, and a brook to the Chautauque lake; soil similar to that of Pomfret; distant from Albany 354, from Mayville, N. 6, miles. Nearly half the town is under improvement. Salem and Centreville, are villages. *Salem*, upon Slippery Rock creek, 2 miles from the lake, has 1 grist, 1 saw mill, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 church, and 25 dwellings. *Centreville*, has the Portland post office, 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, clothing works, and about 20 dwellings.

RIPLEY, taken from Portland, 1st March, 1817; surface hilly, on the dividing ridge; soil generally clay loam, variously mingled with sand, of good quality, heavily timbered; drained W. by *Twenty Mile Creek*, and by many brooks flow-

ing on the W. declivity of the ridge; distant from Albany 348, from Mayville, W. 12, miles. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the town is under improvement.

Quincy, formerly called Ripley, the post village, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, a number of mechanic shops, and about 50 dwellings scattered along the road for nearly 4 miles upon the lake flat, 2 miles distant from the shore. Volusia is the name of a post office and vicinage.

SHERIDAN, taken from Pomfret and Hanover, April 16th, 1827; like to the latter in soil and surface, lying wholly on the northern declivity of the ridge; drained by Walnut and Scott's creeks, and some smaller streams flowing to Lake Erie; distant from Albany 340, from Mayville N. E. 20, miles. Nearly half the town is settled. Kensington and Orrington are post villages. *Kensington*, upon the Buffalo and Erie road, 3 miles S. of Lake Erie, has 2 taverns, 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, and about 15 dwellings. *Orrington*, on the same road, 2 miles from the former, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about a dozen dwellings. East Sheridan is a post office.

SHERMAN, taken from Mina, 17th April, 1822; surface and soil similar to those of Mina; drained S. W. by French creek and its branches; distant from Albany 348, from Mayville S. W. 12, miles. Four-fifths of the area are yet covered with forest. Sherman and North Sherman are post offices and settlements.

STOCKTON, formed from Chautauque 9th February, 1821; surface undulating, inclining southward; drained by Bear and Cassadaga creeks, and by some small brooks flowing to the Chautauque lake; soil, on the hills moist clay, adapted to grass, with fertile alluvion in the valleys, yielding good crops of grain; distant from Albany 323, from Mayville N. E. 8, miles. *Stockton*, post village, centrally situate, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 dwellings. Cassadaga and Oregon are post offices, and thickly settled neighbourhoods.

VILLANOVA, taken from Hanover 24th January, 1823; surface hilly, and broken by the Connewango creek and its numerous branches which drain it easterly; soil, clay and sandy loam, adapted to grass and grain; distant from Albany 318, from Mayville N. E. 22, miles. About one-fourth of this town is under cultivation. The post office is called after the town.

WESTFIELD, formed from Portland and Ripley, 19th March, 1829, lying wholly upon the northern declivity of the ridge; surface and soil similar to those of the towns of which it formed part; drained by the Chautauque and Little Chautauque creeks, which from their great fall through deep ravines yield valuable mill power. Near the shore of Lake Erie, about 230 rods below Portland Harbour, is a carburetted hydrogen spring, the gas from which is sufficiently abundant to light a city, and is used for the lighthouse at the harbour, seventy-five feet above the lake level. McIntyre's, a sulphur spring in much repute, and formerly much frequented, is on the bank of the Chautauque creek, 3 miles from the lake. About 2 miles below Portland is *Buffington's well*, bored by a gentleman of that name to the depth of 642 feet in search of salt water, but without profitable results.

Westfield and Portland Harbour are post villages.

Westfield village, on the road from the harbour to Mayville, 1 mile S. E. from Portland, 6 N. W. from Mayville, 60 S. W. from Buffalo, and 30 N. E. from Erie, Pa., from Albany W. 342 miles, incorporated 19th April, 1833, situate on the border of a pleasant plain, on the margin of the deep ravine of Chautauque creek, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist church, an academy, 2 select schools, one for males and the other for females, 10 stores, 4 taverns, 2 grist, 3 saw mills, 2 clothing works, large scythe and axe factory, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and 100 dwellings.

Portland, on the lake, was early occupied by the French, who established a post here. The harbour admits steamboats drawing 8 feet water, is much exposed to the N. W. and N. E. winds, but might be rendered secure by a pier connected with the point on the S. The lighthouse, of stone, 40 feet high, stands on the E. of the harbour, upon a bluff 40 feet above the lake, visible for 20 miles. The village contains about 30 dwellings, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 4 commission houses. The storm of 11th November, 1835, did much damage to the wharves and store houses. Its position in relation to Chautauque lake, and the navigable waters of the county, give it many advantages for trade.

Rogersville and Nettle Hill, are post offices and dense settlements.

TOWNS, &c.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.		
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Arkwright,†			926	1293	130	242	4	195	54	307	7	34	38	6	8	
Busti,†		1187	1680	2079	195	405	4	268	141	510	6	19	40	2	8	
Carroll,†			1015	1414	132	326		206	68	317	12	26	30	6	18	
Charlotte,†			886	1208	120	233	26	172	64	312	9	17	22	17	12	
Chautauque,†	2518	1423	2442	3119	278	584	110	379	210	694	43	47	45	16	16	
Cherry Creek,†			574	923	70	179	2	126	56	232	7	20	16	3	3	
Clymer,†		304	567	843	57	175	3	122	26	207		11	12	3	1	
Ellery,†		1207	2002	2395	197	483	1	307	146	591	24	44	42	10	12	
Ellicott,†	1462	1653	2101	2355	251	510	20	361	168	526	15	62	34	24	14	
Ellington,†		824	1279	1773	128	339	4	243	84	489	10	54	53	7	13	
French Creek,†			420	553	66	112		78	21	112	6	4	6		1	
Gerry,†		947	1157	1110	1339	107	291	6	183	74	326	10	26	25	9	3
Hanover,†	2217	3620	2614	3520	336	725	23	479	262	854	17	62	72	30	30	
Harmony,†	845	926	1969	2915	222	533	12	415	142	718	23	80	70	17	10	
Mina,§		558	1388	798	69	154	14	121	35	215	1	16	13	10	8	
Poland,*				916	98	197	3	136	43	235	7	19	27	8	5	
Pomfret,†	2306	3188	3386	4041	344	805	21	537	318	807	31	61	48	28	38	
Portland,†	1162	1989	1771	2121	171	449	30	291	141	491	7	36	34	12	15	
Ripley,†	1111	1821	1647	2023	169	393	24	271	132	474	12	41	39	10	10	
Sheridan,†			1666	1919	140	389	16	237	161	431	14	42	35	20	15	
Sherman,*		487	1605	830	60	158	17	130	33	220	6	16	20	5	5	
Stockton,*				1943	109	372	3	278	108	456	25	38	45	12	11	
Villanova,||		855	1126	1453	143	296	5	213	71	335	9	39	28	7	10	
Westfield,†			2477	3036	28	596	52	398	239	639	15	62	55	27	15	
	12568	20639	34671	44869	3873	9012	400	6147	2797	10504	316	876	849	280	281	

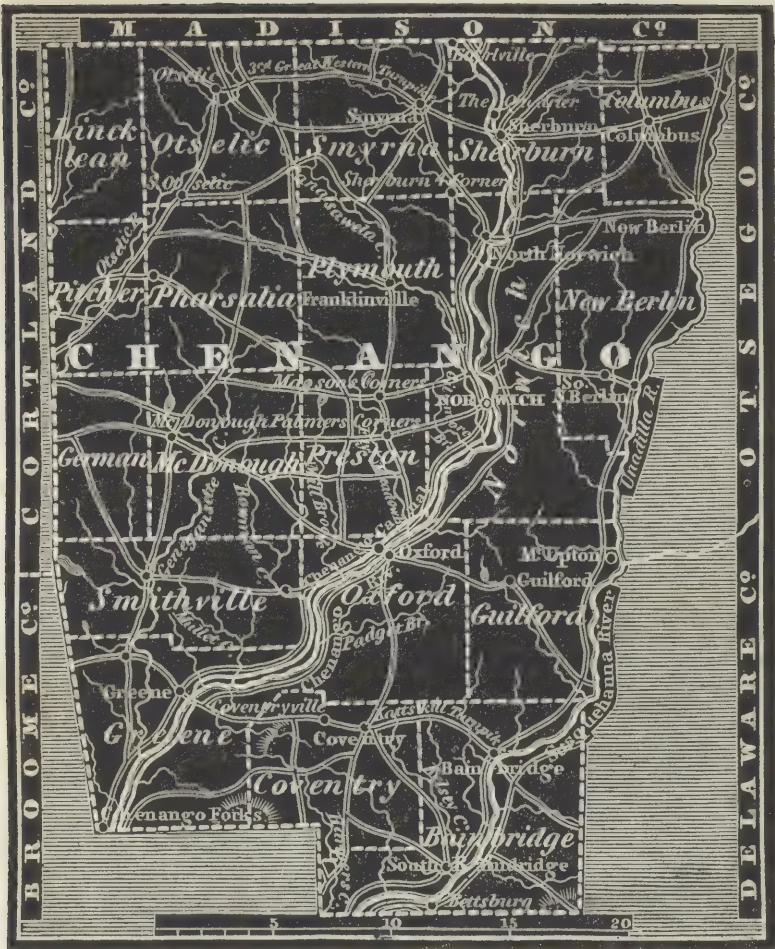
NOTE. Males, 22,955; Females, 21,914; Blacks, 109; Black voters, 5; Deaf and Dumb, 15; Blind, 9; Idiots, 22; Lunatics, 17.

* Erected since 1830. † Erected since 1825. ‡ Erected in 1821 from Chautauque. § Erected in 1824 from Clymer. || Erected in 1823 from Hanover.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Aeres im-proved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Value of personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Arkwright,	21397	6341	73074	1400	401	2267	3771	1180	2206	4156	2862	425 93	253 22
Busti,	31361	10016	112459	4560	604	3334	5080	1883	3532	5979	7821	605 18	359 05
Carroll,	31703	4005	112424	200	305	2081	2508	907	1376	2610	2889	482 35	545 41
Charlotte,	23422	5704	76356	5550	332	1805	2967	908	3457	3350	1943	456 72	338 08
Chautauque	42135	13427	197560	10435	806	4150	8824	2465	6319	5551	6148	923 94	555 62
Cherry Creek	22717	2954	49630	1068	155	1066	1700	845	1002	1935	3346	239 29	245 93
Clymer,	22440	2947	42752	550	133	881	1111	715	944	1527	2720	226 30	367 23
Ellery,	31188	12180	134157	2650	691	3002	7535	2378	4527	6567	10127	744 14	592 34
Ellicott,	22300	4577	141028	99102	370	1199	1710	1272	1557	2559	2488	1071 30	877 17
Ellington,	22642	6656	78393	1326	353	1820	3775	1657	2814	4004	5366	348 53	362 91
French Creek	23103	1505	38679		108	681	542	469	215	1538	1572	217 07	427 28
Gerry,	28633	5344	80162		295	1815	2774	1045	2360	3133	4116	398 53	615 32
Hanover,	29617	12257	252901	15850	811	3803	6191	3290	5763	6816	6342	1263 19	726 63
Harmony,	51227	9475	159154	3820	557	3447	5591	2280	4910	7241	12835	885 02	636 08
Mina,	21713	2411	46300	375	176	1485	1786	647	1058	1468	1501	214 32	196 39
Poland,	21796	2838	52108	635	128	896	1055	779	738	1237	1160	235 66	481 40
Pomfret,	32416	11343	348652	26300	923	3539	6838	2760	3568	10228	2406	1652 50	912 23
Portland,	20218	9083	157903	5000	482	2620	4703	1264	3636	5542	5795	471 14	1241 02
Ripley,	28991	7358	158302	850	597	3565	6506	2006	3417	5361	5674	501 37	1265 57
Sheridan,	22214	9113	158167	5927	488	3026	5248	2110	3814	6772	4372	336 69	1000 06
Stockton,	227107	6765	121251	8340	395	2332	4254	1450	4282	5853	5440	549 39	1257 60
Sherman,	22217	4096	48951	1550	144	1385	1791	759	1366	2383	3201	377 65	613 33
Villanova,	22583	5484	75140	950	292	1617	2680	807	2379	3414	4956	326 62	697 41
Westfield,	27362	11251	273676	12440	750	3668	6963	1747	4313	9040	3956	504 35	1599 15
	650620	167130	2948159	208878	10296	55490	95903	35923	69663	107262	109636	11659 70	26746 40

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Wollen factories.	Iron works.	Oil mills.	Rope factories.	Paper mills.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Paid teachers, besides public money.	Schools.																	
Arkwright,	1	2												9	151	294	536																	
Busti,	1	5				1	1							15	216	576	823																	
Carroll,	2	20					4							8	156	147	365																	
Charlotte,	1	5	1			1	1							13	106	249	450																	
Chautauque,	4	11	2				5							17	265	519	894																	
Cherry Creek,	1	5			1		1							9	50	200	373																	
Clymer,	1	3				1								7	74	109	225																	
Ellery,	5	7	1	1			2							17	228	430	888																	
Ellicott,	3	9	1	2			5	1	2					10	262	534	538																	
Ellington,	1	7	1	1			3							10	196	377	653																	
French Creek,	1	2												6	52	84	148																	
Gerry,	1	9					2							9	168	268	440																	
Hanover,	5	20	5	5	6	1	6							18	408	621	1140																	
Harmony,	4	11	3	2	1	2	2							24	314	523	1035																	
Mina,	2	5	1	1		1								8	103	230	312																	
Poland,	1	16												8	65	207	272																	
Pomfret,	4	9	3	3	1		2			1		1		20	524	1092	1365																	
Portland,	2	12	1	1		1	2	1						15	302	435	796																	
Ripley,	2	6	2	1		1	4							14	174	426	673																	
Sheridan,	1	13					2						1	13	267	465	694																	
Sherman,	1	6	1	1							1			10	76	220	534																	
Stockton,	1	6	1	1										14	237	428	732																	
Villenova,	3	4	2	2		1	1							12	247	200	515																	
Westfield,	7	13	2	5	2	1	2			1				20	384	599	1012																	
	52	206	26	26	11	15	46	3	2	2	1	1	2	306	5024	9233	15413																	
Value of product,	108754	187453	202622	83934	53127	61207	26	17320	34520	11	10062	16380	15	46	28010	49322	3760	8000	2	7600	14300	2	2300	4200	2	160	320	1	1	1000	2000	2827	4950	2
Value of material	97406	58837	53127	61207	17320	34520	11	10062	16380	15	46	28010	49322	3760	8000	2	7600	14300	2	2300	4200	2	160	320	1	1	1000	2000	2827	4950	2			
																		Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 13,307.																

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 13,307.



CHENANGO COUNTY, taken from Herkimer and Tioga, 15th March, 1798; reduced by the erection of Madison, in 1806; bounded N. by Madison; E. by Otsego and Delaware; S. by Broome; and W. by Broome and Cortland, counties; greatest length 35, breadth 30, miles; area 804 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 12'$ and $42^{\circ} 44'$ N. Lat.; and $1^{\circ} 02'$ and $1^{\circ} 36'$ E. Long; centrally distant S. W. from Albany 105, from New York, N. W. 250, and from Washington City, 332, miles.

The surface is mountainous; much broken by numerous streams; the greatest of which, the Susquehanna, Unadilla, Chenango, and Otselic, divide it into ridges, having a N. E. and S. W. direction. Between the Unadilla and the Chenango, the land rises 1630 feet above tide; at the junction of the Unadilla and Chenango, it is 973, and in the valley of the Chenango, at Oxford 961 feet; the greater depression of the latter valley is doubtless due to the greater volume and force of the stream; the summit on the W. is as high as on the E.; from this it would seem, that the surface was table land, which has been cut into ridges and hills by the streams, which, sinking in their course, give, comparatively, higher elevation to the hills; thus, the Chenango river, from its source to the Susquehanna river, falls about 300 feet, and the hills which bound its valley, rise above its bed from 150 to 200 feet more at the S. than at the N. line of the county.

The *Unadilla* river, laves the whole eastern boundary except the distance of 8 miles, on the S. blending with the Susquehanna, at the N. E. point of the town of Bainbridge; thence the latter pursues a S. W. course, by its windings about 15 miles; along the curve upon the S. boundary, for about 3 miles, runs the line of the Erie rail road; the *Unadilla* receives several, but inconsiderable tributaries from the county, and is bordered by broad and rich flats; it forms a striking feature of a beautiful country. For a fuller description see, "*Otsego County*."

The *Chenango River*, a stream not less beautiful, and of larger volume, rises in the town of Smithfield, Madison county, interlocking with the head waters of the Oneida and Oriskany, creeks, and pursues a S. course of 30 miles, to the village of Norwich, of this county; thence S. W. about 25 miles, to the S. W. corner of the town of Greene, where it receives the Tioughnoga river; and thence by the same, and serpentine course of about 14 miles, unites with the Susquehanna at Binghamton, in Broome county. It flows through a broad and generally fertile valley, in which is constructing the Chenango canal. The tributaries to the river from the W. are numerous; the most important are the *Canasawacta*, *Meadow*, *Mill*, *Bowman's*, and *Genegansette*, creeks; the last has a S. course of about 20 miles; this river is navigable for boats, when swollen, throughout the county.

The lateral streams which descend into this valley, have a rapid course and have paved their beds with boulders, beneath which, in seasons of drought, they are almost concealed.

The *Otselic River*, a branch of the Tioughnioga crosses the N. W. angle of the county, through which it runs about 15 miles.

The basis rock of the county is upper secondary and carboniferous slate, which crops out generally, upon the E. and N. but is overlaid, centrally and S. westwardly, by a quartzose formation, consisting of siliceous graywacke and mill stone grit.

The soil, on the hills, consists of argillaceous and sandy loams, variously blended with vegetable mould, forming admirable grazing lands, whilst the valleys are enriched with gravelly loam fertile in wheat and other grain. In the S. the inhabitants are devoting themselves to the dairy business; whilst in the N. great attention is given to the culture of sheep.

The timber consists of beech, maple, some oak, much basswood, elm, butter-nut, black cherry; and in the S. hemlock and pine.

The county is settled, chiefly by emigrants from the eastern states. It is divided into 19 towns.

BAINBRIDGE, organised as part of Tioga county, by the name of *Jericho*, 16th Feb. 1791; name altered 1814; limits since much reduced; surface hilly; divided by the Susquehanna river, which winds centrally and diagonally, S. W. crossed by the Albany and Newburg turnpike roads; soil of good quality for grain or grass. The town forms part of a tract, given by the state to sufferers in former grants in the present state of Vermont. Bainbridge, South Bainbridge and Bettsburg, are post offices. *Bainbridge*, a thriving village, pleasantly situated on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, upon the Ulster and Delaware turnpike, 110 miles S. W. from Albany, 14, S. from Norwich; incorporated 21st April, 1829; has a select school for males and one for females; and in the town are 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist, churches. More than one third of the town is under improvement.

COLUMBUS, taken from Brookfield, 4th Feb. 1805; surface hilly and somewhat broken; soil clay and sandy loam, producing fine grass on the hills, and grain in the vales; drained on the E. by the *Unadilla* river and its branches, and W. by tributaries to the *Chenango*; distant from Albany 83, from Norwich, N. E. 16, miles. *Columbus*, post village, centrally situated, contains 1 Congregationalist church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, a tannery, and about 20 dwellings. There are in the town, also, 1 Episcopal and 1 Baptist, churches, and another post office called *Columbus Corners*.

COVENTRY, taken from Greene, 17th Feb. 1806; surface like that of *Columbus*, declining to the S. E.; watered by *Kelsey*, *Harper's*, and other creeks, flowing to the *Susquehanna*, in length respectively from 7 to 8 miles; soil sandy loam, best suited to grass; distant S. W. from Albany 117, from Norwich 16, miles. *Coventry* and *Coventryville*, are post villages, both on the Catskill turnpike; the former has 1 Baptist church, 1 store, 1 tavern 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, and about 15

dwelling; the latter has 2 Presbyterian churches, 6 stores, 2 taverns, and about 30 dwellings. There is a post office called Wilkins's Creek.

GERMAN, separated from De Ruyter, 21st March, 1806; since much reduced in area; distant 15 miles W. from Norwich, from Albany 115; watered by some small branches of Genegansette creek; surface hilly and stony, yet, producing good grass. About one-third of the town is settled; it has 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches. The post office is called after the town.

GREENE, formed from Union and Jericho, 9th March, 1798; limits since reduced; surface hilly and much broken; the soil is, however, generally of good quality and heavily timbered; the Chenango river flows S. W. and diagonally through it and its valley contains rich alluvial flats. Greene, Chenango Forks, and Carter's Corners, are villages. Greene, village upon the river, the Chenango canal and the Ulster and Cayuga turnpike, 126 miles S. W. from Albany, and 20 from Norwich, has a post office, 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 7 stores, 2 taverns, and about 50 dwellings; a toll bridge crosses the river, here, about 200 feet wide. *Chenango Forks*, at the junction of the Chenango and Tioughnioga rivers, 30 miles S. W. from Norwich, contains a post office called Genegansette, 1 Presbyterian, church, 4 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist, 2 saw mills, and about 30 dwellings; there is a toll bridge over the two rivers. *Carter's Corners*, 23 miles S. W. from Norwich, 3 W. from Greene, has 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tannery, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 cloth dressing mill, and about 30 dwellings. More than a third of the town is under culture. In addition to the above mentioned, there are, in the town, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches.

GUILFORD, taken from Oxford, 2d April, 1813, by the name of Eastern; name changed, 21st March, 1817; surface hilly and broken along the Unadilla and Susquehanna rivers, which bound it on the E.; soil generally of good quality, especially in the valleys. Mount Upton and Guilford, formerly Knappsburg, are post villages. More than half the town is under good cultivation; it contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist, churches. There is a third post office called Rockdale.

LINCKLAEN, taken from German, 12th April, 1823; since reduced in area; surface undulating; soil argillaceous loam; watered by some branches of the Otselic creek; distant W. from Albany 128, from Norwich, N. W. 20 miles. Scarce more than one-fourth of the town is improved. It contains 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, churches; the post office is called West Lincklaen.

Mc DONOUGH, taken from Preston, 17th April, 1816; surface divided into ridges by Bowman's and Genegansette creeks; soil clay loam productive in grass, heavily timbered, and stony; distant from Albany, S. W. 128, from Norwich, W. 14, miles; near the S. line of the town is Spee's Spa, a sulphur spring, much frequented, at which is a large house for the accommodation of visitors. *Mc Donough*, post village, on the W., has 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns 2 stores, 1 extensive paper mill, 1 saw mill, tannery, 1 grist mill, 1 distillery, and about 30 dwellings. There are in the town, also 2 Baptist churches. About a third of the town is under cultivation.

NEW BERLIN, separated from Norwich, 3d April, 1807; name changed to Lancaster in 1821, but restored in 1822; surface undulating; drained by the Unadilla and tributaries and some branches of the Chenango; soil generally moist clay loam, suited to grass, with portions in the vales productive of grain. A company was incorporated, 26th March, 1834, to make a Macadamised road by Bridgewater and New Hartford, to Utica; but the design will probably be abandoned in consequence of a determination to make the Utica and Susquehanna rail road. New Berlin, South New Berlin, and New Berlin Centre, are post villages. The first, incorporated 17th April, 1816—23d April, 1831; 14 miles N. E. from Norwich, 90, W. from Albany, on the Unadilla river, contains 1 Episcopal church, 2 school houses, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 11 stores, 3 taverns, 3 tanneries, 2 flouring mills, 1 oil and 1 paper mill, 1 brewery, a rope factory, worked by hydraulic power, 1 furnace, 1 chair, 1 woollen, and 1 extensive cotton factory, about 175 dwellings and 1000 inhabitants. *South New Berlin*, 9 miles E. from Norwich, has 1 Baptist church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 40 dwellings. *New Berlin Centre*, has 2 taverns, and 15 dwellings. *Amblerville*, 2 miles W. from the last village, contains 2 taverns, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 clothing, mill, and from 20 to 30 dwellings. There are in the town, besides those above named, 2 Methodist,

1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist, churches. Nearly two-thirds of the town are improved.

NORWICH, formed from Jericho and Union, as part of Tioga county, 19th Jan. 1793; area since much reduced by the abstraction of other towns; surface hilly, on the E. and W. with a broad vale running S. through the town, in which meanders the Chenango river, bordered by fertile and highly cultivated flats; the hills, where not still heavily timbered, are covered with grazing farms. More than half the town is under cultivation. Norwich, N. Norwich, White's Store, and King's Settlement are post offices. *Norwich*, the shire village, finely situated, upon a neck of land formed by the Canasawacta creek and the river, and on the Chenango canal, 100 miles W. from Albany, 245, from New York, and 332, from Washington City, surrounded by a highly fertile and well cultivated country; incorporated 17th April, 1816; contains the courthouse, jail, and county offices, 1 Episcopal, 1 congregationalist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, a seminary for females, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly journal; the bank of Chenango, incorporated 21st April, 1818, capital \$120,000; charter extended 29th April, 1829, to the 1st Jan. 1856; many mechanic shops, several manufactories, and about 250 dwellings. A sulphuretted hydrogen spring, 2 miles from the village, is much used in cutaneous disorders.

OTSELIC, taken from German 28th March, 1817; surface hilly, and broken by the Otselic river and its tributaries; soil, clay loam, heavily timbered with beech, maple, linden, elm, &c. better adapted to grass than grain; distant W. from Albany 110, from Norwich N. W. 20, miles. *Otselic*, post village, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, and about 20 dwellings. *South Otselic* has a post office, 1 grist, 2 saw mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings. The town has 1 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist, and 1 Baptist church.

OXFORD, formed from Jericho and Union, as part of Tioga county, 19th January, 1793; since much reduced in area; surface undulating, broken by the Chenango river and valley, which wind through the northern and western portions of the town, receiving from the W. Padget brook, and from the N. Bowman's, Mill, and Meadow creeks. The town, and especially the valley, is highly fertile and well cultivated. More than one-half the lands is under improvement. On a high bank of the river are the remains of an ancient Indian fort, enclosing about an acre, surrounded by a ditch still near 3 feet deep. In 1788, the area was covered with heavy timber. Human bones and coarse earthenware have been dug from it. *Oxford*, post village, in the N. part of the town, on both banks of the river, which is here 210 feet, and the valley 240 rods, wide; 118 miles S. W. from Albany, 8 from Norwich, 236 from New York, 110 from Catskill, 113 from Newburg, 56 from Utica, and 30 from Binghamton; very pleasantly situated; the hills around it rising by gentle acclivity to the height of 400 feet, adorned with finely cultivated farms to their summits; incorporated 6th April, 1806, with an area of 425 rods square; contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 8 or 10 stores, several taverns, a book store and bindery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, a grist and saw mill, woollen factory, and about 200 dwellings. There are several bridges over the river, and the Appian way from Newburg terminates here. A lock connects the Chenango canal with the river in the village. There are also 2 Baptist churches in the town, and a post office called South Oxford.

PHARSALIA, taken from Norwich 7th April, 1806, by the name of Stonington; name changed 6th April, 1808; surface hilly; soil, argillaceous loam; drained by a branch of the Canasawacta on the E., the Genegansette S., and a tributary of the Otselic on the W.; distant W. from Albany 114, from Norwich N. E. 11, miles. There is here also a sulphuretted hydrogen spring. The Port Watson and Salt Spring turnpikes intersect near the centre of the town. The town was first settled in 1798, and about one-third of it is under improvement. It has 1 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist, and 1 Baptist church.

PITCHER, formed from German and Lincklaen, 13th February, 1827; similar in soil and surface to Pharsalia, and drained by the Otselic creek, which crosses it S. W.; distant W. from Albany 127, from Norwich 17, miles. More than three-fourths of it are improved. There are in the town 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, and 2 Baptist churches. Pitcher and Lincklaen are post offices.

PLYMOUTH, taken from Norwich 7th April, 1806; surface undulating, generally;

soil, argillaceous loam of fine quality; drained principally by the Canasawacta creek flowing S. E. across it; distant W. from Albany 107, from Norwich N. W. 7, miles. *Plymouth*, or *Frankville*, has a post office, 1 Congregationalist church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist mill, clothing works, and between 30 and 40 dwellings. There are in the town, also, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist churches. Nearly one-half the town is improved.

PRESTON, formed from Norwich, 2d April, 1806; since much altered in area; surface moderately uneven; soil of good quality for grain or grass; heavily timbered; drained by Meadow and Mill brooks; the Chenango river and canal crosses the S. E. angle; distant from Albany W. 115, from Norwich N. E. 7, miles. More than half the town is under cultivation. *Mason's*, and *Palmer's Corners*, are small villages. There are in the town 1 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist, and 2 Baptist churches—and a post office bearing the name of the town.

SHERBURNE, taken from Genoa, 7th April, 1806; surface hilly, having the Chenango river crossing it southwardly, and receiving several tributaries from the E. and one from the W.; soil, argillaceous and sandy loam, remarkably rich in the valley; distant from Albany W. 96, from Norwich, N. 11, miles. *Sherburne*, post village, on the turnpike, canal, and river, has 1 Congregational and 1 Episcopal churches, 1 select school, 2 taverns, 10 stores, 1 ashery, and about 100 dwellings. About one mile N. of Sherburne, is a settlement called "The Quarter," in consequence of the first settlers having purchased a quarter of the township. There are here a clothing mill, machine factory, 1 store, 1 tavern, several mechanics' shops, and 20 dwellings. *Earlville*, formerly the *Forks*, 16 miles N. from Norwich, between the canal and river, and upon both sides of the county line, has 1 Baptist church, 1 select school, 2 taverns, post office, 6 or 7 stores, and about 20 dwellings. *Sherburne Four Corners*, partly in the towns of Sherburne, Smyrna, Plymouth, and Norwich, has about 25 dwellings, 1 tavern, and store. There is a second Congregational church in the town.

SMITHVILLE, taken from Greene, 1st April, 1806; surface undulating; soil sandy loam; drained on the E. by Bowman's creek, on the S. by Mullet creek, and centrally and southerly by Genegansette creek; distant from Albany S. W. 131, from Norwich 20, miles. There are some extensive and fertile flats. *Smithville* village has a post office, a select school, 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 2 tanneries, clothing works, carding machines, chair factory, and about 45 dwellings. *Smithville Corners*, on Bowman's creek, 12 miles from Norwich, contains 1 woollen factory, 1 grist, 2 saw mills, 1 tavern, and about 12 dwellings. Besides that above mentioned, there are in the town 2 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist, and 1 Baptist, churches.

TOWNS.									Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1820.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years of age	Married between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Bainbridge,	2299	2772	3038	3010	241	647	12	364	257	669	21	43	80	16	17	
Columbus,	1805	1723	1661	1656	138	366	5	181	138	338	12	32	18	13	8	
Coventry,	1431	1485	1576	1603	119	344	1	199	101	138	7	29	16	15	5	
German,	2675	1498	884	866	84	168	3	105	50	214	7	23	15	7	8	
Green,	2590	3628	2962	4096	406	883	3	511	323	825	23	91	61	31	24	
Guilford,	2175	2493	2636	2703	229	589	18	352	224	550	25	65	35	23	10	
Lincklaen,*		1527	1425	1014	100	216	1	130	90	225	11	31	22	6	7	
Macdonough,	789	1044	1232	1425	140	264	12	179	106	358	14	39	31	19	18	
New Berlin,	2366	2511	2680	2967	239	628	12	362	281	622	21	62	41	29	27	
Norwich,	3257	3349	3619	3807	446	898	175	489	369	804	27	63	63	25	46	
Otselic,	526	457	1236	1439	143	302	1	503	77	349	9	30	25	9	13	
Oxford,	2317	2801	2943	3765	434	780	320	447	327	745	24	69	58	30	30	
Pharsalia,	873	420	1011	1170	104	232		139	57	282	6	17	19	7	4	
Pitcher,†		1214	1533	1113	296		189	149	342	16	25	17	7	7	7	
Plymouth,	1496	1591	1609	1563	149	345	5	176	138	349	10	26	30	14	12	
Preston,	1092	1224	1213	1126	103	254	8	112	134	229	11	21	15	4	6	
Sherburne,	2590	2493	2601	3108	305	673	240	392	277	571	28	56	46	16	20	
Smithville,	1553	1733	1859	1885	166	370	25	251	172	440	11	51	31	18	14	
Smyrna,	1390	1580	1839	2026	142	417	6	243	167	446	9	29	29	7	11	
	31215	34215	37238	40762	3801	8681	1170	5059	3437	8496	292	802	638	296	275	

NOTE. Males, 20,904; Females, 19,858; Blacks, 267; Black voters, 11, Deaf and Dumb, 16; Blind, 9; Idiots, 36; Lunatics, 19.

* Taken from German in 1823.

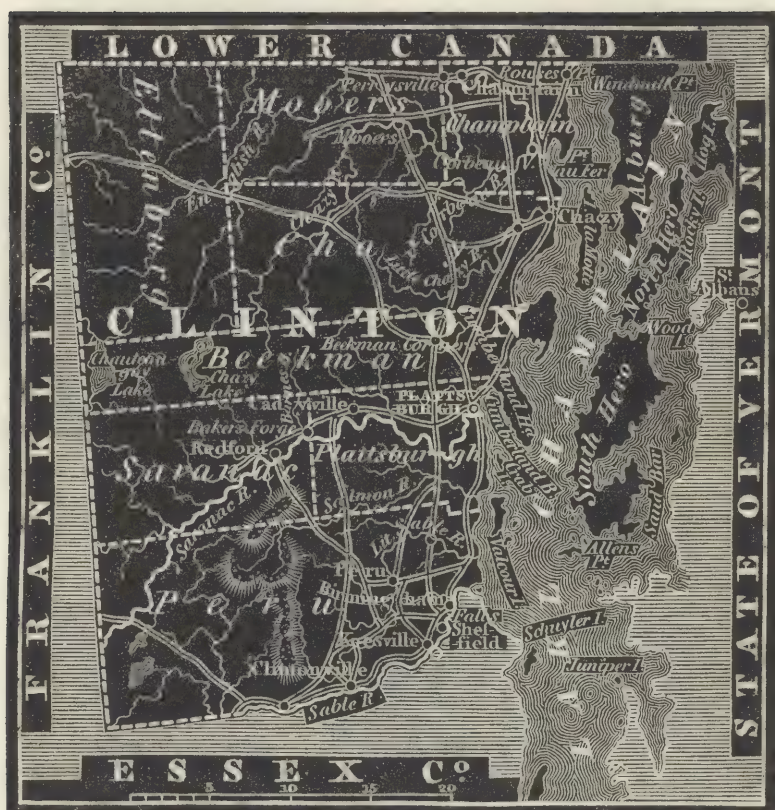
† Taken from German and Lincklaen in 1827.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Bainbridge,	43200	16324	260978	44536	3561	707	6300	1683	5512	6941	8966	574	547
Columbus,	2300	14404	146245	10672	3299	655	7026	1776	3786	5764	6344	423	281
Coventry,	26500	12124	140005	10482	3111	529	7565	1432	3302	5106	5785	358	269
German,	16000	5366	45850	970	1698	305	2276	722	1952	2949	4024	219	79
Greene,	42000	19429	213859	44424	4632	868	6300	2223	5052	6481	8232	724	463
Guilford,	36000	19098	247850	26805	4371	745	7840	1940	5232	6282	6342	433	492
Lincklaen,	19200	5995	67959	2540	1433	293	4831	869	1895	3807	5614	222	175
Macdonough,	23000	8312	65845	2875	2039	394	5444	980	2529	4417	4315	202	116
New Berlin,	26000	16715	241101	52834	3567	820	9111	1775	4786	6312	5925	547	516
Norwich,	38400	21106	613318	148256	4284	1302	25468	2308	4504	6660	6919	1057	1162
Ostelic,	23000	6494	71562	2855	1674	340	6317	811	1879	3419	4181	298	117
Oxford,	35300	18704	307032	43430	4746	1028	10547	2101	5056	7976	7219	596	630
Pharsalia,	23000	7338	83317	2450	1720	329	6988	751	1871	4036	8996	255	140
Pitcher,	12200	9853	97099	11945	2310	461	8583	1302	2814	4343	7642	319	195
Plymouth,	26500	10009	133824	3335	2311	576	7602	1320	2620	4316	5983	324	245
Preston,	22500	11582	127790	17328	2221	605	10099	757	3382	5917	5392	202	239
Sherburne,	24000	18079	267405	44150	3330	954	13137	2239	4143	5986	6023	955	566
Smithville,	22800	15339	107067	22868	3910	676	5580	1397	4522	4695	4557	379	327
Smyrna,	26000	12150	161559	21927	2699	700	9516	1585	3054	5776	6331	285	237
	514800	248561	3299660	515392	56916	12237	161220	27871	67901	101183	116960	8430	6846

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Woollen fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Rope factories.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages, besides public money.	Scholars.
Bainbridge,	7	24	2	2									1			21	660	555	1059
Columbus,	3	6	2	2									2			12	273	265	500
Coventry,	3	10	1	1				1			1		2			10	203	409	570
German,		5														9	138	114	391
Green,	3	21	2	2							1		3			20	400	549	1019
Guilford,	4	17	1	2	3			1			1		1			17	320	907	946
Lincklaen,	1	3									3		1			8	190	79	347
Macdonough,	1	10									1		1			12	300	76	542
New Berlin,	5	15	1	5	4	1	1				1		1	4	1	16	414	758	1082
Norwich,	5	19	1	2	2						3	1	2	2		32	538	754	1216
Ostelic,	2	10									1	4	1			13	280	176	557
Oxford,	3	12	1	4	4		1	1	1	3	2		1			23	352	638	880
Pharsalia,	3	5											1			8	232	85	422
Pitcher,	3	5		3	3		1						2			13	189	258	676
Plymouth,	1	9		2	2								2			16	281	216	553
Preston,	3	7		2	2								2			12	185	166	374
Sherburne,	4	13		1	1		1				1		2			20	375	638	925
Smithville,	2	13		2	2						1	1	2			13	194	443	671
Smyrna,	2	13	1	4	4		1			1	1	1	2			16	301	432	639
	50	215	5	35	36	1	4	1	1	9	20	3	2	36	1	291	5825	7538	13499
Value of product,	160415	205723																	
	76024	133752																	
	4850	7565																	
	57255	80272																	
	61582	68588																	
	31776	43161																	
	1692	3270																	
	4015	11179																	
	200	500																	
	16055	22222																	
	8518	18340																	
	1052	2504																	
	4463	11094																	
	36087	79515																	
	2220	3500																	
Value of material,																			

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 10,670.

SMYRNA, taken from Sherburne, 25th March, 1808, by the name of Stafford; name changed 6th April, 1808; surface hilly, with fertile valleys; drained E. by branches of the Chenango river, and S. by the Canasawacta creek. The first settler here was Joseph Porter, in 1792. *Smyrna*, post village, incorporated 20th April, 1834; 101 miles S. W. from Albany, 11 N. W. from Norwich, upon Pleasant brook, has a post office, 1 Congregationalist and 1 Union churches, 1 select school, 4 stores, 3 taverns, 1 grist mill, 1 woollen factory, 1 ashery, and 60 dwellings. *Stimpsonville*, 3 miles W. of Smyrna, has 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 1 clothing works, 1 tavern, 1 distillery, and about 20 dwellings. There are in the town, beside that above noticed, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 2 Quaker, churches. About one-half the town is under culture.



CLINTON COUNTY, taken from Albany, 7th March, 1788; since variously modified; now bounded N. by Lower Canada, and the 45° of N. latitude, S. by Essex county, E. by Lake Champlain, dividing it from the state of Vermont, and W. by Franklin county; central Lat. N. $44^{\circ} 45'$, Lon. $3^{\circ} 20' E.$; centrally distant from New York N. E. 305, from Albany 160, miles; greatest length 40, greatest breadth 37, miles; area about 933 square miles.

The surface is divisible into the level, the hilly, and the mountainous. Along the eastern border, adjacent to Lake Champlain, extends a plain inclining to the lake, with an average breadth of about 8 miles, having a soil of clay loam, which repays the care of the husbandman. West of this plain, the country becomes hilly and less fertile, consisting of the low ridges, from which the Clinton range of mountains rises; still further west and north is the Chateaugua mountains, which run N. E. into Canada. These hills are covered with wood, and the bowels of the earth abound with iron ore of the richest quality. The county is wholly of primitive formation, except some secondary lime along the lake shore.

The principal streams are the Au Sable, the Saranac, the Great and Little Chazy, the English river, and Salmon river, all, for the greater part of their course, mountain torrents. The Au Sable, upon the south boundary, is described under Essex county.

The Saranac rises in Loon, Saranac, and other ponds in the S. E. part of Franklin county, and has a N. E. course through Wilmington of Essex, and Peru, Saranac, and Plattsburgh towns, of Clinton county, of about 60 miles, and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh. About 25 miles from its mouth, it receives the West Saranac, which having its source, also, in Franklin county, flows E. 20 miles to its recipient. Nineteen miles from the lake are the "High Falls," where, within

the space of a mile, the river descends by rapids and cascades 300 feet. Three of the pitches exceed, severally, 40 feet.

Chazy river flows from Chazy lake, in the W. part of Beekmantown, and runs N. E. through Chazy, Mooers, and Champlain towns, about 50 miles. It is an excellent mill stream.

Little Chazy, a small stream about 18 miles long, empties into Lake Champlain, 4 miles S. of the mouth of the Great Chazy, at *Point au Fer*.

English river, a larger stream, rising in the S. W. part of Ellenburg, has a N. E. course of about 25 miles through this county into Lower Canada.

The *Salmon river* has its source in the Peru mountains, and flows thence 25 miles, and near the S. boundary of the town of Plattsburg to Lake Champlain opposite the centre of Valcour's Island.

There are two considerable lakes lying in the western part of Beekmantown; the *Chazy* and the *Chateaugua*. The first, as we have seen, is the source of the Chazy river, and the other sends forth the Chateaugua river of Franklin county. The one is about 6 miles in circumference, and the other somewhat larger. There are, also, some fine ponds in the S. W. part of Peru, giving tributaries to the Au Sable and Saranac rivers. In all these northern mountain streams trout abound.

Much the greater portion of the county is yet in a wild state, not one-fifth part of it being reported as improved; covered with dense forests, which when removed leave a soil fertile in proportion to the depth of vegetable mould, but generally not the most desirable to the agriculturist, condemned as he must be to contend with long and rigorous winters; but as the lumber is cut away from the shores of the lake, the great demand for it in the south, and the facilities of transportation by Lake Champlain and the canal, must be powerful agents in clearing, if not settling, the country. Rail roads, cheaply constructed, will aid these facilities. The excellent iron of this region, already extensively manufactured, will employ new capital and additional labourers; but will require large tracts to be reserved for supply of fuel. For these reasons it is not probable that population will increase so rapidly as in some other portions of the state. The rate of increase, however, between 1820 and 1835, has been nearly 5 per cent. per annum. Sufficient grain is not now raised to supply more than half the consumption; the remainder is obtained from Troy and Albany. When speaking of the goodness of the soil of any portion of the county, we must be understood to speak relatively to other portions.

The iron of this region was first discovered at the *Winter bed* in 1800, by Mr. Geo. Shaffer, a settler from New Jersey. This ore is better adapted for smelting than blooming. The Arnold bed, the most valuable, was opened in 1809. The mine consists of three veins of undefined extent, running in the direction of the mountain. Two of them only have been worked. These are parallel to, and a few feet distant from, each other. The veins are from 3 to 12 feet wide, and have been penetrated in places to the depth of 160 feet, and at the principal pit more than 260 feet. There are two species of ore, the granular and the compact, the latter of which is slightly magnetic. The gangue is granitic rock, and its perpendicular sides are sustained against lateral pressure by large trunks of trees placed between them. The ore is raised by blasting, at the expense \$1 75 per ton. The mine is freed from water by a steam engine of thirty horse power. The proprietors have leased it to the Peru Iron Company for ten years from March, 1826, on condition that the lessees raise not less than 3400 tons of ore annually, and pay for what they raise \$1 80 per ton. More than 4000 tons are mined, and what is not required for the operations of the company is sold at from \$4 50 to \$5 the ton; six were obtained until the discovery of the method of separating the ore of the magnetic beds. Fine samples of this ore, by chemical analysis, have produced, it is said, 90 per cent. pure metal; the ordinary product from the bloomery is between 40 and 50 per cent. Four miles S. W. from Clintonville are the Palmer mines, in which the ore of the magnetic kind is in veins, and in beds apparently inexhaustible. The ore of the Baker mine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Clintonville, is also magnetic, and of good quality. There are many other mines which have been wrought only experimentally, as the Rutgers, on the Livingston Gore, the Watson, and others which are innominate.

There have been erected in the county five blast furnaces, none of which are now in operation, viz. one at the mouth of Salmon river; Etna, 6 miles from Peru village, burned; one at Peru village, and two at Clintonville, which were also de-

stroyed by fire. The ore is now reduced in bloomeries, and manufactured chiefly into nails at the works in Au Sable Forks, Clintonville, and Keeseville.

The lumber, generally in the shape of boards and planks, is of the best quality, and is at every market eagerly sought for.

The roads on the eastern part of the county are sufficiently numerous and good, and the military road, made by the United States towards Ogdensburg, runs about 35 miles through the county.

Soon after the conquest of Canada, in 1759, the shores of Lake Champlain were visited by many speculators in quest of pine and oak timber; but with perhaps three exceptions, no permanent settlements were made in this county until about the close of the revolutionary war. In May, 1765, royal grants were made to Peter Stewart and John Friswell, deranged officers of the navy, of 2000 acres of land, one tract located in Plattsburg, and the other in Peru; which pursuant to the conditions were settled by a few families, who were soon driven off by the war. A Mr. Hay, who resided upon one of them, and whose property is now possessed by his descendants, removed to Canada in 1776, soon after the naval battle on the lake, which was fought in full view of his house. Two other grants of lands within the county limits were made before the revolution, to Beekman and Dean, and their associates, respectively; and a Mr. James Le Framboise was seated on a farm within Dean's patent, but under a contract with one Francis Mackay, (who claimed a seignory on Lake Champlain,) dated June, 1768. Framboise was driven out by the enemy, and, having served in the American army during the war, returned to his farm in 1784, and it is now holden by his family.

One other settlement was commenced previous to the revolution, by a Count Vredenburg, a German nobleman, who, marrying a lady of the household of the queen of England, obtained a warrant for 30,000 acres of land, which he located on Cumberland bay, whither he removed, although he did perfect his title by patent. He built a large house on the spot now occupied by the U. States Hotel in Plattsburg, where he resided, as tradition reports, in extraordinary luxury, having his floors covered with carpets, and his windows shaded with damask curtains. When the revolutionary struggle commenced, he sent his family to Montreal, but remained some time after their departure, and then suddenly and mysteriously disappeared; his house, and a saw mill he had built 3 miles above, on the Saranac, "at Vredenburg's Falls," being at the same time burned. He was generally supposed to have been robbed and murdered by some one covetous of the money and plate which he displayed.

In July, of 1783, after the preliminaries of peace had been settled, Lieutenant (since Major-General) Benjamin Mooers, adjutant of Hazen's regiment of Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, stationed at Newburg, on the Hudson, with two other officers and eight men, left Fishkill Landing in a boat, and by way of the Hudson, the portage from Fort Edward to Lake George, and by that lake and Champlain, reached Point au Roche, nine miles north of Plattsburg, where he and his companions, on the 10th August, commenced the first permanent settlement of the county.

A company, consisting of Judge Zephaniah Platt and others, formed soon after the war for the purchase of military warrants, located their warrants on Lake Champlain. In August, 1784, the Judge, Capt. Nathaniel Platt, and Capt. Reeve, personally surveyed the Plattsburg patent on Cumberland Bay, and laid off, among others, 10 lots of 100 acres each, to be given to the first 10 settlers who came on with families. Another tract of 100 acres was allotted as a donation to the first male child born on the patent. Messrs. Jacob Ferris, John Burke, Derrick Webb, Jabez Pettit, and Cyrenus Newcomb, were the first settlers on the "gift lots," and Platt Newcomb, Esq. was the fortunate first born male, but not the first child born on the patent; Mrs. Henry Ostrander, having previously given birth to a daughter, who intermarried with a Mr. Wilson, of Chateaugua, of Franklin county. From this period the settlement of the county steadily progressed.

The first court was holden at Plattsburg on the 28th day of October, 1788, of which the following persons were officers: Charles Platt, *Judge*—Peter Saily, Wm. McAuley, and Pliney Moore, *assistant justices*—Theodorus Platt, *justice*—Benjamin Mooers, *sheriff*—John Fautfreyde, *coroner*—Robert Paul, John Stevenson, Lott Elmore, Lewis Lezotte, and Jonathan Lynde, *constables*. *Grand jury*, Clement Goslin, Allen Smith, Abner Pomeroy, Jonas Allen, Joseph Shelden, Peter Payn, Moses Soper, Edward Everett, Elnathan Rogers, John Hoffnagle, Cy-

renus Newcomb, Melchor Hoffnagle, Stephen Cuyler, Jacob Ferris, John Ransom, and John Cochran.*

The county is divided into 8 towns.

BEEKMAN, taken from Plattsburg, 25th Feb. 1820; distant from Albany, N. 167, from Plattsburg, N. W. 18, miles; the town about 6 miles in width, stretches across the county 37 miles; for 8 or 10 miles, it is level or undulating, with a fertile clay loam soil; on the W. it becomes hilly and mountainous; Chateaugua and Chazy lakes are at the W. end. The post office, having its name, is near the village of Beekman's Corners, where is also, the county poor house, and about 25 dwellings; about a mile and a half from the village, is a Methodist church and a hamlet of some 15 dwellings, known as the Brick School House; a mile and a half E. of the school house, is a mineral spring becoming celebrated, where a commodious house for the accommodation of visitors has lately been erected; the water contains sulphur, iron and carbonic gas. There is not in the town any licensed tavern: But, there are 4 Episcopal Methodist, 1 Reformed Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, societies.

CHAMPLAIN, organised 7th March, 1788; since modified; distant from Albany, N. 185, from Plattsburg 18, miles; surface on the E. level, resting on secondary limestone; on the W. hilly; soil clay loam on granitic rock, generally fertile and well cultivated; drained by Chazy river, furnishing mill power advantageously used at the village of Champlain; a short distance above its mouth it receives the Corbeau river, a much smaller stream. Champlain, Rouse's Point, Perrysville, and Corbeau, are post villages. *Champlain*, upon the State road, on the left bank of the Chazy, 5 miles from Lake Champlain, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist mill with 4 runs of stones; 3 saw mills, 1 cupola furnace, tannery, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 temperance house, but no licensed tavern, 5 stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Rouse's Point*, 23 miles N. from Plattsburg, has a good port, 2 docks and store houses, a Methodist church, 1 temperance public house, 3 stores, tannery, and 20 dwellings; a place of much business; A fort commenced here during the war, has been found to lie over the British line and has been abandoned.

Perrysville, upon the Chazy river, 3 miles W. of Champlain village, 24 N. W. from Plattsburg, has a Methodist society, 1 grist and saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 store, and 25 dwellings. *Corbeau*, at the confluence of Corbeau river with the Chazy, 18 miles N. from Plattsburg, has a Roman Catholic church, 1 grist, and 1 saw mill, of stone, and about 20 dwellings. The chief business of the inhabitants, is agriculture, but much lumber is cut and exported.

CHAZY, taken from Champlain, 20th March, 1804; distant N. from Albany 170, from Plattsburg, N. W. 12, miles; surface level on the E., but hilly on the W.; soil generally of good quality and some of it excellent, being underlaid with lime stone, for 5 or 6 miles from the lake; drained by the Chazy and Little Chazy rivers. Chazy, West Chazy, and Chazy Landing, are villages; the two first have post offices. *Chazy*, village, 15 miles N. of Plattsburg, on the State road from Albany to Canada, contains 1 Methodist and 1 Congregationalist, churches, a high school, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, a trip hammer, tannery, carding and cloth dressing mill, and some 50 dwellings, in a well improved country. *Chazy Landing*, lies on the lake, 1 mile S. of the Little Chazy and 3 from the village, and has a dock and store house, a dry good and grocery store, and 15 or 20 dwellings. *West Chazy*, late Lawrence's mills, 15 miles from Plattsburg, contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 temperance house, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, 1 trip hammer, carding and cloth dressing mill and 30 dwellings. There are in the town 8 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Catholic, societies.

ELLENBURG, taken from Mooers, April 17th, 1830; drained E. by Chazy and English, rivers, N. by tributaries of Chateaugua and Trout rivers; surface hilly, but much of it susceptible of profitable cultivation; centrally distant N. W. from Plattsburg 25, from Albany, N. E. 185, miles; there is a compact settlement near the centre of the town, S. W. of the Military road, of about 50 families; other

* For the materials from which we have framed this brief notice of the early history of the county, we are indebted to a Ms. Memoir of Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner, of Plattsburg. We have received from him, also, much information relative to the present state of the county.

settlers are scattered over the country and the inhabitants are exclusively employed in agriculture; there are here 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic, societies; the post office has the name of the town.

MOOERS, named after General B. Mooers, taken from Champlain 20th March, 1804; distant N. from Albany 180, from Plattsburg, N. N. W. 18 miles; surface hilly and broken; the Chateaugua mountain in low ridges running across it; contains, it is said, much land susceptible of cultivation, but, also much that is swampy; drained by the Chazy river on the E. and by English river on the N. *Mooers*, post village, on the Chazy river, 3 miles below the forks, has 1 Congregational church, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, societies, which have not houses for worship; there are also 2 other Methodist societies in the town; 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, 1 temperance public house, 2 stores and about 30 dwellings. The underlying rock of the town is granitic with small portions of limestone. The inhabitants are remarkably temperate and industrious.

PERU, taken from Plattsburg and Willsborough 23d Dec. 1792; since modified; distant from Albany, N. 150, and from Plattsburg, S. W. 17, miles; surface W. from Lake Champlain for 10 miles, level or gently undulating; thence rising into hills, and finally into mountains; the soil of the E. is fertile, sandy and clay loam, on lime; the western portion is covered with forests, and abounds with iron; drained by the Great and Little Au Sable rivers. Valcour island, in the lake belongs to the town. Keeseville, Clintonville, Peru and Birmingham, are villages; the first we have described under Essex county. *Clintonville*, incorporated, partly in Essex and partly in Clinton counties, on the Au Sable river, 6 miles W. from Keeseville, 10 from Port Kent, and Port Douglass, 17 N. from Elizabeth, and 20 S. from Plattsburg, contains a post office, 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 3 select and 1 district, schools, 1 grist and saw mill, rolling and slitting mill, nail factory, chain cable factory, 1 forge or bloomery with 14 fires, anchor factory of three fires, all belonging to the Peru Iron Company; 1 tavern, 4 stores, 200 dwellings, occupied chiefly by the persons employed by the company. The iron manufactured here, is from the Arnold mine, above described, 3 miles N. W. from the forge; eight hundred tons of iron are made here, from this ore; and 500 tons of nails, annually; the products of the manufactories are sent to New York, from Port Douglass, on Lake Champlain, which also belongs to the company, where they have a wharf, store house and 3 or 4 dwellings. The Peru company purchase from other forges an annual average of 500 tons; they sell band iron and rods, 500 tons; bar iron, 100 tons; anchors, 200 tons; and chain cables, 50 tons; and employ about the works, between 400 and 500 workmen, 10 months in the year, being unable to work their mills profitably in the depth of the winter, on account of the ice; paying \$120,000, annually, in wages, and maintaining about 2000 souls. Ore may be taken from the mine and made into bar iron and shipped for New York, between the rising and setting of the sun. *Peru*, village, 10 miles S. from Plattsburg, 4 W. from the lake, has a post office, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregationalist and 1 Roman Catholic, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, a woollen factory, 1 tavern, 5 stores, and about 100 dwellings; at the landing are also a few dwellings. *Birmingham*, at Adgate's falls $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Keeseville, contains a forge with 4 fires, a saw mill, a small woollen factory, and 12 dwellings. Near this village are the falls and singular rocky ravine described under "Essex county." *Sweeden*, 2 miles above Clintonville, on the Au Sable, contains 2 stores, 3 forge fires, 2 saw mills, and several dwellings; and at the Au Sable Forks, 3 miles higher up are 4 forge fires, 4 saw mills, 2 stores, a trip hammer, &c. It thus appears that the valley of the Au Sable river, is one of the most busy districts of the State. Beside the religious societies above named, there are in the town, 5 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 2 Quaker, societies. There is also a post office called Black Brook.

PLATTSBURG, organised April 4th, 1785; centrally distant N. from New York 319, from Albany 164, and from Plattsburg village 5, miles; surface on the E. level or gently undulating, becoming hilly towards the W.; soil clay loam, along the lake, and its culture in an improving condition; drained E. by the Saranac river flowing centrally through it, and by Salmon river near the southern boundary. Plattsburg and Cadyville are villages; the latter lies in the N. W. upon the left bank of the Saranac 9 miles W. from Plattsburg and has a saw mill, forge with 2 fires, 1 store, tannery and 12 dwellings. *Plattsburg*, incorporated

village and seat of justice of the county and port of entry for the Champlain collection district, at the mouth of the Saranac river, on Cumberland bay, N. La. 44° 42' and Long. 3° 32' E.; having the distances above given from New York and Albany; 112 miles N. from Whitehall, 120 E. from Ogdensburg, by the usual road, and 97 in a direct line; 13 N. of Port Kent, and 21 S. of the state line; contains the court house, prison, and county clerk's office of stone, 2 printing presses, each issuing a weekly paper, a lyceum; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Catholic churches, an academy, 1 grist, and 3 saw mills, 2 cotton, and 1 woollen factories, 2 extensive hotels, one on the temperance plan, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, 14 stores, 6 groceries, 2 mills, sawing marble, obtained from Isle de la Motte in the lake, a very extensive comb factory, machine shop, pocket furnace, and 220 dwellings. This village felt sensibly and advantageously the expenditures during the late war, and though twice captured by the enemy, it grew rapidly under the stimulus it received, and when that was withdrawn was thrown upon the natural resources of the country for support, and its condition for some years was not a thriving one. The bank with a capital of \$300,000, suffered under the change and became insolvent. In 1836, however, the Clinton county bank was chartered with a capital of \$200,000. The Saranac affords a valuable water power; much of which is unemployed in and near the village. The village lies chiefly W. of the Saranac river and around the head of Cumberland bay. This is the scene of the victory of McDonough and Macomb, over the British naval and land forces, under Commodore Downie and Sir George Prevost. Here the American Commodore waited at anchor the arrival of the British fleet, which passed Cumberland Head, about 8, in the morning of the 11th September, 1814. The first gun from the fleet was the signal for commencing the attack on land. Sir George Prevost, with about 14,000 men, furiously assaulted the defences of the town, whilst the battle raged between the fleets, in full view of the armies. General Macomb with about 3000 men, mostly undisciplined, foiled the repeated assaults of the enemy, until the capture of the British fleet, after an action of two hours, obliged him to retire with the loss of 2,500 men, and a large portion of his baggage and ammunition. The American force, on the lake, of 86 guns and 820 men was opposed to one of 95 guns and 1,050 men. Commodore Downie was killed in the engagement. He was a brave and skilful officer, and disapproved of the method of attack on the American flotilla.

A short distance from the village, are the ruins of the cantonment and breast works occupied by General Macomb and his troops. A mile N., is shown the house held by General Prevost, as his head quarters, during the siege; between which and the village the marks of cannon-shot on the trees and other objects are still visible. Farther onward about 5 miles, on a hill overlooking the village of Beckmantown, is the spot where a sanguinary engagement took place between the American and British troops, which resulted in the death of the British Col. Wellington and several men of both armies.

McDonough's Farm, granted by the legislature of Vermont, lies on Cumberland Head, nearly east of Plattsburg. In the church yard is a monument to the memory of Commodore Downie; and several of the officers who fell at the same period, on the American as on the English part, repose side by side. Tradition, alone, distinguishes their graves. Schuyler's Falls and N. Plattsburg are post offices.

SARANAC taken from Plattsburg 29th March, 1834; distant from Albany N. 145, and from Plattsburg W. 17 miles; surface mountainous, having on the S. E. the Sable and on the N. E. the Chateaugua Hills, covered with wood and abounding in iron ore, wild and thinly populated, but rapidly growing in numbers; drained N. E. by the Saranac river flowing through a valley varying in breadth from 8 to 15 miles. The soil of this valley is generally loam of excellent quality for grass. Saranac Centre or Baker's Forge and Redford, are post villages.

The first, near the confluence of Barnes' Brook with the river, has a Methodist church, a store, saw mill, forge with 2 fires, a tannery, and some 25 or 30 dwellings. About a mile above the village are the noted High Falls.

Redford village on the N. bank of the Saranac 21 miles from Plattsburg, has a building erected for a school and Free church, 1 saw, 1 grist mills, 1 store, 2 taverns, and an extensive glass manufactory, established by the Redford Crown Glass Company, in 1831; who have here, 3000 acres of land and have laid out

this village, selling lots in fee with condition that the grantee shall not vend spirituous liquors thereon. Glass, of a quality unsurpassed, to the value of \$70,000, is made here annually. The sand and ashes used are obtained on the spot. They have 6 pots, each containing 12 cwt. of metal, giving employment to 30 glass makers and 120 other hands. The glass is sent for sale to Troy. There are about 60 dwellings and 300 inhabitants. In 1835, a vein of good iron ore was discovered near the ore bed in the E. part of Saranac and W. border of this town, where ore of poor quality had for some years previously been dug.

TOWNS.	Females.										Births.		Deaths.		
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
												Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Beekmantown,	1343	1511	2391	2263	173	345	206	269	184	528	3	43	49	18	12
Champlain,	1618	1824	2453	2391	239	317	407	318	206	657		50	49	15	9
Ellenburg,				645	52	102	32	91	26	154	10	2	12	3	4
Mooers,	537	743	1222	1137	118	163	139	159	74	268	10	30	22	7	5
Peru,	2710	3996	4949	5796	649	1060	441	796	456	1269	32	137	120	30	40
Plattsburg,	3519	3753	4913	4425	293	682	381	602	372	1061	30	78	86	44	31
Saranac,		263	316	761	64	142	75	102	39	154	6	18	17	4	5
Chazy,	2313	* 2396	3097	3023	214	493	225	379	210	684	12	75	49	18	19
	12070	14486	19344	20742	1807	3304	1996	2716	1566	4775	109	457	404	139	125

NOTE.—Males, 10,661; Females, 10,081; Blacks, 69; Deaf and Dumb, 17; Blind, 14; Idiots, 11; Lunatics, 10.

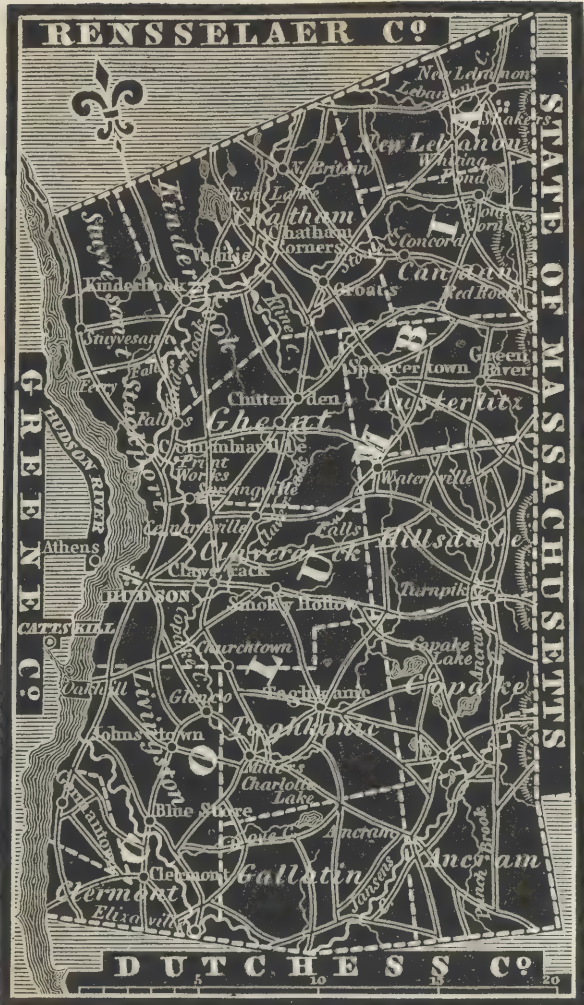
TOWNS.	Area in Acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Beekmantown,	76500	13936	145000	1100	811	2787	4689	1705	3801	2361	3001	1053	30
Champlain,	30400	10225	145000	9300	788	2742	4856	1742	2718	2623	866	1110	83
Chazy,	93000	15301	155000	3700	929	3574	6346	1869	5213	4987	3353	1142	28
Ellenburg,		1995	75000	500	125	595	489	315	436	721	474	543	62
Mooers,	137000	3617	60000	700	202	912	1280	412	1286	1347	841	436	84
Peru,	146700	26862	429950	43150	1436	4728	8817	3181	5999	6440	2724	3187	05
Plattsburg,	52300	29234	300000	9700	911	3517	8076	2392	5119	5212	2912	2328	52
Saranac,	60500	2187	50000		123	389	454	204	562	513	85	359	11
	596800	103407	1359950	68150	5325	19245	35607	11826	25135	24204	14257	8060	55

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fall mills.	Card. machines.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Cotton fact.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Clover mill.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Trip hammers.	Chain cable fact.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teacher's wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Beekmantown,	1	5	1	1	2								1		13	382	254	645
Champlain,	3	13	3	3	4								1		13	330	431	505
Chazy,	4	22	3	3	6								2		18	503	430	861
Ellenburg,	1	13	1	2	2										7	100	57	193
Mooers,	1	14	1	1	2										8	133	200	321
Peru,	2	25	1	1	2				10		1	1			29	773	998	1460
Plattsburg,	3	22	3	3	4				4	1					21	868	617	1536
Saranac,	1	3		1	2										4	49	24	152
	16	117	12	14	13	22	2	2	24	1	1	1	4	1	113	3138	3111	5673

Value of product,

Value of material,

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 6,213.



COLUMBIA COUNTY, taken from Albany, 4th April, 1786; bounded N. by Rensselaer county; E. by the State of Massachusetts and Dutchess co.; S. by Dutchess county; and W. by the Hudson river, separating it from Greene county; greatest length, on the E. line 36, medium breadth 18, miles; area 626 square miles; situate between $41^{\circ} 58'$ and $42^{\circ} 30'$, N. Lat. and 3° and $3^{\circ} 36'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York, N. 125, and from Albany, S. E. 34, miles.

The surface is much varied, but may be considered as divided into two great valleys; the easternmost one bounded, E. by the Taghkanic ridge of mountains; the Peterborough mountain, varying in altitude and irregular in its course, runs centrally N. and S. dividing the valleys, but admitting frequently the passage of the streams; whilst the Hudson river bank, every where high, rises, in places, into cliffs, and gives a determinate direction to the waters, which break through it in two places only; the surface of these valleys is very uneven, rising, however, in the western one on the N. and S. it sends the waters from either extremity towards the centre; whilst in the eastern, the highest ground in the centre of the valley directs the streams respectively to the N. and S.

The peculiar formation of the surface suffers none of the streams to escape into the adjacent country. The county is a basin retaining all the waters which rise in it, to be poured by two outlets into the Hudson, and to these waters Rensselaer county by Kinderhook and Valitie creeks, and Dutchess by some small branches of Roeliff Jansen's creek, are tributaries. The principal streams, are Ancram, Claverack, and Kinderhook creeks.

Ancram Creek rises in Austerlitz and flows S. at the W. foot of the Taghkanic Hills, through Hillsdale and Copake, to Ancram town, where, taking the name of Roeliff Jansen from the Dutch Receiver General, it turns to the S. W. and dips into Dutchess at Montrose; thence deflecting N. E. flows through Gallatin, Clermont, and Livingston to the Hudson river, about 6 miles below the city of Hudson; having a semicircular course of about 35 miles; giving motion to many mills, and receiving several tributaries, as Punch Brook, Dover Creek, and some smaller streams.

Claverack Creek has its source in the western part of Ghent, by two branches which flowing S. W. unite near Claverack village, whence, turning N. W. it runs about 8 miles to the Kinderhook, at Columbiaville, where the united streams take the name of Major Abraham's Creek. The Claverack receives near the village, from the S., the *Copake Creek*, which issuing from a pond in the N. W. angle of Hillsdale and, crossing S. W. the town of Copake, receives the waters of Copake lake; thence it runs N. W. through Taghkanic and Livingston, into Claverack; having a very crooked course of about 22 miles.

Kinderhook Creek rises by several branches in Berlin and Stepentown, Rensselaer county, and flowing S. W. into New Lebanon, Columbia county, receives Lebanon creek; thence, turning N. W. re-enters Rensselaer county to receive the Tackawasack creek; thence, it deflects S. W. through Chatham, Kinderhook, and Stockport to the Hudson river; augmented on the way, from the E. by Stoney, and Kline Kill, from the N. by *Valitie*, and from the S. by Claverack, creeks. Its whole course may be about 30 miles, in which it gives motion to many mills, and at Columbiaville and elsewhere is extensively employed for manufacturing purposes. Its upper course except when breaking the Peterborough ridge in Chatham and Kinderhook, is over fertile alluvial flats; its lower, through deep ravines.

Stoney Creek issues from Whiting Pond with sufficient strength to drive a mill, and flows W. across Canaan, into Chatham, to its recipient, having a course of 8 or 10 miles.

Kline Kill rises in Austerlitz, and running through the S. W. angle of Canaan, crosses the N. W. angle of Austerlitz into Ghent; and thence, by a N. W. course, enters Chatham and unites with the Kinderhook; having a devious route of about 10 miles.

Valitie Creek flows from a small pond near the N. line of Nassau, forming, in part, the boundary between Nassau and Schodac towns of Rensselaer county, and Chatham and Kinderhook of Columbia county, and through Fish Lake to the Kinderhook creek, having a course of about 16 miles. At its junction with its recipient, it is a fine mill stream, turning several mills and having a fall of about 37 feet.

There are several small ponds of which *Fish Lake*, on the division line between Chatham and Kinderhook; *Whiting's Pond* in Canaan; Copake lake and Charlotte lake of Gallatin, are chief. The Warm Spring of Lebanon is much famed, and there are several weak and inconsiderable springs of sulphuretted hydrogen.

The whole county, except the Taghkanic mountains, which are primitive, belongs to the transition formation. Granite and granular limestone give the constituents of the soil, on these mountains, whilst graywacke and blue limestone, much of which is shelly, and much metalliferous, superimposed on slate, form the very various soils of the remainder.

There are some excellent lands and much the larger portion of the soil may be rendered, by judicious culture, highly fertile. Nature, in the abundant beds of lime, has furnished the means, as if by a special providence, of tempering the cold and ungrateful constituents of the clay; and in many places, the lime in the form of marl does not require burning to become a stimulant. The capacity of the country is certainly not expanded and there may be truth in the reason assigned, viz. that many of the labourers are not the heritors of the soil. Scarce any por-

tion of the state is better adapted to the culture of sheep, and the profits from this source, already great, are yearly increasing.

Lead ore has been mined from a limestone gangue, in Gallatin, Ancram, Hudson, and other parts of the county, and is said to have yielded 80 per cent. of metal. As usual, these ores have a small proportion of silver. Iron ores are abundant in Ancram, Taghkanic, and elsewhere; and that of Ancram is much valued. Marl is found in Lebanon, Canaan, and Kinderhook; marble in Becraft's mountain, and Epsom salts in efflorescence on the clay banks of the river above the city of Hudson.

Stimulated by great prosperity, the enterprising inhabitants constructed many turnpike roads from the city in various directions. Some of these have been abandoned, not producing funds adequate to their reparation, but gates are still preserved upon two roads.

The county contains 17 towns.

ANCRAM, taken from Livingston, by the name of Gallatin, 19th March, 1803; name changed 1814; from Albany S. 51, from Hudson S. E. 21, miles; it is one of the townships of Livingston manor; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam and clay, resting on slate and limestone, and generally strong and fertile; watered by Roeliff Jansen's and Punch, creeks; Redner Pond lies on the N. boundary. The Ancram iron works operate extensively in castings and bar iron, from the celebrated ore of Salisbury, in Connecticut. *Ancram*, post village, lies on the creek near the western line, where are a store, grist, and saw, mills; 2 forges and houses for the superintendent and workmen. Several thousand acres of land are preserved for fuel.

AUSTERLITZ, taken from Hillsdale, Canaan, and Chatham, 28th March, 1818; surface hilly and broken, being upon and between the Taghkanic, here called Williamstown mountain, and the Peterborough ridge. The intervening valley, upon the S. is high, forming the water shed in this part of the county. *Green river*, runs from the N. E. corner, S. through Green River Hollow, across Hillsdale to the Housatonic river of Connecticut; and the *Klinekill*, flows a short distance across the N. W. corner, breaking through the western mountain, and receiving a branch from the town; soil gravelly and clay loam, resting, on the W. upon slate and blue lime, and in the E. upon granitic and calcareous rock. The western portion is alike productive in grain and grass; whilst the eastern is better adapted to the latter. The turnpike road from Albany to Hartford, leads from the N. W. to S. E. angle of the town. *Spencertown* and *Green River*, are post villages. The first, 15 miles from Hudson, and 24 from Albany, contains a Presbyterian church, a grist, and plaster, mills, 3 stores, and 24 dwellings, one select and one district school; the post office has the name of the town: The second, 19 miles from the Hudson, 4 S. E. from Spencertown, has 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 Presbyterian church, and about 20 dwellings. The soil around Spencertown is warm and fertile, but in the vicinity of Green River, cold and heavy.

CANAAN, organised 7th March, 1788; since modified; surface mountainous on the E. and W., upon the E. some summits rise to 500 feet. Through the centre of the town and among the hills are extensive valleys of light warm arable soil, underlaid by slate, clay and lime. Most of the ridges are arable and carefully cultivated. Gypsum is very advantageously employed here. Marl is found in the eastern part; some lead veins in limestone, and some bog iron ore. The roads are numerous and remarkably good. *Whiting's Pond* in the N. E. angle near 5 miles in circumference, discharges a mill stream across the town to Kinderhook creek; *Klinekill* crosses the S. W. angle. *Canaan*, post office, is on the Hudson and New Lebanon turnpike, 18 miles N. E. from Hudson. *Canaan Corners*, and *Red Rock*, are post villages. *Canaan Corners*, on the outlet of Whiting's Pond, 24 miles from Albany and 23 from Hudson, contains 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 stores, 1 distillery, 1 plaster mill, and 21 dwellings within a mile. *Redrock*, lies in a broken country at the W. foot of the mountain, and has 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 dwellings.

CHATHAM, taken from Canaan and Kinderhook, 17th March, 1795; surface hilly; the Peterborough mountains, here sinking to arable hills, traverse it from N. to S.; soil upon the hills generally slaty gravel; in the vales warm gravelly loam and alluvion along the streams. On the E. boundary the hills have a strong loamy soil, covered with stone, which is rare in the lowlands, except where the

slate ridges protrude. On the S. and W. are extensive tracts of clay loam. The town is generally well cultivated. Kinderhook or Lebanon creek enters by the N. E. corner, and crosses the W. line centrally, receiving Canaan or Stoney creek from the E. and Klinekill from the S. uniting on the W. border. Fish Lake lies on the N. W. New Britain, Chatham, Chatham Four Corners, New Concord, and Federal Store, are villages or thickly settled neighbourhoods. *Chatham Four Corners*, at the junction of the roads from Hudson to New Lebanon, and from Albany to Hartford, 20 miles S. E. from Albany, 14 N. E. from Hudson, and 131 from New York, contains, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist mill, plaster mill, some 10 or 12 dwellings. *New Concord*, 18 miles from Hudson, has a church, a store, tavern and some 10 or 12 dwellings. Malden Bridge is the name of a post office.

CLAVERRACK, organised 7th March, 1788; distant N. from New York 116, from Albany, S. 35, and from Hudson E. 5, miles; surface diversified; the Peterborough Hills running northerly, with broad valleys and plains; soil gravel, clay, and loam, on slate and lime, generally of good quality; the flats on the Claverack creek are proverbially rich; much of the land is well cultivated; drained by the Claverack creek. The noted Claverack Falls are on a branch of the stream, in its passage through the mountain in the N. E. part of the town. *Claverack, Churchtown, Smoky Hollow*, and Centreville, are villages; those in italics have post offices. The first, 4 miles E. of Hudson, was the seat of justice for the county, from 1787 to 1806, when the courts were removed to Hudson. It is a beautiful village, containing about 60 dwellings, many of which are large, neat, and commodious; a post office, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Baptist, churches, an academy, 2 taverns, and 3 stores; upon a fertile plain of sandy loam. Near the village are 4 large flouring mills, 2 extensive woollen carpet factories, several carding and cloth dressing mills, and an important broad cloth factory.

Churchtown, 6 miles S. E. from Hudson, has a Lutheran church, a tavern, a store, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

Smoky Hollow, upon the Columbia turnpike road, 7 miles, S. E. from Hudson, has grist, plaster, saw, and fulling mills, a tavern and store, and 20 dwellings, in a hilly but fertile country.

Centreville, 8 miles N. E. from Hudson, on the road through Squampenick valley and upon Claverack creek, has 2 grist mills, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about a dozen dwellings.

CLERMONT, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany S. 43 miles; surface undulating; soil clay sandy and gravelly loam, generally fertile and well cultivated, and watered by many small rivelets. This town in the manor of Livingston, is divided into about 120 farms, leased to the cultivators. There are many fine views, from the hills of the Hudson and adjacent country; but none perhaps more beautiful than that from the splendid mansion and grounds of the proprietors, situated on the bank of the river. Clermont is the name of the post village, and of the Livingston seat. *Clermont*, on the post road from Albany to New York, 12 miles S. of Hudson, 6 miles E. of the river; contains 1 academy, incorporated 26th April, 1834, also used as a church, 1 store, 2 taverns, 15 dwellings, among which are several remarkably neat and commodious. *Elizaville*, on the S. line of the town, in a bend of Roeliff Jansen's kill, 15 miles from Hudson, 4 E. of Clermont, contains 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist and plaster, 1 saw, mills, carding and cloth dressing factory, and 10 or 12 dwellings; the water power consists of the Roeliff Jansen's kill, under a head and fall of 12 feet.

COPAKE, taken from Taghkanic, 2d March, 1824; distant from New York, N. 120, from Albany S. 57, from Hudson S. E. 16, miles; surface on the E. mountainous; W. of the mountain is a broad valley through which flows the Ancram creek, and in which lie several small lakes. *Copake*, in the N. W. sends forth a tributary to Copake creek; the *Ancram* creek flows through another, more centrally situated; while *Redner Pond*, lies on the S. boundary. *Copake Pond*, covers about 600 acres; its waters are translucent and its bottom of white sand or gravel, its shore of gentle acclivity, adorned with rich verdure. It embosoms an island of about 20 acres, connected by a causeway with the main land, on which is a neat dwelling belonging to, and occasionally the habitation of, a branch of the Livingston family; the town is part of the Livingston manor; the post office has the name of the town.

GALLATIN, taken from Ancram, 27th March, 1830; distant, S. E. from Hudson, 15, from Albany 51, miles; surface diversified, chiefly covered with swells of the Peterborough ridge, which turns the Ancram creek to the southern boundary; upon this ridge and near the N. line, lies *Charlotte Lake*, sending forth, westerly, *Dove Creek*, to unite by a course of 5 miles with Ancram creek, in the town of Livingston. The rock is chiefly slate, and the soil a schistic gravel; though of soils there is much diversity, and all are productive under good culture. The post office is called Gallatin.

GERMANTOWN, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany, S. 39, and from Hudson 12, miles; commonly known by the name of the German or East Camp; surface gently undulating; soil clay and loam, pretty well cultivated; the timber here has been preserved with more than usual care, and the town is notable for the abundance and excellence of its fruit. The streams are inconsiderable; and there are but 2 mills, upon the outlet of a small pond. The Lutherans and Presbyterians, have each a church; there are 3 landings and store houses on the Hudson.

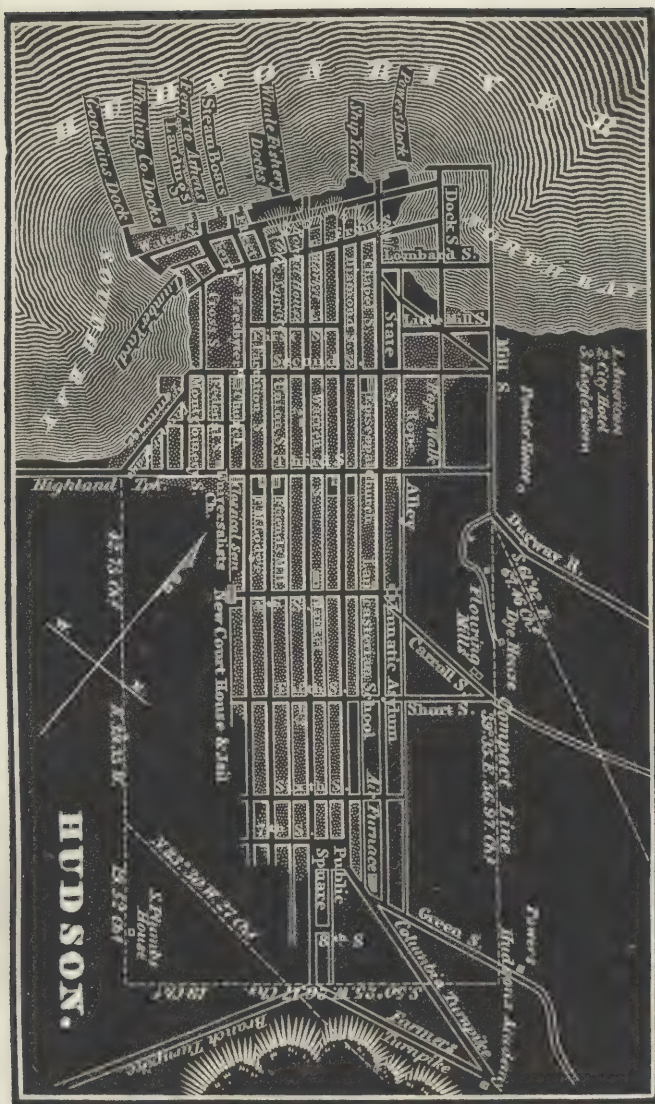
In June, 1710, seventy of the palatines sent out by Queen Ann, settled on this spot, then part of Livingston manor. In 1725, pursuant to an arrangement between Geo. I. and the proprietor, this tract was granted by letters patent to the persons belonging to *East Camp*, as the settlement was called, in trust, to appropriate 40 acres, for the use of a church and school, and to divide the rest equally in fee. The settlement first commenced by 3 small lodges, named, respectively, after the superintendent of each, as Weiser's Dorf, Kneiskern's Dorf; names now disused. The post office has the name of the town.

GHEENT, taken from Claverack, Kinderhook, and Chatham, 3d April, 1818; distant S. from Albany 25 miles; surface ridgy; soil gravelly loam, on lime and slate, generally well cultivated, watered by Klinekill and Claverack creeks. *Ghent*, post village, on the Union turnpike, 10 miles N. E. from Hudson, contains a post office, a Dutch Reformed church, tavern, store, and about 15 dwellings. The county poor house, with a farm of 150 acres annexed, is in the E. part of the town near which are a grist mill, store, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

HILLSDALE, organised 7th March, 1788; distant N. from New York, 129, from Albany S. 48, and from Hudson, E. 18, miles; surface on the E. broken by the Taghkanic mountain, and on the W. by the Peterborough hills; through the intervening valley, flow the Ancram creek, near the W. base of the mountains and the Copake creek upon the E. foot of the hill; the soil gravelly loam and clay, underlaid with granite, lime, and slate. Such influence have the hills upon the climate, that vegetation here is 8 days later than upon the W. part of Claverack 10 miles distant. Unhappy disputes relative to titles to land in this town long agitated the inhabitants, and several lives were lost in the controversy, before it was finally settled by arbitration. The post office is named after the town, and is in the village known as the "Turnpike," 16 miles S. E. from Hudson; containing 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 15 dwellings, a tannery, and several mechanics' shops, in a fertile pleasant valley. *Waterville*, lies in the N. W. angle 14 miles E. of the Hudson, has 14 dwellings, a tavern, 2 stores, tannery, several mechanics' shops, and a school house.

HUDSON CITY, capital of the county, comprised a township, which, bounded N. by Factory creek; S. by the Livingston patent; E. by the Claverack creek; and W. by the Hudson river; contained nearly 9000 acres. This area has, however, been much reduced by the abstraction of three miles in length from the northern end, in the formation of the town of Stockport. The city plat, Lat. 42° 14' N. Long. 14' E. from New York; distant from New York, N. 116, from Albany S. 29, miles; divided into two wards, extends now, about 5 miles along the river with a mean breadth of 3 miles. The basis rock of the precinct seems transition carboniferous slate, cropping out in various places, particularly along the river bank, upon which are imposed several ridges, containing secondary lime stone, abounding with animal remains, and in some places, graywacke. The soil is generally of a deep stiff clay, indifferently cultivated.

The compact portion of the city, lies upon argillaceous marl, in horizontal strata, containing a considerable portion of sulphate of magnesia. In front of the principal street is a promontory of siliceous slate, projecting into the Hudson in a bold cliff, whose summit, more than 60 feet from the surface of the water, has



been formed into an agreeable promenade, by the corporation, and commands a beautiful view of the river, the village of Athens, and the country on the opposite shore, bounded by the towering Kaatsbergs; being planted with trees and shrubs, and furnished with a house for refreshment, it has become a desirable resort during the summer, and merits a visit, at all seasons. Upon either side of this promontory is a bay of considerable extent, with a low and approachable shore, with ample depth of water for all vessels which may ascend the river; and here are the quays, which are carried out on a line with the base of the hill. The bay on the S. is locked in by a lofty hill anciently called *Rorabuck*, but which received the name of *Mount Merino*, in consequence of an establishment of a sheep farm here some years since, containing 500 acres of land. The streets of the city are regu-

larly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles, except near the river, where they conform to the shape of the ground. From the promenade on the river, *Warren*, the main street, extends S. E. more than a mile, with a gentle ascent to *Prospect Hill*, and there unites with others which subtend its base. This hill gives a full view of the city and adjacent country; but is itself commanded by the Becraft mountain. The hill is about 200 feet high, rising with a uniform smooth surface and falls off on the S. E. to a low meadow, which divides it from the N. end of the mountain. It is composed of a solid mass of hard clay (or pan) not stratified, containing round pebbles of quartz, and rolled water worn limestone, different from any thing in this district; on the surface are rounded masses of quartz, gneiss, granite, &c., with pebbles of slate, chlorite, jasper, basanite, &c.

The mass of the mountain is graywacke, supporting a blue compact lime stone. The upper strata of both rocks contain a great variety of petrifications. The lime stone affords a fair marble, which is used for flagging the streets and for ornamental architecture. This street is closely and handsomely built upon, and near its head, has upon the N. side an extensive public square.

A new court house has recently been erected upon a square in the south part of the city, of about 300 feet wide. The building, including the wings, has 116 feet front; the main edifice, 40 by 60 feet, and 60 feet high, is surmounted by a dome 40 feet high, towering above the other buildings of the city, and is entered by a portico 16 feet, with six Ionic columns; the wings are severally 34 feet in front by 44 in depth, and two stories high. The front is of Stockbridge marble, and the ends and rear of blue limestone. The centre contains the court room, sheriff's and surrogate's offices; the west wing, rooms for the supervisors, county clerk, grand and petit jury, and district attorney; and the east wing, the jail, with 20 cells, on the plan of the state prisons, and the keeper's dwelling. The court room is splendidly furnished, and the whole structure is creditable to the taste and liberality of the county.

The city contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, under which is the Lancastrian school, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Episcopal, churches; an academy, a select classical school, and a seminary for females; a private hospital under the care of Dr. S. White, for the reception and cure of lunatics; 3 extensive hotels and several other taverns, 2 printing presses, each issuing a weekly journal; 1 bank, capital 150,000 dollars, two book stores, and many other stores of various kinds, and an extensive rope walk. Twelve ships are owned in the port, which is one of delivery only, dependent upon the port of entry at New York. Eleven of these ships are in the whale fishery, and the twelfth, in the West India trade. Three of the whalers belong to the Hudson Whaling Company, who have a capital of \$100,000; the remainder are fitted out by individual enterprise: Total 4000 tons, giving employment to 300 men. There are three barges, plying to New York, towed by steamboats, and many sloops engaged in the river trade. A steamboat departs daily for Albany, touching at the intervening villages.

There is a small stream on the north part of the town, which from its great fall gives sufficient power to turn a grist mill. Water is brought in subterranean pipes from the foot of Becraft's mountain for the use of the city.

After a long season of great prosperity, the city of Hudson, some eight or ten years since, underwent one of the reverses to which such prosperity sometimes leads. From this temporary depression, it is now gradually but steadily advancing. The inhabitants count much on the advantages to be derived from the completion of the Hudson and Berkshire rail road, for which the stock, \$350,000, was subscribed by the principal citizens. The road extends from the Hudson to the state line. The term of the charter is for 50 years from 1832. The inducements to the work are, the marble, lime, and iron of Berkshire, the first of which is sought in all the Atlantic cities, and the advantages for passengers by this route.

This city was founded in 1784, by Seth and Thomas Jenkins, and 28 associates, from Providence, Rhode Island, and from Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. When the town plot was laid out, there was upon it only one house, but within three years it contained 150 dwellings, many manufactures, and nearly 1500 inhabitants. The city was incorporated in 1785, with a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, but the charter has been frequently amended since that time.

KINDERHOOK, organised 7th March, 1788; centrally distant N. from New York

128 miles; surface diversified; on the E. are some ridges of slate and lime, which belong to the Peterborough range; whilst on the west, the country stretches out in broad plains, interrupted by gentle undulations, formerly covered with pitch pine; soil, gravelly clay or sandy loam, generally well cultivated, and becoming rich by improved management. The town was early settled by the Dutch and Swedes. Its name is derived from a corner, or point, near the upper landing on the Hudson, (Children's Corner.) Iron ores in various forms are found, but not smelted in the town; among them some oxides, which may be used as paint. Kinderhook and Valitie are post villages.

Kinderhook village, on the old post road to Albany, 12 miles N. of Hudson, 5 E. from the river, and 20 S. from Albany, on a fertile, sandy plain, upon the west side of Kinderhook creek, contains 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Baptist churches, (neat buildings,) an academy, in much repute, in which the higher branches of education are taught to males and females, 1 district and 2 select schools for misses, 4 lawyers, 4 physicians, 3 dry goods stores, 2 groceries, 1 stove and hardware store, 1 wool warehouse, hat factory and store, a furnace for castings, a millwright shop, 2 carriage makers, 3 smiths, 2 tailors, 3 shoemakers, 1 saddle and harness maker, plough maker, painter and glazier, a watch and jewel store, a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, bookstore, 3 public houses, and 86 dwellings, distributed upon seven streets, some of which, large and remarkably neat, are surrounded with pleasant lawns, adorned with shrubs. This village is the birth-place of Martin Van Buren.

Valitie lies at the junction of Valitie and Kinderhook creeks, 14 miles N. of Hudson, and has been created by the hydraulic power of the streams, which, breaking through a slate ridge, have very useful falls. There are here 1 Lutheran and 1 Presbyterian churches, 1 select and 2 district schools, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 3 groceries, many mechanics' shops, and about 125 tenements, with a population of 1200 souls. Upon the Kinderhook creek is the Beaver cotton factory of 5600 spindles and one hundred power looms, making a million of yards of sheeting per annum—the cotton mill of Mr. Baldwin, 2500 spindles and 40 looms, making 180,000 yards of sheeting annually: Upon the Valitie, the cotton mill of Mr. Nathan Wild, having 2688 spindles, 58 looms, making 7500 yards weekly of printing cloth, No. 30; 2 grist, 1 saw, carding and cloth dressing mills, and an extensive machine shop. Another cotton factory, and a furnace for castings, are about to be put in operation. The buildings of the village, generally large and painted white, have a neat appearance.

Lands in the town of Kinderhook are estimated at from 45 to 75 dollars the acre.

LIVINGSTON, organised 7th March, 1788; since modified; distant N. from New York 110, from Albany S. 42, and from Hudson 12, miles; surface diversified; soil, clay loam, and gravel upon lime and slate, tolerably well cultivated; the lands, belonging to the Livingston manor, are holden on lease; drained on the N. E. by Copake, and S. W. by Ancram creeks. Johnstown and Glenco are villages; at the first is the Livingston post office. Oakhill, on the Hudson river, in the N. W. angle of the town, is a handsome seat of one of the proprietors. *Johnstown*, centrally situate, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, a tavern, 2 stores, 2 lawyers, 3 physicians, and 25 dwellings. *Glenco*, 9 miles S. E. from Hudson, has a cotton factory, a store, and the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the work people.

Livingston manor originally contained that tract which now composes the towns of Livingston, Taghkanic, Copake, Ancram, Gallatin, Clermont, and Germantown. The royal grants to Mr. Robert Livingston, the original proprietor, are dated respectively 1684, 1685, and 1686, and were confirmed in 1714. They empowered him to constitute a court baron, and the manor tenants were authorised to send a representative to the Legislative Assembly. The extent of the manor was 10 miles on the Hudson, 14 on the E. line, and 20½ from E. to W. It is owned still by the heirs of the first proprietor, and is let out in farms generally on rent in kind.

NEW LEBANON, taken from Canaan, 21st April, 1818; surface hilly; on the E. runs the Taghkanic mountain, and on the W. the Peterborough hills, which, stretching across the S. part of the town, form an extensive and rich valley; in the N. and N. E. watered by the New Lebanon creek, and underlaid by metalliferous limestone on slate. The hills in the S. are generally arable, and are cultivated in

grain or grass. The Canaan mountain, here three miles S. W. from the Lebanon springs, is an insulated ridge, about four miles in length, forming the S. W. boundary of the Lebanon valley, having Whiting's pond on the south, and a tract of low meadow land, part of which is quagmire, containing Adgate's pond, on the W. In this marsh is an extensive bed of *peat*, resting on fine blue clay, remarkably viscid and tenacious. This mountain is of transition formation. The Lebanon creek unites with the Kinderhook in the N. angle of the town. Slate of good quality, yielding plates of more than 30 feet square, is found in the N. E.; and in the lime stone rock are veins of lead. Marl is taken from the marsh at the head of Whiting's pond. New Lebanon pool, or *Warm Spring*, is in the N. E. corner, at which a village has sprung up. Another village called New Lebanon, and a third pertaining to the religious community of the Shakers, are within sight of each other.

Lebanon Springs village, or the *Pool*, situate on the W. declivity of the Taghkanic mountain, 25 miles from Albany, 32 N. E. from Hudson, 148 from New York, contains about 30 dwellings, 2 stores, 7 taverns, two of which are very large, commodious hotels, carding and clothing dressing mill, and 1 Baptist church. The post office is called Columbia Hall.

The spring is 10 feet in diameter, and 4 feet deep, and discharges water sufficient to turn several mills near its source. Temperature 72° Fahrenheit, which being near summer heat, renders it delightful for the bath. When the temperature of the water exceeds that of the atmosphere, a cloud of vapour hovers over the fountain which grows denser as the weather becomes colder. In the spring the pool is in a state of incessant ebullition, emitting large quantities of azotic gas. The water is tasteless, inodorous, and soft, and is deemed beneficial in internal obstructions, salt rheums, and cutaneous affections generally. This place is much resorted to for health and amusement. The surrounding country is salubrious and picturesque.

New Lebanon, post village, a mile and a half S. of the Springs, on the turn-pike road from Albany to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 25 from Albany, contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

New Lebanon Shaker village is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the Lebanon spring, on the west declivity of the Taghkanic mountain. It contains about 40 plain, neat buildings, including the workshops and farm tenements. This is the chief seat of the sect, the centre of the union, and has all the attributes of comfort and thrift which grow from steady and systematic labour under the guidance of economy. The chief ornament of the village is the church, 30 by 61 feet, with a portico 27 by 34 feet. The roof is domical, and covered with tin. The foundation and steps are of marble, but the superstructure is of wood, neatly painted. The interior forms one noble arched room. This building cost, including the labour of the society, \$30,000. The society possess 2000 acres of land in this town, and about half as much more within the boundary of Massachusetts, where part of the members reside. The community here consists of about 600 members, divided into several orders and families. They have schools for the children brought by the members into the society, which are conducted upon the Lancasterian or monitorial plan, and with distinguished order and decorum; but the pupils are not remarkable for the extent of their acquirements. Intelligence and faith have not been found here to be constant companions. For a further notice of the Shakers, see Watervliet, Albany county.

From the summit of the Canaan mountain, more than 1000 feet high, the prospect is very beautiful. On the N. E. is the vale of Lebanon, celebrated for its romantic beauty, thickly studded with houses, gardens, orchards, and groves. On the E. Hancock mountain rises with a bold swell, adorned on the side nearest the observer, with the dwellings of the Shakers. Beyond the vale, and distant 20 miles, Saddle mountain, the highest land in Massachusetts, rears its broad double back to the skies. On the W. the hills gradually decline, and give a glimpse of the Hudson river, distant 24 miles, and beyond are visible the Catskill mountains, robed in azure, rising in long parallel ridges to the clouds.

New Britain and Moffett's store are post offices, around which are dense settlements.

STOCKPORT, so called from the native place of Mr. Wilde, the proprietor of the mills at Columbiaville, taken from Hudson, Ghent and Stuyvesant, 20th April,

1833; distant from Hudson 5, and S. from Albany 24, miles; surface on the W. along the river, high table land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, descending on the E. gently to the valley of the Claverack and Kinderhook creeks; soil generally deep and strong clay, with some sandy loam on the N. resting on clay and graywacke slate, the latter making good building stone. The Claverack and Kinderhook creeks, unite near the centre of the town, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles above their confluence with the Hudson, and take the names of Major Abraham's, and Factory, creek. In breaking through the high bank of the river, these streams, within 3 miles have falls which together make little short of 160 feet; and this water power, has given rise to several manufacturing villages: such as, Columbiaville, Marshallsville or the Prints Works, Chittenden Falls, Glencadia, and Springville. *Columbiaville*, post village, lies in a deep valley, on the road formerly known as the Farmer's turnpike, but on which gates are no longer maintained, 6 miles N. from Hudson city, on Factory creek, three fourths of a mile from its mouth, to which point small vessels ascend with the tide. The fall used here is 9 feet, upon which there are two cotton factories erected by Mr. Wild, in 1811—12, having together 5208 spindles and 180 power looms, engaged wholly upon cloths; Nos. 33 and 34; producing more than 600,000 yards per annum, employing 200 hands, (two thirds of whom are women and children,) and paying over \$500 per week in wages. The factories are of brick, upon opposite sides of the creek, one 6, and the other 4 stories high. The village or vicinage upon both sides of the creek, comprises a Presbyterian church, a Methodist chapel, a district school house of brick, 2 bridges of wood, each about 300 feet long, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 40 dwellings. Upon the point formed by the creek and river, there has been located, with equal judgment and taste, the "Hudson River Seminary," combining agricultural labour with literary studies. The buildings are adapted to the accommodation of 300 students, and the cost of classical tuition does not exceed \$75 per annum, which the student, in most cases may earn, by his labour here. The directors of the institution propose to devote attention to the culture of the beet, for the fabrication of sugar. Upon the present dam is spare power; and near the village, upon the Kinderhook creek, is an unoccupied fall of about 8 feet.

The *Print Works*, 5 miles from Hudson, on the Claverack creek, were established in 1827, by Jas. Marshall and Co. in which they have employed a capital of \$400,000, and print annually, 5,000,000 yards of calico; paying about \$60,000 in wages; employing 250 hands, and consuming 1800 tons of anthracite coal yearly. One thousand persons are dependent upon this establishment, of whom nearly 700 are children. There have been erected around and near the works, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 school houses, and about 70 dwellings. There is a store established by the proprietors; at which, however, no account is opened with the workmen, who receive their wages at stated periods in cash.—*Chittenden Falls*, 7 miles from Hudson, on the Kinderhook creek, has an extensive paper mill, a merchant grist mill, the bleaching works of the Messrs. Marshalls, and about 15 dwellings. The fall of the creek here is about 40 feet. *Springville* is a small hamlet in the S. W. angle, two and a half miles from Hudson, where are a flannel factory, grist and plaster, mills, 2 stores and about 15 dwellings.—*Glencadia*, is on the Kinderhook, by the creek, three and a half miles from the Hudson river, and by the road 9 miles from Hudson city; there are two cascades, separated by a short rapid over slate rocks; the height of the upper fall is twenty-six and a half feet, and of the lower, 42 feet; and the whole fall, including the dividing rapid is 70 feet; in the rapid below, within a mile and a half, there is an additional fall of 16 feet; these water falls, in a country gently undulating, and highly improved, have much beauty; there are here, 2 cotton factories; 1 of wood, on the left bank of the creek and upon the upper fall, owned by Butler and Vanallen, has 1500 spindles and 40 looms; the other, at the lower falls, on the right bank, belonging to J. & J. W. Wardle, is of stone, 66 by 42 feet, 5 stories high, and has 2000 spindles and 50 looms, employing 80 hands, paying weekly \$200 in wages, and making 375,000 yards of cloth per annum. The cotton manufacture was commenced in 1827. There are here also, 2 saw, 1 grist, 1 plaster, and 1 paper, mills, a satinett factory having 8 looms, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 49 dwellings, (1835). There is much and valuable hydraulic power for sale here.

STUYVESANT, taken from Kinderhook 21st April, 1823; distant N. from New York 127, from Albany, S. 16, from Hudson, N. 12, miles; surface hilly; soil

clay, gravel and loam, underlaid by slate and lime stone, portions of which are fertile, and the whole well cultivated, but very scantily supplied with streams; Stuyvesant or Kinderhook Landing, the post village, on the Hudson, 125 miles N. of New York, 20 S. of Albany, 5 W. from Kinderhook, contains a Dutch Reformed Church, about 50 dwellings, 3 ware houses, 5 stores, 2 taverns, and 3 lumber yards; a steamboat and 2 barges, plying weekly to New York. Nearly opposite, on the W. bank of the river, is a light house; there was another on the E. 2 miles above, which was overthrown by the flood in 1832. The Albany steam boats regularly stop at the village, which is the landing for a large proportion of the northern part of the county.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hudson City.				2914	177	574	57	411	317	537	10	41	35	18	13
1st ward,				2617	168	539	54	369	352	524	11	36	46	12	10
2d ward,	5310	5004	5392	1617	160	352	17	184	127	370	10	34	31	9	9
Ancram,	3147	3126	1538	2092	200	477	5	203	231	367	12	26	26	12	16
Austerlitz,	2355	2245	2245	2042	203	451	11	221	217	342	9	25	30	9	13
Canaan,	2079	2048	2063	3469	295	727	35	406	330	652	9	51	45	23	23
Chatham,	3372	3522	3538	2840	262	645	11	353	303	576	4	42	24	3	
Claverack,	2813	2970	3000	1166	112	221	9	153	113	252	13	26	28	11	11
Clermont,	1164	1146	1203	1676	1616	171	360	11	174	147	361	6	26	27	9
Copake,		1639	1588	1655	159	312		190	125	362	19	55	46	21	13
Gallatin,			967	979	122	223	25	118	68	211	13	24	12	6	5
Germantown,	891	920	2783	2375	206	491	17	298	192	457	19	35	38	14	10
Ghent,	2379	2290	2446	2266	217	555	7	248	232	458	14	47	46	20	15
Hillsdale,	2511	2389	2706	2831	270	608	38	363	320	633	11	45	43	21	14
Kinderhook,	3963	2471	2087	2206	179	457	45	244	179	470	15	47	37	21	16
Livingston,	1938	1988	2695	2713	175	558	46	251	353	427	25	27	44	24	21
New Lebanon,	2808	2628		2023	78	305	151	249	209	434	11	38	40	10	8
Stockport,				1736	151	353	36	191	144	351	5	45	31	14	16
Stuyvesant,		1889	2331	1589	138	326	1	200	103	373	15	21	29	11	13
Taghkanic,		1693	1654												
	38330	37970	39907	40746	3443	8534	553	4826	4062	8157	231	691	658	268	237

* NOTE. Males, 20,535; Females, 20,211; Blacks, 1,506; Black voters, 14; Paupers, 166; Deaf and Dumb, 17; Blind, 20; Idiots, 34; Lunatics, 61.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Filled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, &c. linens, &c.
Hudson City.†	14200										
1st ward,		3526	584762		261	419	1041	627	323	101	230
2d ward,		8700	640630		429	798	1802	1156	586	1419	688
Ancram,	53900	21519	325132	34540	696	2447	8769	4370	2370	2583	2647
Austerlitz,	24300	21163	447337	23345	754	2536	18157	2311	3023	3577	5332
Canaan,	23500	15476	293845	23720	598	2020	12876	1794	2559	3319	3736
Chatham,	30300	25225	808843	139350	1211	3564	12080	3890	3649	4993	5894
Claverack,	28300	22695	710650	121050	1338	2526	5952	3296	1128	4214	5737
Clermont,	13100	12726	230976	99700	478	1416	2694	2263	1802	1451	2604
Copake,	25300	17913	386126	25325	659	2410	9060	4144	2771	2847	2045
Gallatin,*		14116	251153	35400	694	2045	6236	3639	2193	3267	5831
Germantown,	5900	5477	195670	46064	286	865	1366	1231	803	1077	2187
Ghent,	27300	20470	503161	85810	1105	2392	11441	3257	2511	2072	2007
Hillsdale,	33000	23386	596600	71450	785	2857	10132	3015	3769	4208	4113
Kinderhook,	20800	18258	711700	228550	790	1897	5578	2080	1615	1745	1182
Livingston,	22800	21539	410350	102500	784	2039	7169	2462	2023	2425	2045
New Lebanon,	23800	18778	373647	26880	618	2226	17665	1945	4110	5557	9220
Stockport,†		7146	308700	88000	246	693	1176	597	387	405	235
Stuyvesant,	23400	13361	327743	52450	391	1126	4627	1274	1141	1343	985
Taghkanic	29600	15908	311851	32060	742	1914	29929	2557	2431	2315	3193
	399500	307354	8469876	1806094	12865	36190	167750	45908	39514	48918	59912

* Included in Ancram.

† Included in Hudson. The return of the valuation of estates in our possession omits that of personal estate, in Hudson city, and the amount of taxes in the several towns.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fuling mills.	Card machines	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Woolfact.	Cotton fact.	Asheries.	Breweries.	Rope factories.	Dyeing and printing mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages, besides pub. money.	Scholars.
Hudson,	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1			1	5	104	373	231
Austerlitz,	1	4	3	2	1									2	17	227	677	699
Ancram,	1	2	3		1									2	11	150	652	474
Canaan,	3	8	1					3						3	10	248	563	602
Copake,	1	1	1	2											10	173	338	403
Chatham,	8	7	2	2				4					2		20	354	937	951
Clermont,															7	125	497	283
Claverack,	5	1	1		1		4								13	309	1357	590
Gallatin,	4	1	1					1						2	8	165	244	338
Ghent,	1	3	2	3				1							13	244	750	510
Germantown,	2	2													5	105	424	175
Hillsdale,	6	5	2	4		4	1								15	246	661	723
Kinderhook,	2	2	2	2	1			3							8	280	906	608
Livingston,	3	3	1	1			2	1						3	10	325	631	533
New Lebanon,	2	7	3	7	1	2									15	278	707	723
Stuyvesant,	2	2					1	1					1		5	173	676	490
Stockport,	2						1	3				1			7	186	977	388
Taghkanic,	2	2	2	3	1										9	191	504	356
	43	46	23	28	7	8	16	13	1	1	1	1	3	13	188	3883	11874	9157
Value of product.	294549	354000	17307	40305	60844	39265	46029	69700	2950	4866	137152	235876	446739	308365	10000	17000	30000	50000
Value of material.	294549	354000	17307	40305	60844	39265	46029	69700	2950	4866	137152	235876	446739	308365	10000	17000	30000	50000
	411000	508500	3730	7600	47227	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	188	3883	11874	9157

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 10,670.

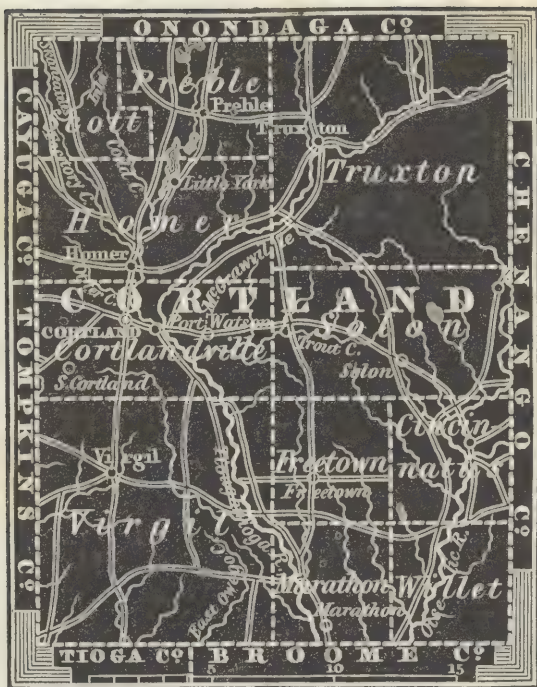
TAGHKANIC, taken from Livingston, 19th May, 1803, by the name of *Granger*; subsequently modified and name changed; centrally distant N. from New York 114, from Albany, S. 43, and from Hudson, S. E. 15, miles; is one of the towns of Livingston Manor; surface hilly, the Peterborough ridge crossing it; soil clay loam and gravel, generally arable and some of it highly fertile. The Copake creek enters the N. E. angle and by a semicircular course leaves it in the N. W. Taghkanic and Miller's, are hamlets, the former, has the post office. Linlithgow is the seat of a member of the Livingston family.

CORTLAND COUNTY, taken from Onondaga, April 8th, 1808; bounded N. by Onondaga, E. by Chenango, S. by Broome and Tioga, W. by Cayuga and Tompkins, counties. Its form is oblong, having on the longer sides 25, and on the shorter 20, miles; area, 500 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 25'$ and $42^{\circ} 47'$ N. Lat., and $0^{\circ} 38'$ and $1^{\circ} 03'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 200, from Albany W. 145, from Washington city N. 325, miles.

This county forms part of the high central section of the state. Its northern boundary is upon the ridge dividing the waters of Lake Ontario from those of the Susquehanna river. Nearly the whole area lies upon the southern declivity of the water shed, and all its streams are tributaries to that river, except the inlet to Skaneateles lake, in the extreme N. W. angle, and some small branches of Fall creek, which flow to Cayuga lake. At the head of Owego creek, in the S. W. angle, the hills rise 1377 feet above tide; and taking this for the altitude of the southern border, the descent within the county will not greatly exceed three hundred feet, nor much over 12 feet to the mile. The valleys of the streams, which are numerous, give the surface a rolling character.

The *Toughnioga*, and its branches, water nearly the whole of the county. This river rises in a pond on the county line, partly in the town of Tully, of Onondaga, and partly in the town of Preble, of this county, and flows S. and S. W. about 50 miles, through Homer, Cortlandville, Virgil, and Marathon, of Cortland, and through Lisle, Triangle, and Barker, of Broome, counties, to the Chenango river, 14 miles above its junction with the Susquehanna. At Port Watson, in Cortlandville, it receives the N. E. branch, which has its source in the town of New Woodstock, Madison county, and a S. W. course of about 25 miles.

The *Otselie*, the main tributary of the Tioughnioga, issues from a pond in the



town of Eaton, Madison county, and runs S. W. nearly 40 miles, through the S. E. portion of this county, and unites with the Chenango in the town of Triangle, Broome county, 12 miles above its mouth.

The Chenango and Tioughnioga are navigable for boats, when swollen, the greater part of the season.

The basis rock of the county is carboniferous slate, over which, on the north, the central secondary lime formation extends a few miles, south of which the slate crops out, alternating in ridges or patches with the lime; south and east of the slate, covering a large portion of the county, sandstone is the surface rock.

Salt, and sulphuretted hydrogen springs, and iron ore, are said to be found in the county.

The soil is tolerably fertile, every where producing good grass and summer crops, and on the north favourable to wheat. There are no barrens or wastes.

The timber is chiefly oak, maple, beech, basswood, butternut, elm, chestnut, intermixed with groves of pine and hemlock in the south.

There are several turnpikes in the county, and a company was incorporated 27th April, 1829, to make a rail road from the Onondaga lake, through the villages of Syracuse and Onondaga Hollow, to the head waters of the Tioughnioga, and through the villages of Homer and Cortland, to Port Watson; but not having been commenced within the time prescribed by law, the charter has expired. But the route will be pursued by the rail road from Syracuse to Binghamton, and the Erie rail road, authorised in 1836. A company has also been empowered (1836) to make a rail road from Oswego to Cortland village.

The county forms the S. E. section of the military tract, consisting of four whole and two half townships thereof: Settled chiefly by emigrants from the eastern states, and their descendants.

It is divided into 11 towns.

CINCINNATUS, taken from Solon, 3d April, 1804; surface hilly, broken by the Otselic creek, which runs centrally through the town; soil productive. W. from Albany 131, from Cortlandville S. E. 15, miles. *Cincinnati*, post village, con-

tains a church, a tavern, several stores, 1 grist mill, and between 30 and 40 dwellings.

CORTLANDVILLE, taken from Homer, 11th April, 1829; surface gently undulating; soil argillaceous mould; drained by the main stream, and the N. and N. E. branches of the Tioughnioga river; centrally distant 142 miles from Albany. Cortland, Port Watson, South Cortland, and McGrawsville, are villages; at the three first are post offices. *Cortland village*, the shire town, pleasantly situate near the west bank of the north branch of the river, contains the court house, of wood, and prison, of brick; 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, churches; a seminary for young ladies, incorporated 18th April, 1828, a select school for boys, 2 taverns, 6 stores, 2 printing establishments, issuing weekly journals, and 180 dwellings, most of them neat, and several of them splendid. *Port Watson*, 1 mile E. of Cortlandville, directly on the left bank of the river, has 1 tavern, a paper mill, a large tannery, and 10 or 12 buildings. *McGrawsville*, 4 miles E. of Cortlandville, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, tannery, and about 30 dwellings. *South Cortland* has a post office, tavern, store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

FREETOWN, taken from Cincinnatus, 21st April, 1818; surface undulating, thrown into ridges by small tributaries of the Tioughnioga and Otselic rivers; soil, fertile sandy loam; distant from Albany 140, and from Cortlandville S. E. 10, miles. *Freetown Corners*, post village, centrally situate, contains 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, churches, 1 store, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, and about 20 dwellings. There is another post office with the name of the town.

HOMER, organised 5th March, 1794; surface level; soil, sandy and clay loam; drained by the N. branch of the Tioughnioga river, and its tributaries Cold and Factory creeks. Homer, Little York, and Factory Hill, are villages. *Homer*, post village, is beautifully situated upon a plain, on the west bank of the Tioughnioga river; distant 138 miles W. from Albany, 40 N. from Oswego, 30 S. from Syracuse, 2½ N. from the court house, incorporated May 11, 1835, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Baptist, churches; an academy, incorporated by the regents of the University, a flourishing institution, having, in 1835, 150 students, 4 male, and 2 female, teachers, a collection of philosophical apparatus, and a cabinet of minerals; price of tuition and board, \$95 per annum for each pupil; a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, and 1 oil, mills, an edge tool factory, a machine shop, 3 taverns, one very large and commodious hotel, 3 stores, 6 lawyers, 3 physicians, and 200 neat dwellings. The public buildings are upon a square of six acres. A cotton factory was established by a joint stock company, which commenced operations in 1835.

MARATHON, taken from Cincinnatus, 21st April, 1818, by the name of Harrison; name changed by the revised statutes; surface undulating; soil sandy loam; watered by the Tioughnioga and its branches, and a branch of the Otselic; distant from Albany 145, S. E. from Cortlandville 15, miles. *Marathon*, village, 4 miles from the S. line, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist and saw mill, post office, 1 tannery, and 20 dwellings. There is a Baptist church in the east part of the town.

PREBLE, taken from Tully, April 8, 1808; distant from Albany, W. 138, from Cortlandville N. 10, miles; drained by the Tioughnioga, along which are the Preble flats, from one to two miles in width; surface hilly; soil, warm calcareous gravel, and argillaceous loam; productive in grain and grass; settled in 1800 by New England, Dutch, and German farmers. There are several small ponds, and a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur attracts some notice. *Preble*, village, on the left bank of the river, contains a high school, incorporated 24th April, 1834, a Methodist church, a tavern, 3 stores, and 20 dwellings.

SCOTT, taken from Preble, 14th April, 1815; distant from Albany, 146 miles; surface broken into ridges by the streams running N. and S., Cold and Factory creeks, branches of the Tioughnioga, interlocking with the inlet of Skaneateles lake; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam, of excellent quality, producing grain in the valleys and grass upon the hills. *Scott's Corners*, post village, 10 miles from Cortlandville, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Seventh Day Baptist, churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 saw mill, 1 fulling mill, and about 25 dwellings.

SOLOM, organised March 9th, 1798; since modified; from Albany 140, from Cortlandville E. 10 miles; surface undulating; soil gravel, mingled with clay and

sandy loam of good quality; much employed in rearing cattle; drained S. by the Otselic creek and its branches, and W. by Trout creek, and other tributaries of the Tioughnioga river. *Solon*, post village, centrally situate, has a store, tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings. East Solon is a post office.

TRUXTON, taken partly from Solon, and partly from Fabius, April 8th, 1808; limits since changed; distant from Albany 128, N. E. from Cortlandville 12, miles; surface undulating; soil, calcareous gravel and argillaceous mould; drained on the S. E. by a branch of the Otselic creek, and on the N. W. by the N. E. branch of the Tioughnioga river. A fine grazing country. Improved lands sell at from 20 to 30 dollars the acre. Town generally settled. *Truxton*, village, pleasantly situate on the right bank of the river, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, an academy, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, and about 35 dwellings. *Ceylon* is a post office, on the eastern part of the town, where are a tavern, a store, and some half dozen dwellings, and there is another post office at Otis' Mills.

VIRGIL, organised 3d April, 1804; surface hilly; soil sandy and clay loam, well suited to grass; drained in the E. by the Tioughnioga river, and its branches, S. by the Owego creek, W. by branches of Fall creek; distant from Albany 148, from Cortlandville S. 6, miles. *Virgil* and *Hartford* are post villages. *Virgil*, village, 6 miles from Cortlandville, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, 3 stores, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. *Hartford* is still less considerable. Scarce more than a fourth of the town is under improvement.

WILLET, taken from Cincinnatus, 21st April, 1818; surface hilly, deeply indented by the Otselic creek and its branches; soil clay loam; distant from Albany 137, from Cortlandville S. E. 17, miles. The town is thinly settled, not more than a fourth part being returned as improved. A post office bears its name.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Males.		Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cincinnatus, Cortlandville,*	885	1057	1308	1180	112	240		145	105	256	12	16	19	19	9	
Freetown,	663	877	1051	962	106	193	16	449	384	786	27	61	70	30	24	
Homer,	5504	6128	3307	3584	366	767	15	405	376	707	28	51	43	20	14	
Marathon,	807	873	895	986	102	203	1	130	74	235	8	17	22	3	7	
Preble,	1807	1327	1435	1408	130	294	6	172	111	301	7	31	26	10	8	
Solon,	1262	1781	2033	2103	222	448	2	274	151	497	9	31	33	12	16	
Scott,	775	1006	1452	1504	100	284	5	201	99	366	14	31	23	6	4	
Truxton,	2956	3325	3685	3712	363	804	18	464	268	847	45	84	69	31	21	
Virgil,	2411	3317	2912	4201	353	852	13	536	278	998	27	89	80	28	20	
Willet,	437	580	840	723	50	147	1	96	48	164	3	21	8	8	7	
	16507	20271	23791	24168	2242	5057	85	2989	1961	5395	181	455	413	158	137	

NOTE. Males, 12,201; Females, 11,967; Blacks, 61; Black voters, 3; Deaf and Dumb, 12; Blind, 4; Idiots, 23; Lunatics, 10; Paupers, 50.

* Taken from Homer 1829.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Cincinnatus,	15000	6463	100600	5471	423	1892	3888	1121	2548	3000	4748	343 40	238 65
Cortlandville,	30000	16849	405210	58020	1232	4254	13940	2993	6176	7109	9751	733 44	1042 27
Freetown,	15000	6447	72107	5415	342	1607	2696	994	1907	2562	4749	301 92	174 43
Homer,	30000	16422	353620	155914	1069	4415	13051	3030	4769	5992	6155	661 39	1146 43
Marathon,	15009	5876	82050	2060	306	1466	3629	923	2335	2579	4011	147 28	189 24
Preble,	16000	7489	123875	17000	456	1755	4039	1661	2382	3388	3906	228 43	316 99
Solon,	36000	10568	168938	12100	672	3343	10675	1780	4328	6008	7795	463 15	407 34
Scott,	13000	7312	72800	2620	356	1684	3634	1211	2820	3359	12583	277 83	169 69
Truxton,	54000	20279	330662	24007	1094	5794	16781	2683	5749	9145	11707	1096 38	798 01
Virgil,	60000	17339	238320	12880	1333	5699	11233	3552	7741	11253	16104	901 67	565 20
Willet,	15000	3813	65911	3020	232	1083	2182	676	1775	2047	3640	297 00	155 00
	299000	118857	2014093	298507	7515	32992	85748	20624	42430	56442	85149	5451 80	5203 36

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Oil mills.	Pocket furnaces.	Trip hammers.	Paper mills.	Wool factories.	Rope factory.	Brewery.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of scholars.				
Cincinnati,	1	5	1	1	1	2	1								8	223	157	516				
Cortlandville,	3	10	4	3	2	2	4				1				19	495	779	1237				
Freetown,	1	4			1	1	1	1							7	122	222	3-0				
Homer,	4	9	2	2	1	1	4	1		1		1	1		19	471	822	1086				
Marathon,	1	6	2	1	1	1	1								7	138	153	331				
Preble,	1	1	1	1	1	1	3								12	268	224	504				
Solon,	1	11	2	3	1	1									14	302	317	755				
Scott,	2	8	2	1	1	1		1		1					10	246	269	624				
Truxton,	6	21	4	4	1	1	3	1				3			32	681	769	1405				
Virgil,	4	23	2	2	1	3	2	1	1						32	537	627	1515				
Willett,	1	5	1	1	1	1									8	87	135	269				
	25	103	21	19	8	14	19	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	168	3570	4474	8562				
Value of product.	161416	44041	52352	10644	19	25555	7940	14000	13335	25002	5312	8175	315	1350	4000	8000	5322	2404	700	1200	1000	3200
Value of material	33420	44041	52352	10644	19	25555	7940	14000	13335	25002	5312	8175	315	1350	4000	8000	5322	2404	700	1200	1000	3200

Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 7,315.

Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 7,315.

DELAWARE COUNTY,* formed from Ulster and Otsego, 10th March, 1797; bounded, N. W. by Otsego; N. E. by Schoharie, E. by Greene, S. E. by Ulster, and Sullivan, counties; S. W. by the Delaware river, separating it from Pennsylvania; W. by Broome, and Chenango, counties; greatest length, N. E. and S. W. 60, greatest breadth, S. E. and N. W. 37, miles; area 1362 square miles; situate between 41° 50' and 42° 30', N. Lat. and 1° 28' and 2° 29', E. Long.; centrally distant, N. W. from New York, via. Catskill 166, S. W. from Albany 77, miles.

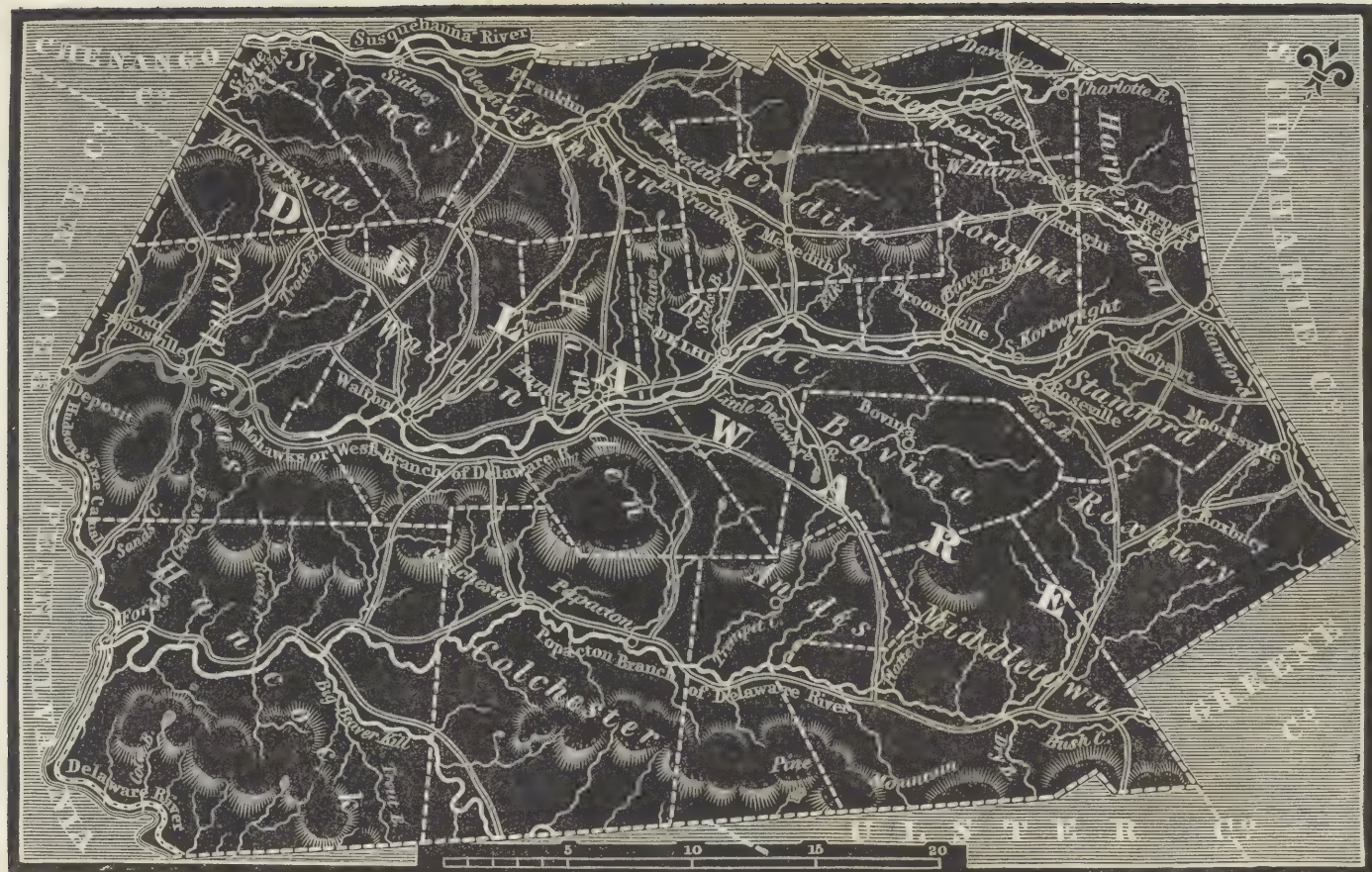
The surface is broken by three mountain ridges, which cross it from S. W. to N. E., connecting with the Kaatsbergs. The S. E. ridge is a continuation of that range of the Kaatsbergs, which lies upon the boundary between Greene and Ulster counties; it has a base of many miles wide, extending into Sullivan and Ulster, and is broken through by the Big Beaver kill, from the former: The second ridge, divided from the first, by the Popachton branch of the Delaware river, unites at right angles, with the N. W. range of the Kaatsbergs, and is separated from the third ridge by the Mohawk branch of the Delaware, which, after having run parallel with it, for the whole length of the county, breaks through it upon the S. W. boundary: The third ridge, varying in breadth from 12 to 18 miles, is bounded upon the N. W., by the Charlotte river and the Susquehanna proper. These ridges with those which cross Sullivan county, N. W. of the Shawangunk, are collectively known as the "Blue Mountains."

The northern and main range of the Kaatsbergs, on the N. E. boundary of the county has an elevation, varying from 2000 to 2500 feet; the radiating ridges approximate to this altitude, but decline as they advance to the S. W. The height of the "Pine Mountain," part of the eastern ridge, is 2080; that of the central ridge is probably more; and near the northern line, the height of the ridge between the Susquehanna and the Delaware, is 2143 feet, and near the middle of the county, 1688 feet.

These mountains are based upon an elevated plain, declining rapidly towards the S.; the streams running over it have great fall, and compared with the valleys, the mountains attain, greater elevation, with their courses. Utsayanthe lake, the source of the Mohawk branch, is 1886 feet above the tide of the Hudson; at Delhi, that branch has, in 25 miles sunk 502 feet, and the junction of that with the Popachton branch is depressed 989 feet below its surface. Thus, we have a declination of the base of the county in about 60 miles of nearly 1000 feet. In the northern part of the county, the hills rise from 500, to 700 feet above the streams; at the S., their comparative altitude exceeds 1000.

The surface, on the summits and sides of the hills, is very irregular, and is

* We observe too late for correction that our engraver has written on the map, "Canal," instead of "Rail Road."



broken much by the many tributaries to the rivers, throwing the whole area into hills, varying in height and configuration according to the force and direction of the streams.

The Cookquago, Mohawk, or Main branch of the Delaware, flows from Utsayanthe pond, in Schoharie county, about 3 miles N. of the Delaware line, and passes by a S. W. course of 70 miles to the village of Deposit, upon the line of Broome county, where by a large sweep it takes a S. E. direction, and thence for 60 miles forms the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. It receives the Popachton branch about 12 miles below Deposit. Its chief tributaries above that point, are, from the right, Beaver, Elk, Steel's, Platner, Walton, and Trout, brooks; from the left, Rose Brook, and Little Delaware rivers; the last has a length of about 18 miles.

The *Popachton* is formed by the union of two branches on the N. and E.; the former rising on the N. border of this county in the Kaatsbergs, and the latter in the western part of the county of Ulster, each about 15 miles long. From the junction it pursues a S. W. course of about 35 miles to its recipient. It has many tributaries by the right bank; but the waters upon the left are chiefly collected by the Big Beaver kill, from the county of Sullivan, a large stream, about 35 miles long. In seasons when the waters are full, the main branches of the river are navigable for the greater part of their course for rafts.

The *Susquehanna* river, forms, for about 15 miles, the N. W. bound of the county; and thence its course is nearly parallel with, but two miles distant from, that line. It receives from the town of Davenport the Charlotte, or *Adiquatangue* river, which, rising in the town of Cobuskill of Schoharie county, runs, S. W. about 30 miles and the Oleout creek, which has a like course and length.

The county is generally underlaid with upper secondary slate, which is also the surface rock upon the N. and N. W. boundary; elsewhere it is covered with a quartzose formation, embracing various species of secondary graywacke.

The county is generally adapted to grass; some wheat is raised but insufficient for home consumption; corn succeeds well in the valleys, and yields an average crop of 25 bushels to the acre; oats, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes, produce abundantly.

The soil of the county is generally of good quality; consisting, on the hills, of deep loam formed of sand, clay, and vegetable mould, in some places stony; in the valley, of alluvial deposit deep and of lasting fertility. The greater streams are occasionally bordered with fine rich flats. The timber is dense, consisting of beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, basswood, wildcherry, butternut, hemlock, and small quantities of oak. Much lumber is sawed, which is sent to market by the Delaware river. About one fourth of the county is returned as under improvement.

The improved lands in the valleys average 30 dollars the acre, on the hills, from 5 to 10 dollars. Wild lands are worth from 2 to 3 dollars. All the lands E. of the Mohawk branch belonged to the Hardenburg patent. W. of that stream the country was divided among several patentees by the state.

The Erie rail road enters the county by the valley of the Delaware, which it follows to the village of Deposit, and thence passes into Broome county. In 1836, a company was incorporated for making a rail road from Delhi to Deposit.

In 1768, William, John, Alexander, and Joseph Harper, with 18 others obtained a patent for 22,000 acres of land within the bounds of this county, and soon after the Harpers removed from Cherry Valley, and made a settlement which was called Harpersfield; but which was broken up by the Indian and tory marauders during the revolutionary war.

The county has 18 towns.

ANDES, taken from Middletown, 13th April, 1819; drained by the Popachton, on the S. E., receiving from the town Tremperskill and other small streams; timber, maple, beech, hemlock; distant from Albany, 90, from Delhi, S. E. 15, from Kingston, W. 55, miles. *Andes*, upon Tremperskill, the post village, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 store, 1 tavern, and from 15, to 20 dwellings. Cabin Hill and Shavertown, are names of other post offices.

BOVINA, taken from Middletown, Delhi, and Stamford, 25th February, 1820; soil sandy loam, and as the name indicates, suitable for grazing; drained, W. by the Little Delaware; distant from Albany 89, from Delhi, E. 10, miles. The post office called after the town, centrally situate, has a few dwellings near it. One fourth of the town is under improvement.

COLCHESTER, taken from Middletown, part of Ulster county, 10th March, 1792; since much reduced; from Albany 91, from Delhi, S. 21, miles; surface hilly, comprising the valley of the Popachton and the mountains, which enclose it, with a portion of the valley of the Beaverville; soil adapted to grass, and at present chiefly valuable for its timber; the settlements are principally upon the river. There are 2 post offices in the valley, one on the N. called Popachton, and the other near the centre, having the name of the town, where are a Presbyterian church, a store, a grist mill, and some 10 dwellings.

DAVENPORT, formed 31st March, 1817, from Kortright and Maryland, as part of Otsego county; distant from Albany 65, from Delhi, N. 11, miles; watered by Charlotte river, running centrally across it; soil argillaceous loam; surface hilly, but not broken; much of the land is holden on lease from the original grantees and their representatives. *Davenport* and *Davenport Centre*, are post offices, around which are compact settlements, and at the latter a Presbyterian church.

DELHI, taken from Middletown, Kortright, and Walton, 23d March, 1798; area since much reduced; distant from Albany 77, W. from Catskill 68, from Kingston 67 miles; surface broken by the Delaware river, which receives here the Little Delaware from the left, and Elk, Steel's, and Platner, brooks, from the right; upon the river are some fertile, but not extensive flats. *Delhi village*, the shire-town, incorporated 16th March, 1821; centrally situate on the W. bank of the river, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal churches; an incorporated academy, 1 grist and 1 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, furnace for castings, 2 taverns, 5 general, 3 grocery, stores, and from 80, to 100 dwellings, all of wood; the court house and jail also of wood; 8 lawyers, 2 physicians. A salt spring was discovered in 1833, about 4 miles from the village, upon Elk brook; a well has been bored about 400 feet in depth, 350 through rock; several veins of brine were struck, and the boring was still continued, in 1836; some salt has been made from the brine.

FRANKLIN, taken from Harpersfield, whilst part of Otsego county, 10th March, 1792; since much altered; surface broken by Oleout creek, and branches flowing S. W. across it; soil fertile reddish loam; timbered chiefly with maple and beech, mingled with pine, oak, and chestnut; settled in 1785; 93 miles from Albany, 13 N. W. from Delhi. *Franklin*, post village, 16 miles from Delhi; has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, a Presbyterian theological seminary of stone; the Delaware Institute, incorporated 23d April, 1835; grist mill, clothing works, furnace, 2 taverns, several stores, and from 40 to 50 dwellings annexed to large lots or small farms. *East Franklin*, post office, near the Meredith line, has around it a small collection of dwellings.

HAMDEN, taken from Walton and Delhi, 4th April, 1825; surface mountainous; somewhat broken by the Mohawk branch of the Delaware river, running centrally through it, and by tributaries of that stream, and some branches of the Popachton; distant from Albany 85, from Delhi, S. W. 8 miles. *Hamden*, post village, on the river, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, grist, saw mills, and woollen factory, grocery, and half a dozen dwellings. Basin Clove, is the name of a second post office.

HANCOCK, taken from Colchester 28th March, 1806; a large town, mountainous and broken; thinly populated, and the inhabitants, chiefly settled along the Popachton, which runs S. W. centrally through it, are principally employed in preparing lumber for market; distant from Albany 129, from Delhi 27, from Kingston W. 65, miles; the river receives here, Big Beaver creek on the left, and Sand's, Cadose, and Reed's, creeks, on the right. At the forks of the river, is the post office, having the name of the town, where are a tavern, store, and several dwellings. There are two other post offices, called, respectively, East Branch and Partridge Island.

HARPERSFIELD, organised as part of Montgomery county, 7th March, 1788; since much modified; surface mountainous, broken by the Delaware river, on the S. and Charlotte river on the N.; and centrally by a branch of the latter; soil fertile chocolate coloured loam, well cultivated; timbered with maple, beech, linden, with oak on the hills, and some groves of pine; distant from Albany 62, from Delhi, N. E. 20, miles. Harpersfield and West Harpersfield, are post villages. *Harpersfield*, 18 miles N. of Delhi, contains a Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings. *West Harpersfield*, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, an academy, clothing works, grist and saw mill, and within a mile about 20 dwellings.

KORTRIGHT, organised as part of Otsego county, 12th March, 1793; surface

mountainous, dipping to the S. and N.; drained on the one, by branches of the Charlotte river flowing to the Susquehanna; on the other, by the Delaware river and its tributaries, *Bunyar Brook*, &c.; soil fertile brown loam, excellently adapted to grass; distant from Albany 68, from Delhi 10, miles. Bloomville and Kortright, are post villages, and there is a post office called South Kortright. *Bloomville*, 7 miles above Delhi, has a Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, grist mill, 2 asheries, and about 25 dwellings. *Kortright*, 14 miles from Delhi, has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

MASONVILLE, taken from Sidney, 4th April, 1811; surface mountainous, upon the ridge between the Delaware and Susquehanna, rivers; the latter forming the N. W. boundary, receiving from the town, the Oleout creek; the waters on the S. flow to the Delaware; distant from Albany 105, from Delhi, N. W. 21, miles.—This is a lumbering town, containing more pine timber than any other in the county. About one fifth of the lands are returned as under improvement. The post office bears the name of the town.

MEREDITH, taken from Franklin and Kortright, 14th March, 1800; drained N. by the Oleout creek, and S. by Elk Brook; well cultivated by settlers from New England and their descendants; distant from Albany 77, from Delhi, N. 8, miles. Meredith and West Meredith, are post villages. *Meredith*, contains 1 Baptist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings. *West Meredith*, has a Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and some half dozen dwellings.

MIDDLETOWN, taken from Rochester and Woodstock, as part of Ulster county, 3d March, 1789; since much reduced in area; surface mountainous, divided into unequal portions by the Popachton river, running S. W. through it; the larger proportion of the soil is sandy loam, arable and productive; settled by emigrants from New England, and by Irish, Scotch, Dutch, and German families; distant from Albany 79, from Delhi, N. E. 20, miles. There is a post office with the name of the town, and another called Colesville, and a third Halcottsville, at each of which are a few dwellings.

ROXBURY, taken from Stamford, 23d March, 1799; since altered; similar in surface and soil to Middletown, but less broken; drained centrally by the Popachton; settled in 1790, by New England emigrants; well cultivated; distant from Albany 63, from Delhi, E. 22, miles. *Roxbury* and *Mooresville*, are post villages; the former, centrally situate, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, tannery, iron foundry, clothing works, and 25 dwellings; the latter, 28 miles from Delhi, has a Union church, 1 store, 2 taverns, an extensive tannery, and 15 dwellings.

SIDNEY, taken from Franklin, 7th April, 1801; surface declining W. to the Susquehanna river, upon that boundary; distant from Albany 100, from Delhi, W. 24, miles. There are 3 post offices, one bearing the name of the town, another of Sidney Plains, and the third of New Road, around which are densely settled neighborhoods.

STAMFORD, taken from Woodstock and organised as part of Ulster county, 10th April, 1792; dipping to the Delaware proper on the N. to which it sends small tributaries; surface somewhat broken, but much of it arable; distant from Albany 58, from Delhi, N. E. 16, miles. Hobart and Stamford are post villages. *Hobart*, has 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 select school, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 6 general stores, 1 grocery, 1 tavern, 1 woollen factory, 1 foundry, 1 tannery, and from 75 to 80 dwellings, chiefly of wood. The village lies upon both sides of the river, over which is a good stone bridge. The river is here a good mill stream. *Stamford*, near the head of the river, has a Union church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 15 dwellings. There are large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in the town.

TOMPKINS, taken from Walton, 26th Feb. 1806, by the name of Pinefield; name changed 1808; surface mountainous, divided into two ridges by the Delaware river, running S. W. to the village of Deposit; whence turning S. E. it forms for about 6 miles the western boundary. *Deposit*, village, upon the river and partly in Broome county, once known as the *Cookhouse*, 116 miles from Albany, 40 S. W. from Delhi, and on the Erie rail road, the first section of which has been commenced here, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns, several stores, grist mill, and from 60 to 70 dwellings. *Cannonsville*, post office, has around it a store, tavern, grist mill and some 12 or 15 houses; 7 miles above

Deposit. At this place much lumber is received from the Susquehanna country, for the markets on the Delaware river. Another post office is called Barbersville.

WALTON, taken from Franklin, 17th March, 1797; since much reduced in area; surface and soil like those of Tompkins; drained also by the Delaware river, and lying wholly on the E. declivity of the dividing ridge between that river and the Susquehanna, sending several small streams to the former; distant from Albany 94, from Delhi, S. W. 17, miles; every where heavily timbered. *Walton*, village, on the river, contains 1 Episcopal, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and within the circle of a mile, from 70 to 80 dwellings.

TOWNS.	Males.										Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.			
								Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Males.		Females.	Males.	Females.			
Andes,	1378	1808	1860	2109	210	390	81	247	190	489	33	60	45	30	25		
Bovina,	1267	1248	1348	1412	118	235	60	151	133	308	8	35	39	19	19		
Colchester,	1064	1153	1424	1516	167	303	18	192	99	369	10	28	31	16	8		
Davenport,	2384	1661	1778	2052	167	417	7	261	125	498	19	52	38	21	14		
Delhi,	2285	2654	2114	2363	243	466	27	271	269	542	45	49	52	28	23		
Franklin,	2481	2497	2786	2951	247	619	23	353	263	603	9	49	45	19	22		
Hamden,			1230	1349	125	256	54	165	103	316	8	43	19	6	8		
Hancock,	525	649	766	895	123	193	1	109	54	207	8	16	21	4	5		
Harpersfield,	1884	1952	1976	1741	127	355	6	218	212	353	25	21	27	13	17		
Kortright,	2548	2766	2870	2531	190	468	83	260	306	568	16	48	44	23	14		
Masonville,	719	1051	1145	1278	107	262	4	155	126	276	6	27	26	9	10		
Meredith,	1375	1521	1666	1603	139	336	36	192	179	297	16	32	19	9	9		
Middletown,	1949	2115	2383	2487	243	503	19	311	181	581	9	55	53	29	21		
Roxbury,	2488	2944	3281	2856	229	546	14	1	156	620	6	45	39	15	4		
Sidney,	1107	1137	1410	1597	116	353	6	200	154	330	8	24	21	12	6		
Stamford,	1495	1595	1597	1747	151	365	23	210	165	349	29	39	30	18	11		
Tompkins,	1206	1547	1774	1951	331	427	2	248	225	480	15	32	42	11	14		
Walton,	1432	1567	1663	1754	156	381	11	196	171	366	13	27	22	12	9		
	26587	29565	33024	34192	3189	6875	475	3740	3121	7552	279	685	620	294	239		

NOTE.—Males, 17,371; Females, 16,821; Blacks, 146; Black voters, 3; Deaf and Dumb, 19; Blind, 25; Idiots, 34; Lunatics, 18; Paupers, 69.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue real estate.	Assessed va-lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fatted yds.	Woolens unfatted.	Cottons, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Andes,	67663	13385	147262	9885	3203	636	5491	1804	3423	5602	5553	187 10	293 30
Bovina,	25944	7373	106923	17817	3177	542	5969	1620	2892	3891	5210	231 66	246 90
Colchester,	77962	6480	109615	15860	1615	268	2968	811	1819	2977	1075	449 89	235 80
Davenport,	34886	10637	117827	3350	2536	616	5650	1397	3386	4596	6512	450 00	241 23
Delhi,	36776	13932	182577	17850	3219	577	7651	1469	3582	5350	2900	454 90	382 90
Franklin,	47214	24540	257429	46225	4706	848	14384	1869	6390	7493	7240	286 95	580 60
Hamden,	33817	7954	122525	8055	1943	306	3874	1112	1881	2433	1995	328 85	246 50
Hancock,	93902	3002	111285	16805	732	141	899	465	477	1585	117	208 03	345 70
Harpersfield,	25814	14208	168405	4265	3172	613	4420	1442	3289	4931	8024	414 03	215 70
Kortright,	32755	21614	202492	12993	5062	908	13492	2185	4994	7588	12048	317 46	401 90
Masonville,	33761	6977	90667	8605	1798	340	3489	738	2271	4154	4077	323 58	185 30
Meredith,	31607	14235	173994	35198	3035	469	10779	1355	3192	4998	4075	389 64	412 50
Middletown,	51058	15987	151231	6350	3903	793	5333	1725	3414	5488	6699	658 52	294 40
Roxbury,	50993	24289	221209	20825	4979	867	6224	1862	4859	4234	10150	813 49	468 50
Stamford,	28107	14264	168430	17415	2568	590	12396	1348	2817	3409	3284	303 06	346 80
Sidney,	24643	9312	154324	9300	2123	429	3310	1367	2305	2804	3038	309 49	308 10
Tompkins,	91302	7387	202098	12010	2049	371	2665	1417	2734	2746	2405	617 44	399 50
Walton,	59486	9174	169799	41300	2621	398	4692	1338	2359	3574	1987	219 62	398 40
	847692	224811	2858990	303387	51040	9712	113686	25324	56084	77853	86390	6763 75	6004 03

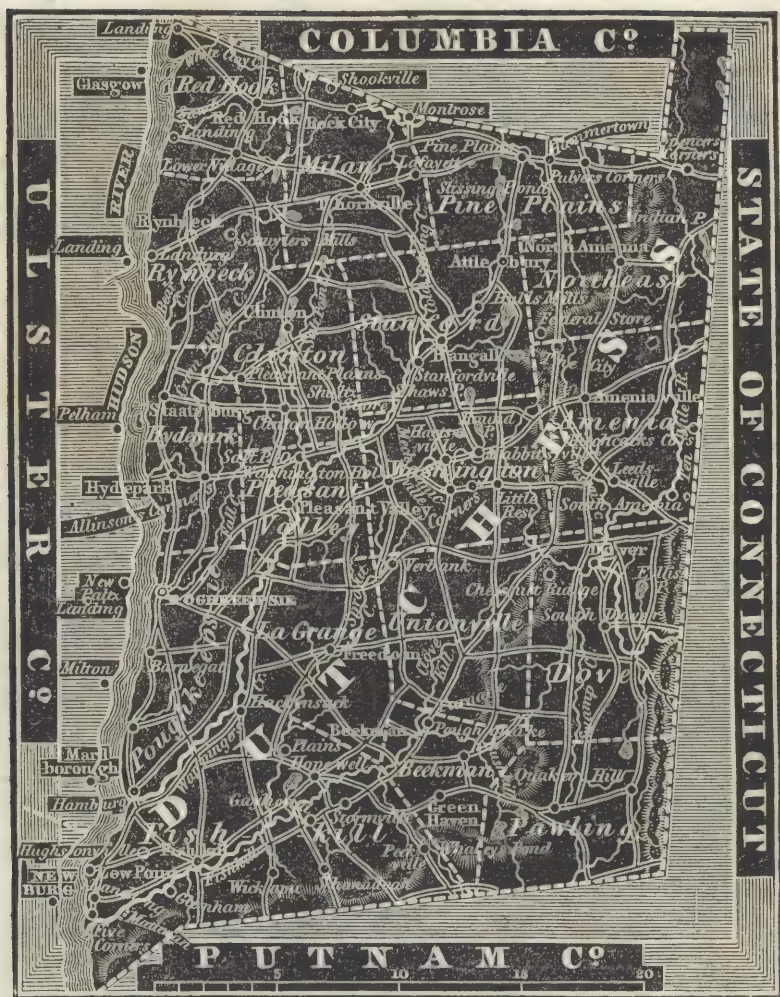
TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Tiip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tannerics.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.					
Andes,	3	20	1	1			1		2	2		13	185	293	632					
Bovina,	4	2	1	1					1	1	1	10	140	292	442					
Colchester,	4	39	2	2					2	1		14	135	358	425					
Davenport,	3	13	3	3					3	2		13	186	269	621					
Delhi,	2	9	1		1	1				1		16	220	580	584					
Franklin,	3	20	3	2		1			3	3		22	301	674	965					
Hamden,	1	11	1	1	1				1	3		9	120	194	418					
Harpersfield,	5	4	3	3	1				2	5		15	181	522	694					
Hancock,	1	13										8	81	181	250					
Kortright,	3	8	1	1					3	5		20	298	402	1020					
Masonville,	1	15	1	2						1		12	121	293	448					
Meredith,	2	6	1	2			1		1	1		14	173	523	701					
Middletown,	2	22	3	3					1	3		15	248	339	664					
Roxbury,	4	26	2	2		1	1		1	4		19	337	634	1198					
Stamford,	2	4	2	2	1	1				2	1	12	178	427	613					
Sidney,	2	6	1	2	1							10	136	372	544					
Tompkins,	2	30	2							2		21	281	360	686					
Walton,	2	12	1	1					1	1		12	162	461	596					
	51	260	29	28	5	3	2	1	18	35	2	256	3483	7294	11491					
Value of product	168738	201768	92413	168904	49887	68802	52673	60325	10400	22009	22501	5500	810	2020	7314	11610	121288	191721	500	900
Value material.	No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 9,988.																			

DUTCHESS COUNTY, organised Nov. 1st, 1683; bounded N. by Columbia county; E. by the State of Connecticut; S. by Putnam county; W. by Hudson river, separating it from Orange and Ulster counties; greatest length N. and S. 38, breadth E. and W. 26, miles; area 765 square miles; lying between 41° 20' and 42° 02' N. Lat. and 2° 56' and 3° 26' E. Long.; centrally distant N. from N. York 76, S. from Albany 70, miles.

Surface diversified, but generally hilly; on the E. and S. mountainous. The whole country may be divided into two great valleys; that on the E. bounded by the Taghkanic and the Matteawan or Fishkill mountains; that on the W. spreads between the Fishkill mountains and the high bank of the Hudson river; but between the streams are rolling ridges, whose line of bearing from S. W. to N. E. corresponds with that of the mountains.

The mountains rise in some places to an altitude of nearly 1700 feet, and are principally of primitive formation. W. of the mountains, the country is transition, underlaid with clay slate or argillite, alternating with blue limestone; the one predominating in the N. and the other in the S.; graywacke also is found in masses over much of the western half of the county. The mountains have a gentle slope towards the W. with some excellent soil at and near their bases, but, become stony and less fertile in the ascent, yet arable to the top; the surface occasionally broken into deep vales; the eastern declivity is rocky, rugged and precipitous, and the soil valuable, chiefly on account of the timber which it affords. Where the mountains sink towards the level of the country, these features are lost, the passage through them becomes easy, and both faces are cultivated.

The western ridge, curving in the southern part of the county to the Hudson, presents some of the highest peaks of the Highlands; that called the Old Beacon, 2 miles from Matteawan village, and three from Fishkill Landing, raises its crest 1471 feet, and the New Beacon or Grand Sachem, half a mile southward, towers 1685 feet above tide. Their names are derived from the Beacons placed on their summits during the revolutionary war. From the top of the latter, the view on the S. embraces the country upon the Hudson, for 25 miles, to Tappan Bay; on the S. E. includes Long Island and the Sound; and upon the N. E. and W. comprehends, in the diameter of a circle, 50 miles in extent, scenery of every diversity, blending the beauties of cultivation, with the stern and unchangeable features of nature.



In the N. and N. W. portions of the county, the hills are, in places, very rocky, rugged and sterile. The slate and lime crop out in masses, but there are some broad flats, as in the town of Pine Plains, and upon Crom Elbow creek and other streams. In the S. there are also some wide alluvial levels of sandy loam, upon Sprout Creek and Fishkill.

Iron ore, chiefly hematite and magnetic, abounds in the mountains and on or near their western slopes, which is extensively wrought into pig and other castings, and bar iron. Zinc is said also to be plentiful, but it is nowhere smelted. Marble, white and variegated, is quarried and prepared for use in large quantities, in Dover valley, and roofing slate of good quality, may be obtained from the beds of Clinton. The timber is chiefly oak and chestnut. The principal streams are, Ten Mile, Fishkill, and Wappinger's Creeks.

Ten Mile Creek, rises by several branches, in the eastern portion of the county, and flows through Amenia and Dover, into the State of Connecticut, and thence to the Housatonic river. Its tributaries from the N., Wassaic and Deep Hollow, brooks, do not much exceed five miles in length; and Swamp river from the S. rising from a morass, also, the source of the Croton river, may have a course of about 8 miles.

Fishkill, called *Viskill*, by the Dutch, and now sometimes by the Indian name, *Matteawan*, is formed by the union of *Clove* and *Bush*, kills in the N. part of Beekmantown; whence it flows S. W. about 120 miles, to the Hudson opposite to Newburg. It is rapid, in the upper and lower parts of its course, but sluggish through the Fishkill plains. From Fishkill village to its mouth the fall is 187 feet, in the distance of 5 miles, affording 10 valuable mill sites. Sixty feet of this fall are unoccupied. In Beekmantown, the stream turns the works of a furnace and several manufactories, and in Fishkill, drives the extensive factories at Matteawan and Glenham.

Wappinger's Creek, the largest of the county, rises from Sissing pond, in the town of Pine Plains, and flows S. W. about 35 miles, through Stamford, Washington, Pleasant valley, Poughkeepsie, La Grange, and Fishkill, towns, to the Hudson 9 miles below the village of Poughkeepsie; receiving many tributaries in its course, from either hand, and giving motion to many mills.

Crom Elbow Creek, is a very crooked stream, running from the S. E. border of Rhinebeck, S. W. some 8 or 10 miles, uniting with the Hudson, at the village of Hyde Park. It is a placid brook for the greater part of its course, but has much fall in its passage through the high bank of the river.

There are other smaller but valuable streams for hydraulic works, such as Fall, Landtman's, Bear, Saw, and Whiteclay, creeks, which are noticed more particularly in the description of the towns to which they pertain.

Taken together, the county must be deemed highly fertile; producing, abundantly, wheat, rye, corn, oats, and grass. The valleys and plains are famed for the quantity and quality of their grain, and upon the hills grass grows luxuriantly. The valley, between the mountain ridges we have described, is not more remarkable for its picturesque beauty than for its fertility. In the N. and N. E. towns, the culture of sheep is daily growing. Large tracts are stocked with flocks containing from 100 to 5000 head. A disposition prevails to extend a system which will diminish the population of lands well adapted to general agriculture. Gypsum is the manure most relied upon, and its effects are indeed highly beneficial; but quite as powerful an agent of fertilization, the lime on and beneath the soil, is almost wholly neglected.

Of the 2,309,307, bushels of grain sent, in 1835, from the several counties of the state, to the city of New York, 838,043, were furnished from Dutchess county, equal to one fourth of the import from all quarters. The quantity reported from Dutchess, in 1833, was 479,532 bushels, and thus it appears that the surplus of grain sent to market, has been nearly doubled in two years. But the quantity shown by the inspector's reports is far short of the actual surplus. Many thousand bushels are annually sent directly from Poughkeepsie and the eastern border, to New England, and large quantities to New York, in the form of ground horse feed, making, it is supposed, an additional amount of more than 400,000 bushels. It is asserted, also, that this county supplies the New York market, with quite as large a proportion, of its consumption of beef, mutton, pork, veal, &c. It is not, therefore, a cause of surprise, that good farms here are worth \$100, the acre.

In manufactories, it will be seen from the annexed statistical table that Dutchess is, after Oneida, the first among the counties of the state.

The county is divided into 18 towns.

AMENIA, organised 7th March, 1788; formerly part of the Crom Elbow precinct; centrally distant from Albany, S. E. 75, from New York, N. E. 95, miles; on the E. line, runs the Taghkanic mountain, having here the names of Great Oblong and Kent mountains, and on the W. the Fishkill range, locally called Tower Hill, and West Mountain, &c. The intervening valley, varying in breadth, from 1 to 3 miles, is drained on the W. by the Wassaic, and on the E. by Ten Mile, creeks; Chalky and Round ponds, cover about 400 acres; and there are several mineral springs of little note; soil, gravelly and clay loam, on granite, primitive limestone, and slate; marble of excellent quality is found chiefly in the Taghkanic hills, where is, also, magnetic iron ore; valuable beds of hematite ore lie in the Matteawan mountains. Ameniaville, South Amenia, and Amenia Union, or Hitchcock's Corners, Leedsville, and The City, are post villages.

Ameniaville, on the turnpike road from Poughkeepsie to Sharon, Connecticut, 25 miles, E. from the former, contains a post office, grist, saw, and plaster, mills, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist churches; an academy pertain-

ing to the Methodists, erected at an expense exceeding \$7000, by joint stock company, incorporated by the Regents, in 1836; 1 tavern, 2 stores, and between 30 and 40 dwellings. Near the village is a pond, the source of Wassaic creek; a bed of hematite iron ore, and the Deep Hollow furnace, at which about 900 tons of pig iron are annually made.

Amenia Union, (*Society*) or *Hitchcock's Corners*, on Ten Mile creek, and upon the state line, on the road from New York to Albany, 29 miles, E. from Poughkeepsie, 4 W. from Sharon in Connecticut, contains 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, a cotton factory with 750 spindles and 24 power looms, a small woollen factory, a saw mill, 2 stores, a tavern, and 35 dwellings. A stage from Salisbury, and one from Litchfield, Connecticut, pass the village daily to Poughkeepsie.

Leedsville, on the road from Poughkeepsie to Litchfield 27 miles E. of the former, has a post office, small woollen factory, tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

South Amelia, on the road from Amelia Union to Dover, 27 miles, from Poughkeepsie, has a store, tavern, grist mill, hat manufactory, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. "*The City*," is beautifully situate at the head of one of the most charming valleys of the county or state, bounded by limestone hills upon the E. and a fertile high slaty ridge on the W. 5 miles N. W. from Ameniaville, and 24 from Poughkeepsie; contains a post office, a Presbyterian church with steeple, a store, tavern, a pocket furnace, and 8 or 10 dwellings. Much of the land in the vicinage is employed in sheep culture, for which purpose no country can be better adapted than this rich valley, and the gracefully rounded and verdant hills which bound it westwardly.

BECKMAN, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from New York N. E. 87, from Albany S. 90, miles; surface hilly, but with some level portions; West mountain fills the S. and skirts the eastern border; westerly are the valleys of Fishkill, Clovekill, and Bushkill. The Clove vale remarkably fertile and beautiful, extends far into Uniontown, on the N.; the soil generally, is rich warm gravelly loam, particularly about Apoquague. Great Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Beekmanville, covering 300 acres, pours its waters into the Fishkill near Hopewell church. There are in the town, a commodious free church, a Friend's meeting house, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches, a competent number of schools, and a public library at Apoquague. Beekmanville, Poughquake, and Greenhaven, are post villages. Beekman furnace, is near the northern boundary, and receives its supply of ore from an inexhaustible bed of hematite, 4 miles N. of the furnace. At these works 1000 tons pig iron are annually manufactured. *Beekmanville*, on the Fishkill, half a mile below the confluence of the Bushkill with that stream, 16 miles E. from Poughkeepsie; contains a post office, a store, a tavern, grist mill, plaster mill, and 16 dwellings. *Greenhaven*, upon the road to Pawling, 18 miles from Poughkeepsie, has grist, saw, carding, and cloth dressing, mills, a church, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Poughquake*, near the northern boundary, 18 miles E. from Poughkeepsie, has a post office, 2 stores, and about one dozen dwellings.

CLINTON, organised 7th March, 1788; distant N. E. from New York 90, from Albany S. E. 70, and from Poughkeepsie 16, miles; surface very hilly, and in places much broken; soil argillaceous and gravelly loam, on slate, carefully cultivated. In the N. W. roofing slate of good quality has been extensively quarried, but the quarries are now almost wholly abandoned; drained centrally and southerly by Salt Point creek, a tributary of Wappinger's creek, rising by two branches from three ponds. *Clintonville*, *Pleasant Plains* or *Le Roy's mills*, *Clinton Hollow*, and *Shultz Store*, are thickly settled vicinages, rather than villages. The meetings for town business are holden at Clinton Hollow, and Shultz store, alternately. At the former are a post office, saw, and grist, mills, and 8 dwellings; at the latter, a Methodist church, and Quaker meeting house, grist, and saw, mills, and half a dozen dwellings; at *Pleasant Plains*, a post office, store, grist, and saw, mills, and 10 dwellings. Land sells here at from \$30 to 80, the acre.

DOVER, taken from Pawling 20th February, 1807; distant from New York N. 80, from Albany S. 90, and from Poughkeepsie E. 22, miles; surface on the E. and W. mountainous; in the valley, the soil is gravelly and sandy loam, on granitic rock and primitive limestone, fertile and well cultivated; white and coloured marbles are extensively quarried and wrought; there being 8 mills with 396

saws employed in cutting it; there are 5 quarries open; it is sawed into slabs from 2 to 3 inches thick, and sold at from 40 cts. to 100 cts. the superficial foot; about 30,000 feet are cut annually. Near the centre of the town is a bed of marl composed, principally, of snail shells, soft, will mark like chalk, and may be burned into lime. There are extensive beds of hematite ore in the hills; and a forge has lately been erected for the manufacture of bar iron. Zinc ore has also been found here. *Dover*, *South Dover*, and *Chestnut Ridge*, are post villages. *Dover*, village, in the N. part of the valley near the confluence of the Swamp river with Ten mile creek, upon a beautiful and fertile plain; has a Baptist, and a Free church, an academy, incorporated 9th May, 1835, 2 stores, a tavern, a grist mill, a wagon maker, a smith, a tannery, saddle and harness maker, and about 150 inhabitants, among whom are descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers. Lands in this neighbourhood, are held at from 60 to 75 dollars the acre. In the hill, near the village is a cavern, which, from the resemblance of the entrance to the pointed gothic arch, has the name of the "Stone Church." The cavern opens, some distance above the base of the hill, into a perpendicular gneiss rock, and consists of three apartments; the first of an irregular form, about 25 feet in diameter and 40 feet high; the second a wide gallery leading to the third, which is more spacious than the first, and was entered by a rude flight of wooden steps much decayed, in 1835. There is a cleft in the roof of all the apartments which admits the light of the sun, and through them all, runs a clear and delicious brook, which, in the third apartment forms a pretty miniature cascade, and at a few rods from the entrance of the grotto, turns a mill. The gneiss rock here is peculiarly rich in garnets. *South Dover*, centrally situate upon Ten mile river, 24 miles E. from Poughkeepsie; contains a free church, a grist mill, a carding, and cloth dressing mill, 2 mills for sawing marble, 2 stores, and 14 dwellings. About a mile N. E. of the village is Ellis' pond, whose bold shores and great depth render it the admiration of the neighbourhood. It is stocked with fish and sends forth a mill stream. It is frequently resorted to by parties of pleasure. *Chestnut Ridge*, a small hamlet, on the mountain, S. W. from Dover village 2 miles; has a store, tavern, saw mill, several mechanics' shops, and 6 dwellings surrounded by a rude country bristling with slate rocks.

FISHKILL, organised 7th March, 1788; distant N. from New York 80, S. from Albany 89, miles; having the Matteawan mountain on the S. and E. and the central and western portions variegated with hill, valley, and plain; the last, between Sprout creek and the Fishkill, admirably adapted to grain. Fishkill, Fishkill Landing, Hopewell, New Hackensack, Matteawan, Carthage or Low Point Landing, Upper Landing, Johnsville, Hughsonville, Stormville, Five Corners, Glenham, Franklinville, Shenandoah, Cackemeyer's Mills, Gayhead and Peckville, are villages. *Adriance*, is a post office. This town was the first settled of the county, by the Dutch, and is inhabited chiefly by their descendants. Two miles N. E. from Hopewell, an inexhaustible bed of hematite ore supplies the Hopewell furnace, on the Fishkill, 1 mile from Hopewell church, at which, when in full blast, 7 tons of pigs may be made daily. This ore melts readily and yields from 50 to 60 per cent. of metal. There are indications of other deposits. *Fishkill*, village, on the creek, 5 miles from its mouth, 16 from Poughkeepsie, has one Dutch Reformed and 1 Episcopal, churches; an academy, a boarding school for young ladies, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and 75 dwellings, upon a fertile plain. *Hopewell*, is an agricultural vicinage, 14 miles from Poughkeepsie, also on the plain and creek, where are 1 Dutch reformed and 1 Baptist, churches, grist, saw and plaster, mills, 2 stores and 25 dwellings. The farms here are generally large and well cultivated. *Shenandoah*, lies at the foot of the mountain, 18 miles from Poughkeepsie, upon a small branch of the Fishkill, and has a store, post office, and some 15 or 20 dwellings. *Stormville*, called after the principal proprietor, 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a store, tavern, smithery and 12 or 15 dwellings. *Johnsville* or *Wickapic*, 18 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a store tavern and some half dozen dwellings. *Hughsonville*, 14 miles from Poughkeepsie, contains 1 tavern, several stores, and between 20 and 25 dwellings.

Glenham, upon the Fishkill, 18 miles from Poughkeepsie and 2 above Matteawan, contains a woollen factory employing 130 hands, and consuming 400 lbs. of wool per day, in the fabric of broad cloths; about 70 dwellings and 500 inhabitants. *Carthage* or *Lowpoint*, on the Hudson river, 63 miles above N. York and

12 below Poughkeepsie, is a place of some business, has a towboat and some sloops; a tavern, several stores and about 30 dwellings; many of whose inhabitants are employed in the river fishery. *Franklinville*, upon Wappinger's creek, contains the extensive print works of Messrs. Ingraham, & Co. established in 1830; printing 4,500,000 yards per annum and employing 110 hands; the *Phoenix* factory, 6 stories, occupied partly as a comb manufactory, partly as a veneer saw mill, at which 350,000 feet are cut annually, and as callendering and glazing rooms, connected with the print works; a gristmill with five run of stones, grinding 30,000 bushels of wheat per annum, and about 50 dwellings. *Cackemyer's Mills*, 15 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a Presbyterian church, a grist and plaster mill, a store and 6 or 8 dwellings. *Gayhead*, on a small tributary of the Fishkill, 16 miles from Poughkeepsie has a store, tavern, grist and saw mill, carding and cloth dressing factory and 5 or 6 dwellings. *New Hackensack*, 9 miles from Poughkeepsie, upon the left bank of Wappinger's creek, in a fertile vale, underlaid by slate and limestone, is an agricultural vicinage, containing within the circle of a mile, 25 dwellings, a store and a very handsome brick church, with Doric front, steeple and bell.

Pecksville, a mountain hamlet, 20 miles S. E. from Poughkeepsie, and in the S. E. angle of the town, has a store, tavern and 15 dwellings.

Fishkill Landing or *Five Corners*, consists of several scattered hamlets, making together a village, having two landings on the Hudson river, above the mouth of the Fishkill, one known as De Wint's or the Long Wharf, and the other as the Upper Landing, pertaining to the Matteawan Company, directly opposite to Newburg, to which two steam ferry boats constantly ply; there are here, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, churches, a school for males and two for females; 4 taverns, one of them highly respectable and much used as a boarding house by visitors from New York, in the summer season, and about 50 dwellings. There is much business done here, and two barges, towed by steamboats, run twice a week from the landings to New York; the soil is of clay and gravelly loam, susceptible of high improvement; N. of the mountains, on the S. of the creek, the country has a gentle and agreeable ascent and expands its beauties to the eye of the spectator, upon the river or upon the Newburg Hill, whence it is seen to the greatest advantage.

The beautiful manufacturing village of *Matteawan*, lies upon the Fishkill creek, about a mile from Fishkill landing, at the foot of the Matteawan mountain, founded by Messrs. Schenck and Leonard, in 1814, about which time the Matteawan Company was incorporated. There are here, 3 large cotton mills, having together 6000 spindles and a proportionate number of looms engaged on beaverteens, kersey, flannels and moleskins, making about 9000 yards per week; an iron foundry having from 12 to 15 moulders, and casting every variety of machine and mill gearing, &c.; a machine shop, one of the most extensive in the country, and constantly employed on every description of cotton and woollen machinery of the most approved models and finish. The economy of the buildings and operations here, affords an exemplar, that cannot fail to be advantageously studied by all who are interested in similar works. Connected with these factories and employed therein, are 2200 souls. Peter Schenck, & Co. are the agents in the city of New York.

Within a few years, this village, by the aid of the enterprising proprietors and their efficient agents, has rapidly increased. Streets have been laid out, lots sold, and from 30 to 40 neat dwellings built, chiefly by the mechanics employed in the establishment; two beautiful churches, Presbyterian and Episcopalian, have been erected, at whose sabbath schools 250 children attend; a large school house has been provided, where all the children employed are required to dedicate as much time as is necessary to obtain the rudiments of an English education. No intoxicating liquors are permitted, and almost the whole population has taken the social pledge to abstain from their use.

The deep valley with its cascades and rapids, the village with its neat white dwellings, magnificent factories and ornamental churches, overhung by the stupendous mountain, render this one of the most beautiful scenes in the State, where enlightened, cheerful and persevering industry is reaping its due reward. It attracts much attention and is greatly resorted to in the summer season.

Land which 6 years since sold here for \$100 the acre, was bought in 1835, 10 acres together, for \$800 the acre.

HYDE PARK, so called from the country seat of the late Dr. S. Bard, taken from Clinton, 26th Jan. 1821; distant N. from New York 81, from Poughkeepsie 7, and from Albany S. 68, miles; surface E. W. and S. hilly. The Crom Elbow creek flows centrally through the town, N. of the village of Hyde Park, and has upon it some broad and rich alluvial flats; S. of the village, a small stream crosses the town obliquely to the Hudson; soil gravelly loam and clay, upon slate, which breaks through the surface in many places, into high and rugged ridges; the greater portion of the town, however, is under excellent cultivation and abundantly productive. Near the village, Crom Elbow creek, has a rapid fall and affords power for extensive water works. Hyde Park, Staatsburg, and Ellison's or Union Corners, are villages. At the first two are post offices.

Hyde Park, village and landing are upon the Hudson river, having the relative distances above given. The principal buildings are about half a mile from the landing, upon a broad and pleasant plain, distributed over several streets. Large additions have been made to the town plot, by the late Dr. Hosack and W. W. Woodworth, Esq. who have opened some streets and laid out many building lots. The village contains, including those at the landing, 80 dwellings, 1 Episcopal 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Methodist, churches; 1 Hotel, 3 stores, a grist, saw and plaster, mills; a distinguished seminary for females, a classical school for males, 1 district school, two physicians and one attorney. Upon the river bank N. and S. of the village, are several handsome seats, pertaining to wealthy residents, among which, that formerly of Dr. Hosack is the most distinguished. That gentleman had a large tract of land here, with magnificent buildings and grounds highly improved and ornamented.

Staatsburg, is an agricultural vicinage, 9 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, and 2 from Hyde Park, having a post office, a tavern, a store, and some 30 dwellings.

Union Corners, 1 mile E. of Hyde Park village, and upon the Crom Elbow creek, on a pleasant plain, contains 1 tavern, 1 store, grist, saw, and plaster, mills; carding and cloth dressing factory, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

LA GRANGE, taken from Beekman and Fishkill, by the name of Freedom 9th Feb. 1821; name changed by the revised statutes; distant from Poughkeepsie S. E. 8, from Albany, S. 77, from N. York, N. 76, miles; surface rolling, rising into hills on the E.; soil gravelly loam, fertile and well cultivated, underlaid with slate and lime; drained by Sprout and Wappinger's, creeks. There is a post office at Freedom Plains, where are also, a tavern, store, and several dwellings; another at Arthursburg, called after the post master, John Arthur, and a third one called Sprout Creek.

MILAN, taken from North East, 6th March, 1818; distant N. E. from New York 96, from Albany S. 63, and from the Hudson river E. 9, miles; surface hilly, swelling into high ridges, with some flats; soil clay, and warm gravelly loam, resting on slate and limestone, productive of grain; drained W. by branches of Landtman's creek, and N. by a tributary of Roeliff Jansen's creek. Milan, Shookville, Lafayette, and Rock City, are villages; at the first two are post offices.

Milan, or *Thornville*, centrally situate, contains a store, tavern, and 10 dwellings.

Shookville, 25 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a Baptist church, store, several mechanics' shops, and 15 dwellings.

Lafayette, 24 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a store, tavern, and above a dozen dwellings; and *Rock City*, 24 miles from Poughkeepsie, a store, tavern, and 20 dwellings.

NORTH EAST, organised 7th March, 1788; distant N. E. from New York 100, and from Albany S. E. 62, miles; surface covered with portions of the Taghkanic and Matteawan mountains, bearing the local names of Delavaghn and Winchelle mountains; soil various, consisting of mixtures of granite, slate, and calcareous decomposition, generally stony, but arable, and productive of grass and grain. The western mountains are cultivated to their summits, and have lands excellently adapted to sheep pasturage, in which they are much employed, flocks being kept here consisting of from 3000 to 5000 head. Drained by Ten Mile and Chicomeco creeks. Indian Pond lies partly in this town and partly in the state of Connecticut, and there are two large ponds in the mountains further north, also

partly in this town. Rudd's pond lies one and a half miles N. of Spencer's Corners. There is a vein of lead ore in a gangue of limestone, commencing at the S. W. corner of the town, and running N. E. about 8 miles into Columbia county, which was worked here previously to the revolutionary war, and long since in Ancram, by members of the Livingston family. It is crossed by another vein said to contain copper. Lands are estimated at from \$40 to \$60 the acre, and are generally holden in large tracts. Spencer's Corners, or North East, Federal Store, and North Amenia, are post villages. *Spencer's Corners*, in the valley, 31 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, 85 S. E. from Albany, contains a Baptist meeting-house, 3 stores, and about 20 dwellings. *North Amenia*, centrally situate, between the E. and W. boundaries, 28 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and from 12 to 15 dwellings, surrounded by a country said to be as productive as any in the county. *Federal Store* is an agricultural neighbourhood, in the S. W. angle, 25 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, at which is a post office.

PAWLING, organised 7th March, 1788; distant S. E. from Poughkeepsie 22, from Albany 105, from New York N. E. 72, miles. The two great ridges of the county cover its eastern and western boundaries, and in the intervening valley lies the Great Swamp, the source of Swamp and Croton rivers, which pursue diametrically opposite directions. Whaley's, and another pond on the west, send forth a branch of Fishkill creek. The soil, chiefly of granite diluvion, is not naturally fertile, but repays cultivation. Quaker Hill, an eminence of the east ridge, affords proof of this, for, though stony, it is well tilled, and deemed excellent for grass. The land of the west mountain is valuable chiefly for its timber. Iron ore, of good quality, is found about two miles north of Quaker Hill. *Pawlingville* and *Quaker Hill* are post villages. There is a post office called after the town. At the former is a tavern, store, grist and saw mills, and 8 dwellings; at the latter, settled by Friends in 1740, there are 2 meeting houses, 3 stores, an academy, long established and in high repute, and about a dozen dwellings.

PINE PLAINS, taken from North East, 26th March, 1823; centrally distant N. from New York 116, from Poughkeepsie 26, and from Albany S. 72, miles; surface, generally, rolling, and on the W. mountainous, Stissing mountain running N. across it; on the N. E. however, there is a plain formerly covered with pine, whence the name of the town. The soil of the town is sandy and gravelly loam; drained S. by Wappinger's creek, which rises here from three ponds called Stissings, the largest of which is about a mile and a half in circumference, and N. by Roeliff Jansen's creek, and its tributaries. Pine Plains, Pulver's Corners, Hammertown, and Montrose, are villages; the first three have post offices.

Pine Plains, lying centrally between the E. and W. boundaries, upon Chicomeco creek, 28 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, has a Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 40 dwellings, upon two streets crossing at right angles. *Hammertown* lies about a mile east of Pine Plains upon the same stream, and contains Harris's scythe factory, (at which about 1000 dozen of scythes are made, of such quality as to induce a forgery of the brand in England,) a tannery, and about 7 dwellings, in a hilly country. *Pulver's Corners*, in the N. E., 30 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a store, tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings. *Montrose*, in the bend of Jansen's creek, 30 miles from Poughkeepsie, contains a small woollen factory, a store, a tavern, and some half dozen dwellings.

PLEASANT VALLEY, taken from Clinton, January 26, 1821; distant N. from New York 82, from Poughkeepsie 7, and from Albany S. 82, miles; surface on the N. and W. gently undulating, on the S. and E. hilly and broken; soil clay, sandy and gravelly loam, on slate and lime, generally in high cultivation; drained by Wappinger's, Salt Point, and other streams. *Pleasant Valley*, and *Salt Point*, are post villages; the former, beautifully situated on the right bank of Wappinger's creek, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Quaker churches, a boarding school for females, 4 stores, 2 taverns, a cotton factory of 3000 spindles, and 73 power looms, a saw mill, and about 100 dwellings; the latter, 12 miles from Poughkeepsie, has a store, tavern, grist, saw, and fulling mills, and 25 dwellings. There is a woollen factory at Pine Grove, at which superior cloth and kersynettes are made.

POUGHKEEPSIE, from the Indian word *Apokeepsing*, safe harbour, organised 7th



March, 1788; surface undulating, and near the river somewhat broken; soil principally sand, interspersed with clay and loam, upon lime, rendered fertile by the use of gypsum; drained upon the east by Wappinger's creek; Fall creek enters the town from Hyde Park, and unites with the Hudson at Poughkeepsie village, and a smaller stream joins the river about three miles below. Poughkeepsie, Manchester, New Hamburg, Barnegat, and Ednam, are villages; at the first three are post offices.

POUGHKEEPSIE VILLAGE, one of the handsomest and most thriving of the state, was founded by some Dutch families about 1735, and was incorporated in 1801. In colonial times, the legislature frequently sat here, and here the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution, convened in 1788. It is, by the river,

75 miles distant from New York, and 70 from Albany, 14 from Newburg, 18 from Kingston, and 42 from Hudson city.

The river bank is about 200 feet high, and projects into the stream by two promontories; the southern one, the "*Call Rock*," so covers the landing, that it is not visible from the river until the boat has reached the dock. Several roads conveniently graded, and the principal one paved, lead from the shore to the plain above, which, on the north, is overlooked by a beautiful slate hill, affording a delightful prospect of the village and adjacent country, for more than 20 miles. The Fall creek meanders over this plain, and finally rushes to the Hudson by a succession of cataracts and cascades, which together fall more than 160 feet. These falls are not visible from the mount, being concealed in a narrow ravine.

The plat contains about 1768 acres, upon which some 40 streets have been laid out. The increase of the village in the last six years has been nearly 100 per cent. Several of the streets are well paved, and compactly built upon, and many stores in Main street might be admired in Broadway, whilst many dwellings, in more private parts of the town, show wealth and taste. On the 1st January, 1835, there were 708 dwelling houses, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 2 Quaker, churches; a court house and prison, under the same roof; the county poor house, an academy, a Lancasterian school house, a powder house, and 2 markets; the Bank of Poughkeepsie, capital \$100,000, Dutchess County Bank, capital \$450,000, Farmers and Manufacturer's Bank, capital \$300,000, Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; Poughkeepsie Whaling Company, capital \$200,000, 2 ships at sea; Dutchess Whaling Company, \$200,000, 2 ships at sea: A company for the manufacture of silk was incorporated 10th April, 1835, capital \$200,000, who are pursuing their object with great spirit. There were 10 licensed physicians, and 21 practising attorneys; 18 dry goods stores, 35 grocery stores, 2 china and crockery ware stores, 4 watch and jewellery stores, 3 book stores, 2 drug and medicinal stores, 3 hardware stores, 6 hat and cap stores, 3 chair stores, 8 boot and shoe stores, 9 milliner stores, 4 merchant tailors, and 12 tailor shops, 7 saddle and harness making establishments, 3 establishments for carriage and wagon making, 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 2 tanneries and 2 leather stores, 2 tallow chandleries, 2 furnaces, 2 marble and stone yards, 2 yards for ship-building, 2 brick yards, 3 machine shops, 3 tobacco and segar manufactories, 5 establishments of stoves and tin ware, 2 furniture ware rooms, 1 brewery, 2 malt houses, 1 pump and block maker, 1 venetian blind factory, 5 cooper shops, 9 blacksmiths' shops, 8 public houses, 15 victualling shops, 3 plough factories, 4 freighting establishments, 2 establishments of stone and earthenware.

There are on the Fall Kill, 4 flouring mills, 1 dye wood mill, 1 saw mill, 1 cotton factory, 1 pail factory, 2 buildings used as machine shops, in which are 4 establishments fitted up with turning lathes, a sash factory, and a planing factory. These machine shops are exclusive of the ones named above.

Since 1831, more than one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in opening, regulating and paving streets; over twenty-five thousand dollars have been laid out in the construction of a reservoir, pipes, &c., for supplying the village with water for the extinguishment of fires; and the following valuable improvements have been made: one thousand feet of dock and bulkhead, including the new ship yard and dock of the whaling companies, (which alone have a water front of 450 feet,) a new brick brewery near 200 feet long, a silk factory of brick, four stories high, 36 feet by 100; a new market and village hall, at a cost of \$20,000; 2 Episcopal churches, a new Baptist church on the site of the old one; a Roman Catholic church, a second Presbyterian church, a large coach factory, a collegiate school, 77 by 137 feet, a young ladies' seminary, of large dimensions; two elegant banking houses, a new post office and range of offices attached; a new park or square, highly ornamented, and stocked with deer, a splendid mansion house opposite, and about 40 fashionable modern dwellings, mostly of brick, in its immediate vicinity; four whale ships have been built or fitted for sea, and the keel of another lately laid; besides numerous schooners, sloops and tow boats. Within the last year upwards of 160 buildings have been erected. Property has risen greatly in value, and in 1835, there was not a single unoccupied tenement in the village.

There were two steamboats, principally owned in the county, making 2 trips weekly to New York, and towing barges from Rhinebeck, 4 from Poughkeepsie,

1 from Carthage, 1 from Fishkill, and several sloops, making regular trips between this port and Albany, and New York, and from other parts of the county. A steamboat plies twice a day from Poughkeepsie to Newburg; and a ferry boat constantly through the year, to New Paltz; a horse ferry boat, between Tivoli and Ulster; 2 between Rhinebeck and Kingston; 1 at Hyde Park, and 1 between Hamburg and Hampton. A company was incorporated in 1836, to make a rail road hence to the Connecticut or Massachusetts line.

Ednam, on Wappinger's creek, has about 30 dwellings, a cotton factory of 2,400 spindles, 90 looms, making 500,000 yards shirting per annum. The post office has the name of the creek. *Manchester*, also on Wappinger's creek; has about 30 dwellings, a cotton factory of 2,036 spindles, 66 power looms, a factory of sattinet warps, 840 spindles, making 500,000 yards per annum, and a factory of crape camblets, from imported worsted. *Barnagal*, 5 miles S. of the Borough, is remarkable only for its many (some 20) lime kilns, whence large quantities of lime are exported. The village has a store, and about 35 dwellings. *New Hamburg*, at the mouth of Wappinger's creek, upon both sides of the stream, over which is a good bridge contains about 20 dwellings, an extensive store, tavern, post office, &c. *Whippleville*, has about 20 dwellings.

REDHOOK, taken from Rhinebeck 2d June, 1812; distant from New York, N. 96, and from Albany S. 55, miles; surface rolling; soil on the river clay loam and stiff clay; in the interior, loam variously mixed with gravel, sand and vegetable mould, on slate and graywacke base, highly cultivated, being generally in the hands of intelligent and wealthy proprietors; drained westerly by Sawkill and White Clay creek, small but steady streams, affording valuable mill power. Upper Redhook, Lower Redhook, and Redhook Landing, Barrytown, Mechanicsville, and Tivoli, are post villages. *Upper Redhook*, 27 miles from Poughkeepsie; has 1 Dutch Reformed church, an academy, tavern, 3 stores, and 40 dwellings, on a plain at the foot of a hill. At the *Upper Landing*, 3 miles N. W. from the village, are 2 wharves, 3 taverns, 3 stores, and 35 dwellings. The Albany steam boats stop here, and there is a ferry over the river to Saugerties, and a tow barge plies weekly to New York. *Lower Village*, at the intersection of the Albany road and that leading to Pine Plains, 23 miles from Poughkeepsie and 3 from the Lower Landing on the river, lies upon a fertile plain, and contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and about 40 dwellings, and the number increases rapidly. The *Lower Landing*, Barrytown, Mechanicsville, and Tivoli, contain each, about 130 inhabitants.

RHINEBECK, organised 7th March, 1788; distant N. from New York 91, from Poughkeepsie 17, from Albany S. 57, miles; surface on the W. level, on the E. rolling; the Rhinebeck flats, near the centre, are noted for easy culture and fertility; *Wirtemberg tract*, in the S. E. has a light soil rendered productive by the use of plaster; much of the land of this town is holden in large tracts and leased to tenants in small farms; but freeholds daily become more numerous; drained by Crom Elbow, and Landtman's, creeks. *Sepascot*, a small lake, on the E. line, has some fish, the catching of which is regulated by law. Rhinebeck Flats, Rhinebeck Landing, and Schuyler's mills, are villages. *Rhinebeck Flats*, incorporated 23d April, 1834; 2 miles E. from the Hudson on Landtman's creek, contains a post office, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist, churches, 3 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist, and 1 paper, mills, a small woollen factory, 140 dwellings, generally of frame and neat in their structure. *Rhinebeck Landing*, on the river, 90 miles from New York and 55 from Albany, has a tavern and 12 or 15 dwellings; a barge belonging here, is towed bi-weekly to and from New York, by steam boats. At *Schuyler's mills*, are a grist mill, and some half dozen dwellings, very fine buildings, a tannery and store.

STANFORD, taken from Washington 12th March, 1788; distant N. E. from New York 110, and from Albany S. E. 78 miles; surface very hilly; on the N. the Stissing mountain stretches into the town about 2 miles; soil gravelly and sandy loam, underlaid with granite, slate, and limestone, well watered; cultivated by wealthy farmers who keep large flocks of sheep; drained by Wappinger's creek. There are two small ponds, Thompson's and Upton's. The former discharges a mill stream, which is improved within 40 rods of its source. From a hill, in the N. issues Cold Spring brook a branch of Wappinger's creek, which drives an

overshot mill. The ponds have perch and pickerel, and Upton's pond trout. Bangall, *Stanfordville*, *Attlebury*, and *Hull's mills*, are villages; those in italics have post offices.*

Bungall, centrally situate on Wappinger's creek, 20 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, contains a Baptist church, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, a tavern, store, and 12 dwellings.

Stanfordville, 1 mile W. of Bangall, has 1 Christian and 2 Quaker meeting houses, a woollen manufactory making 6000 yards of cloth per annum, a grist mill, and 20 dwellings, inhabited chiefly by "Friends." *Hull's mills*, 23 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, has a paper mill manufacturing 2000 reams of paper per annum, a carding, and cloth dressing, mill, a store, and 3 dwellings. *Attlebury*, in the N. E. part of the town upon Wappinger's creek and at the foot of Stissing mountain, 26 miles from Poughkeepsie, contains a tavern, store, and some 6 or 8 dwellings. *Baremarket* is a hamlet of some half dozen dwellings.

UNION VALE, taken from Beekman and La Grange 6th March, 1827; distant N. from New York 75, from Poughkeepsie E. 15 miles, from Albany S. E. 90 miles.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.		Blacks not taxed.
	1820.	1835.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Amenia.	3114	2167	2389	2138	191	462	7	268	199	377	12	27	37	10	21	78
Beekman,	2365	2408	1584	1447	125	339	21	164	168	250	9	24	12	9	14	77
Clinton,	2334	2069	2130	1911	177	425	3	237	215	360	13	28	26	5	7	9
Dover,	2193	2198	2198	1981	219	483	2	222	173	409	6	34	29	15	19	38
Fishkill,	6940	5916	8292	9623	775	1740	370	1156	1023	2028	75	197	168	84	78	739
Hyde Park,	2300	2415	2554	2368	210	461	49	272	232	494	16	33	38	14	21	43
La Grange,	2655	2415	2044	1927	181	442	17	197	224	361	13	23	23	14	16	95
Milan,	1797	1769	1886	1813	134	376	4	206	116	385	15	31	32	15	19	52
North East,	2037	1606	1689	1495	148	347	5	160	172	260	3	12	27	7	8	35
Pawlings,	1804	1691	1705	1565	176	369	5	194	114	289	17	21	20	5	19	28
Pine Plains,		1421	1503	1355	131	327	5	155	147	267	10	15	24	13	9	33
Pleasant Valley,	1927	2506	2419	2245	176	462	45	270	237	453	19	34	41	21	23	91
Poughkeepsie,	5726	5335	7222	8529	1338	1667	400	1128	885	1606	15	126	141	69	70	289
Red Hook,	2714	2798	2983	2824	223	579	44	332	223	530	20	45	37	24	14	169
Rhinebeck,	2739	2735	2938	2624	181	582	16	291	235	527	14	30	41	15	6	75
Stanford,	2518	2463	2521	2358	173	504	6	257	255	482	17	37	26	19	21	63
Unionvale,			1833	1636	172	393	13	171	190	281	13	18	22	12	13	37
Washington,	2882	2796	3036	2897	259	653	48	295	349	530	27	32	32	16	15	108
	46615	46698	50926	50704	4989	10611	960	5975	5150	9873	315	776	767	367	393	2071

NOTE. Males, 25,457; Females, 25,237; Blacks, 2,117; Black voters, 37; Deaf and Dumb, 16; Blind, 26; Idiots, 33; Insane, 22; Paupers, 189.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed val. real estate.	Assessed val. personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, &c.	Supervisors town ex-pense.	County tax.
Amenia.	25970	17558	571340	98260	562	2054	21761	2871	1895	2584	1985	144 25	921 95
Beekman,	18352	12990	458800	20205	444	2036	4726	2450	1290	2736	2726	149 65	841 10
Clinton,	23940	20113	622440	20910	752	2419	6481	3095	1951	1835	2691	331 47	1033 24
Dover,	31032	16650	527544	25530	528	2853	7930	2707	2022	2246	2582	515 60	945 13
Fishkill,	67326	49186	2221738	26356	2035	7437	16873	7380	1858	2765	3572	837 53	4195 74
Hyde Park,	23332	16006	699660	78883	678	2507	2100	1811	1233	1311	1481	335 24	1298 92
La Grange,	23932	19651	659032	93550	729	2630	8872	3102	1349	1820	2586	182 75	1098 50
Milan,	22680	16950	430920	81830	622	1990	8768	2736	2651	2371	4041	235 07	776 25
North East,	25579	17224	588317	82800	540	1851	24835	3687	1583	3686	2811	135 70	1001 39
Pawlings,	27682	21716	525958	9820	360	2691	9189	2588	2239	2611	4243	150 25	860 13
Pine Plains,	17301	13998	378422	87360	491	1653	13939	3069	1638	1919	2099	118 17	646 99
Pleasant Va.	20173	15522	544671	1775	662	2127	9384	2888	1138	1369	1678	145 62	896 37
Poughkeepsie,	19827	22297	1605987	1070688	928	2147	17716	2505	493	816	488	627 98	3279 14
Red Hook,	21915	18857	635535	12175	705	2313	7966	3697	1582	1848	2346	178 81	1032 02
Rhinebeck,	20922	15402	585816	70445	692	2116	3837	2702	1817	1076	2363	190 50	1064 86
Stanford,	31496	25468	755904	5885	755	2740	23508	2804	2574	2340	2353	182 75	1225 75
Unionvale,	22486	17269	517178	90060	588	1908	12012	2164	1620	1945	2673	739 00	827 24
Washington,	35811	28841	966897	206932	839	3468	34377	3961	2497	3440	3218	141 92	1701 45
	480946	365702	13293179	2053464	12890	46943	234294	56257	31430	38718	45936	5342 26	23693 17

* This town belonged to Charlotte precinct, and has been settled about 100 years.



ERIE COUNTY, taken from Niagara county 2d April, 1821 is bounded, E. by Genesee, N. by Niagara, counties; W. by lake Erie and the Niagara river; S. by the Cattaraugus creek, and a line running N. W. from its mouth to the bounds of the state, separating this from Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties: Greatest length N. and S. 44, greatest breadth E. and W. 30, miles; area 851 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 25'$ and $43^{\circ} 04'$ N. Lat.; and $1^{\circ} 31'$ and $2^{\circ} 14'$ W. Long.; centrally distant from New York 357, from Albany W. 298, miles.

The county lies upon the great western plain. Its northern half, is level or gently undulating; the southern is somewhat hilly, particularly, along the streams;

rising to the ridge crossing the towns of Sardinia, Concord, and Collins, and dividing the waters which flow northerly, from those of the Cattaraugus creek. The whole county rests upon slate, on which is imposed, compact corniferous, limestone, and calcareous sand stone. In the northern portion, the lime and sand stone are the surface rocks; whilst on the S. the slate most commonly crops out. Limestone quarries are extensively wrought on the shores of the Lake and Niagara river, where the rock assumes the form of stratified inferior marble; it generally, however, abounds with shells and hornstone, and has frequently flaws, which are detrimental to a smooth and polished surface; whilst the hornstone renders it difficult to work. Hammer dressed, it makes a beautiful building material, much used at Buffalo and Black Rock.

Springs of petroleum rise a few miles S. E. from the Cauquaga creek, in the bituminous shale. The shale is so highly charged with bitumen, as to burn freely when ignited.

The soil is, generally, good; consisting, in the northern half, of warm, sandy, and gravelly loam, occasionally mingled with clay, adapted to wheat; in the southern, clay prevails, and is very productive of grass. Both portions yield excellent and various fruits. Not one third of the lands is yet improved.

The timber is large and abundant at the south, and in great variety, comprehending, oak, beech, maple, linden, elm, ash, poplar, hemlock, white pine, butter-nut, wild cherry, &c.; in the north, it is principally oak, of diminutive stature, mixed with underwood.

The county is amply watered; on the northern line is the Tonawanta creek, the recipient of Murder and Ellicott's creeks; the first rising in Bennington of Genesee county, and flowing N. W. 24 miles, through Darien and Pembroke, of the same county, and through Newstead, of this county; the second, sometimes called *Eleven Mile creek*, rises, also in Bennington and runs N. of W. across Alden, Lancaster, Amherst, and Buffalo, towns, of Erie county, about 30 miles; both are good mill streams. The Tonawanta, fully described under "*Niagara county*" bounds this county for 25 miles and forms, for 10 miles, the bed of the Erie canal.

Buffalo Creek, entering lake Erie at Buffalo city, is formed by the union of the Cayuga, Seneca, and Cazenova, creeks. The *Cayuga*, rises in Sheldon, Genesee county, and runs 30 miles N. W. to the Seneca, near the Indian villages, 7 miles E. of the city. The *Seneca*, has its source in Java, of Genesee county, and has, also, a N. W. course of 30 miles. *Cazenova*, the S. branch, flows from Sardinia, N. W. 27 miles, to its recipient, 4 miles E. of the city. The trunk of these branches, has a length of about 8 miles; the whole of which is navigable. Its mouth forms the Buffalo harbour. The branches have sufficient fall to make them highly useful for hydraulic works.

The *Little Buffalo* creek, is a small stream, about 5 miles long, uniting with the Great Buffalo, within the city. *Smoke Creek*, rises by two branches, in the town of Hamburg, and runs 10 miles, to the lake. *Cauquaga*, has its source, and course of about 20 miles, also, in Hamburg, receiving a tributary from Eden, and uniting with the lake, 4 miles N. of Sturgeon point, 18 miles from Buffalo city, and from the latter circumstance, is sometimes called *Eighteen Mile Creek*. The *Two Sisters*, flows from Eden, through Evans, 12 miles to the lake, 2 miles S. of the point; and *Delaware Creek*, a diminutive tributary of the lake, about 5 miles long, is wholly in Evans town.

Cattaraugus Creek, on the S. boundary, rises in the S. W. part of Genesee, and the N. E. part of Cattaraugus counties, and flows westerly, by a serpentine course of nearly 50 miles. Its basin varies from 10 to 15 miles in width. Its course is active, but not rapid, and it is a noble mill stream. It enters the lake, 24 miles S. W. from the city, and has, at its mouth, a small harbour, into which vessels drawing 6 feet water, may enter. The Cattaraugus reservation, pertaining to a branch of the Seneca tribe, 12 miles long by 6 wide, extends from the lake, on both sides of the creek. It is a fine tract of land, heavily timbered. The northern source of this stream in Java town, of Genesee county, is said to be full 800 feet above the level of lake Erie.

The *Seneca Reservation*, settled by about 900 Indians, principally Senecas, with some Onondagas and Cayugas, is from 3 to 4 miles S. E. of Buffalo. The Reservation, comprehending 18 miles in length, by 7 in breadth, embracing Buffalo creek, at its junction with its branches and several miles of their courses, lies

partly in the towns of Buffalo, Amherst, Lancaster, Alden, Wales, Aurora, and Hamburg. The villages are, respectively, in Buffalo and Amherst. The tract includes 49,000 acres, the greater part of which is fertile, and reaches to the bounds of the city of Buffalo. This is the most thriving portion of the Indian remnant. It maintains, if it does not increase, its numbers. Some of its members are intelligent, industrious, orderly, and wealthy; yet many of them hold to the indolent habits of their race. A mission is established on the Reservation, and a school kept for the instruction of Indian children. Near the village is a sulphur spring, much resorted to, during the summer season.

North of the Reservation, the average price of improved farms is \$25, S. \$20, the acre. Farms around the city, within five miles, range from \$100, to \$300, per acre, and in some instances bring more. This great price is caused by the large quantity of lands holden by the Indians near the city, which do not come into market, and by the vicinage of the lake, contracting greatly the available lands near to the city.

A rail road has been made between Buffalo city and Black Rock, length three miles; another is being made from Buffalo to the falls of Niagara; a third has been authorised from the city to Erie, in Pennsylvania; a fourth to Aurora; and a fifth to Attica, in Genesee county, completing the line from Albany to Buffalo.

The whole county was within the Holland Land Company's purchase except a strip of 1 mile in width, along the Niagara river.

The county has 17 towns.

ALDEN, taken from Clarence, 27th March, 1823; distant from Albany 272 miles; surface undulating; soil clay, sandy and calcareous loam, adapted to grass, and with proper cultivation, to grain; drained by Cayuga and Ellicott's creeks.

Alden, post village, centrally situate, 20 miles E. of Buffalo, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 ashery, 1 tannery, and about 25 dwellings. In the S. E. part of the town is a hamlet, in which are saw, and grist, mills, 1 carding, and cloth dressing, mill, and 8 or 10 dwellings. Another post office, in the town, is called the "Reservation."

AMHERST, taken from Buffalo 10th April, 1818; distant from Albany 283 miles; surface, gently undulating; soil gravelly loam, on slate, sand and limestone, which, frequently rising to the surface, renders it stony and barren; drained by Cayuga, Seneca, Ellicott's, and Tonawanta, creeks.

Williamsville, 10 miles N. E. from Buffalo, is a thriving village, centrally situate, containing a post office, 1 Roman Catholic church, 1 large grist, 1 saw, mills, 1 mill for grinding water lime, for which the stone is quarried here; 1 tannery, 2 taverns, 1 dry goods store, 4 groceries, and about 50 dwellings. A company was incorporated in April, 1828, for making a slack water navigation on Ellicott's creek, from the falls, at this village, to the Tonawanta. *Millport*, 18 miles E. from Buffalo, has a saw mill, 1 grocery store, and 20 dwellings. *Skinnersville*, 10 miles from Buffalo, is a hamlet, containing 8 or 10 dwellings, and a saw mill. The Erie canal leaves the Tonawanta creek near the N. E. angle of the town. There is a post office with the name of the town.

AURORA, was taken from Batavia and named *Willink*, in honour of one of the principal proprietors of the Holland Land Company, 11th April 1804. The name was changed in 1818; and the boundaries have since been altered; distant W. from Albany 271, from Buffalo S. E. 16 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam; drained by Cazanova, and Seneca creeks. Aurora, and Griffin's mills, sometimes called West Aurora, are post villages.

Aurora, incorporated 1836, centrally situate, is divided into two parts called the Upper and Lower towns, or East and West villages, having a space of about a mile between them: At the East village, are a church common to Presbyterians and Baptists, 3 taverns, and 3 stores; and at the West village, are the post office, still called *Willink*, an Episcopalian church, 2 grist, 2 saw, mills, and 1 carding and cloth dressing mill; 2 taverns, 3 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper; and half way between the villages is an academy. The whole number of dwellings at the two sections, may be about 200.

Griffin's mills, upon the Cayuga creek, 3 miles S. W. from Aurora, has 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, a cloth dressing mill, a furnace for casting iron, a store, a tavern, and some 15 dwellings.

A company was incorporated April 14th, 1833, for making a rail road from the

East village to Buffalo city, with a capital of \$300,000, with condition that the road should be commenced within three years from the passage of the Act, and be completed within three years after the commencement. In 1833, the Aurora Manual labor seminary was incorporated.

BOSTON, taken from Eden, 5th April, 1817; distant from Albany, 289, from Buffalo, S. E. 18, miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, of good quality; drained N. by Cauquaga creek; very well settled by a thrifty population. *Boston*, in the S. E. Angle, post village, has 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, carding and clothing mill, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 large tannery, and a dozen dwellings. There is a post office in the N. part of the town, called *North Boston*; *Boston Centre*, is a hamlet, with 1 tavern, 1 store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

BUFFALO, taken from Clarence, 8th Feb. 1810; since altered; comprising Grand Island, Bird, Squaw, Snake, and Strawberry, islands, all in the Niagara river; centrally distant, W. from Albany 284 miles. Along the Buffalo creek, the land is low and wet, with a soil of stiff clay, adapted to grass, and marshy on the river in the N. W.; between these points, and upon the E. side of the town, is an undulating plain, with a light alluvial soil mingled with clay. The underlying rock is, chiefly, corniferous lime stone, at various depths, but commonly a few feet below the surface, alternating with graywacke and bounded, probably, near the southern border, by carboniferous slate. The limestone appears in deep horizontal stratified masses, upon the banks of the Niagara, between Buffalo and Black Rock; drained by Buffalo, Tonawanta, Cornelius, Two Mile, and Scajjaquedas, creeks, small streams flowing to the Niagara river. It contains the city of Buffalo, Black Rock, and Tonawanta villages, and the small hamlet of Sherwood.

One of the most important portions of this town, is Grand Island, called by the Indians Owanungah, in the Niagara river, commencing about 5 miles below the Lake, and measuring, in length, around its edge 12, and in width, from 3 to 6, miles, and terminating within 3 miles of the Falls. It contains 17,384 acres of excellent land, generally, covered with heavy timber, chiefly oak, of the most approved quality for ships. Small portions of the Island have been cleared and converted into productive farms. This, with Strawberry, Snake, Squaw and Bird, islands, originally belonged to the Seneca Indians, and were sold by them to the state, in 1815, for \$1000 in hand and an annuity of \$500. The state, in 1833, sold Grand Island to the East Boston Company, who have erected upon it, near the site of the proposed Jewish city of Ararat, opposite to the mouth of the Tonawanta creek, a village called *White Haven*, where they have about fifty families and two hundred workmen, with commodious dwellings, a steam grist mill and saw mill, 150 feet square, with room for 15 gangs of saws, six gangs of which are at work; many workshops, a building used for a school and church; a commodious wharf, several hundred feet long, and a spacious dock of piles for storing and securing floating timber.

The greatest object of the company is to prepare timber for vessels on the lakes and the ocean, fitting the frames to the models given; in which they avail themselves, not only of their special resources, on the island, but of all which the vast region around the upper lakes affords. They have already sent to the seaboard, the frames of several large ships, rating from 400 to 700 tons. In this trade, they employ 50 canal boats and several sloops on the N. river; and propose, we understand, to give great scope to their operations.

The village is approached from Buffalo, by the steamboats plying between that city and the Falls and Chippewa; and from Tonawanta village, by a ferry, across the river, here, 100 rods wide.

The island would seem to be, of alluvial formation; no stone, in place, has been found upon it, save in a reef extending across its southern end, and across the Canadian channel. The earth has been penetrated to the distance of 47 feet, through a bed of blue clay, in which water worn stones abound, without obtaining water. The water for domestic uses is procured from the river, and during the summer months, rendered palatable by the free use of ice.

The company have lately purchased a large interest at Tonawanta village, and are about to improve the harbour, formed by the creek and Tonawanta island.

Bird Island, opposite Black Rock, a mass of rock, is frequently submerged by the river. *Squaw Island*, at the foot of the Black Rock rapids, contains 131 acres.

Strawberry Island, about 100 acres. *Beaver Island*, 30 acres. *Rattlesnake Island*, 48 acres; and *Tonawanta Island*, 69 acres.

A part of Tonawanta village, lying in the town of Niagara, Niagara county, we have described the village as of that county.

Black Rock, village, on the Niagara river, is 3 miles N. from Buffalo city, opposite to the village of Waterloo and the ruins of Fort Erie, in Upper Canada. The plat formed part of the reservation made by the State, in her grant to Massachusetts, and the portion appropriated to the village was 1,212 acres. The village is divided into two parts, the upper and lower. The latter had its origin in the water power obtained by the construction of the harbour and dam, at Squaw island, in 1825, forming part of the Erie canal.

The advantages dependent upon the site, at which the Erie canal should terminate on or near Lake Erie, made that termination an object of great interest to the inhabitants of Black Rock and Buffalo, respectively, and caused an earnest and spirited contest between the two places, for the exclusive possession of the immense trade, connected with the canal. The conflict ended, in a judicious determination of the canal commissioners to give to both a participation in the great boon. To this end, the harbour was constructed here, and the canal continued to Little Buffalo creek, in the city of Buffalo.

The harbour of Black Rock, partly in the lake, and partly in the river, is 4565 yards in length, from S. to N. and from 88 to 220 yards in breadth; having a superficies of 136 acres. It opens, at the upper end, to the lake by a narrow passage which vessels find difficulty in gaining, in storms. It is separated from the river, by Bird Island, and an artificial mole, of double wooden cribs filled in with stone, having a breadth of 18 feet, and a length of 2915 yards to Squaw Island, raised from one to four feet above the surface of the river, rising gradually towards the N. An embankment is continued over Squaw Island, 1430 yards, to a dam 165 yards long, which connects the island with the main. This dam raises the water in the harbour, about four and a half feet, to the level of the lake; and has a lock, by which vessels are passed to and from the river. The average depth of water in the harbour, is 15 feet; the medial distance from the shore to Squaw island is 40, and the mole uniting the islands, 16, rods. The harbour forms part of the canal which leaves it opposite to Bird's island.

By the construction of these works, four great benefits have resulted. 1. A large harbour, in addition to that of Buffalo, has been gained for the accommodation of the immensely increasing trade, which must centre at the foot of the lake: 2. Additional safety has been given to trade; for, previously to making the harbour, vessels in tempestuous seasons, unable to make the mouth of Buffalo creek, were compelled to run down the river, for protection, whence they could rarely ascend, against the force of the current, save by laborious and artificial means; but, which may now be accomplished, through the lock and harbours, with safety and dispatch: 3. The advantages of that trade have been communicated to a larger district and a greater number of competitors; and 4. A vast water power has been acquired, where it was most needed, and where it may be used to greater advantage than in any other part of the state.

There are now established on it, at the lower village, 1 flouring mill, with five runs of stones, 1 grist mill, 2 runs of stones, 2 saw mills, a stave mill, 1 carding and fulling mill, 1 iron foundry and steam engine manufactory, an extensive distillery with grinding mill attached; at the head of Squaw island, 1 mile above the dam, a saw mill and shingle mill; and at the Black Rock ferry, a flouring mill. The unemployed power, here, is said to be adequate to drive 100 mills, similar to those in operation.

Beside the above works, the village contains a window glass manufactory, with one furnace and 10 pots, 5 taverns, 5 stores, and about 350 dwellings, among which the mansion, late of Gen. Peter B. Porter, an efficient agent in these improvements, is most conspicuous. There is now a rail road, 3 miles in length, leading to Buffalo, upon the lower bank, and the rail road from that city, to the falls, runs upon the upper bank. A team ferry boat plies continually between the Upper village and Waterloo.

A company has recently been formed of merchants, at Buffalo, Albany and N. York, for the purpose of establishing a forwarding house, and several warehouses

are about to be erected at the lower part of the basin, and great additional stimulus is expected from the advantages of the harbour and its water power.

In April, 1836, a company of gentlemen at Buffalo, with associates, within and without the state, purchased the interest of Gen. Porter here, including 400 acres of land, mansion, harbour, grounds, manufactories, water power, &c. &c. for the price, it is said, of \$300,000. The same company also purchased an extensive water power at the lower village. These purchases and others, making along the Niagara river, are founded on the well grounded conviction of the rapid improvement of business of all kinds here.

BUFFALO CITY, lies upon the outlet of Lake Erie, at the head of Niagara river and upon Buffalo creek; distant N. W. from New York, by Albany and Utica 445, by Albany and Cherry Valley 435, by Morristown, New Jersey, Owego and Ithaca 357, miles; from Albany, by the great western road 298 miles; from Rochester 73, Lockport 30, Batavia 40; from Niagara Falls 22; from Erie, Pennsylvania 90; from Cleveland, in Ohio 103; from Sandusky 250; from Detroit, in Michigan 290; from Mackinaw 627, Green Bay 807, Sault St. Marie 1000, miles; from the mouth of the Welland canal, Port Maitland, in Upper Canada, 40 miles; from Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada 72, from Montreal 427, miles. Lat. 42° 53' N.; Lon. 2° W. from Washington City, and distant from that city 376 miles.

Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland Land Company, in 1801; partly on a bluff or terrace rising 50 feet above the lake, and partly upon low marshy ground, extending from the terrace, to the creek and lake. The marsh, however, has been drained, and a large portion of the business part of the city lies upon it. From the terrace, the land rises, by a very gentle and regular ascent for two miles, to a level plain, bounded apparently by the horizon. From this elevation, there is a wide and delightful view of the lake, the Niagara river, the canal, with all its branches, the city and the Canada shore. The streets are broad, and passing from the high grounds over the terrace to the water, are intersected by others, generally, at right angles. There are three public squares, adding much to the salubrity and beauty of the city.

The Erie canal extends from Black Rock harbour, 114 chains to Little Buffalo creek; and from it are cut, at suitable places, *lateral canals* and *basins*, rendering the whole of the lower town contiguous to water communication. The mouth of Buffalo creek, in its natural state, was obstructed by a sand bar, which shut out most of the vessels navigating the lake, and forced them to resort to Black Rock, where temporary shelter only could be given them, in the open river. This obstacle, fatal to the commercial prosperity of the place, has been partly removed by a mole and pier of wood and stone, extending 1500 feet on the S. side of the mouth of the creek, commenced in 1825, by aid of a loan of \$12,000 from the state, and by donations of individual citizens; and for its improvement the general government has expended \$71,194, besides the cost of the lighthouse. The sand has thus been excluded from the mouth of the creek, and vessels drawing 8 feet water pass freely. Upon the head of this pier a lighthouse of dressed yellowish limestone, 46 feet high and 20 in diameter at the base, a beautiful and durable structure, was reared in 1832—3. A harbour safe against all winds, and against all currents, save that of the creek, in ice freshets, has thus been made, for more than a mile, on the creek; and for the better accommodation of trade, a ship canal, 80 feet wide, and 13 deep, was completed, in 1833, across from the harbour, near the mouth of the creek, a distance of 700 yards. But all has not yet been obtained that is desirable, or practicable. In certain winds and seasons of tempests, vessels cannot make the harbour, but must run for Niagara river. To remedy this, a ship canal is proposed directly from the lake, to the Buffalo creek, about a mile from its mouth, by which vessels may certainly and safely get into the harbour.

But there is a natural impediment to the trade of this and the adjacent port, which no forecast nor enterprise can remove, save by a canal along the margin of the lake. The breaking up of the ice in the lake is always accompanied by strong westerly winds, which force the vast accumulations of the winter into Buffalo bay, where they remain, until dissolved by the sun, or driven from the shore by strong easterly gales, which rarely occur. Thus Buffalo harbour is almost always barred up with ice from five to six weeks after the rest of the lake is in navigable condition. From memoranda, made for 33 years, from 1802 to 1835, it appears, that the mean time at which the Buffalo harbour is opened, is the 15th May, from 40



to 45 days later than the lake, elsewhere, is navigable. It must also be observed that, from the high northern latitude of the Erie canal, it is closed by ice from three to six weeks earlier in the fall than the streams which flow to the lake in Pennsylvania and Ohio. These circumstances necessarily diminish the annual term of the trade on the canal from Buffalo, and have been a main inducement to the projection of the Erie rail road, destined to strike a point on the lake, where such obstructions from ice do not exist. But these circumstances will never prevent the

Erie canal from doing business to the full extent of its capacity, whatever may be the efforts in the country on the south and west to divert its trade.

Buffalo is an *entrepôt* for the immense and incessantly growing trade between New York and a large portion of Upper Canada, and with the illimitable west. Steamboats leave the harbour, daily, for Detroit, Portland, &c., whilst others ply daily to Niagara Falls, and the neighbouring towns on the lake.

It is the sole port of entry for the Niagara district, consisting of the shores, rivers, and waters, which empty into Lake Erie, or into the Niagara river above the falls of Niagara. Inspectors are stationed at Black Rock, Black Rock dam, Tonawanta, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, and Portland.

The city grew slowly from the time of its foundation to 1812. In that year it became a military post, and in December, 1813, every building in it, save two, was burned by a party of British and Indians. Many of the inhabitants were borne captive to Montreal, while others preserved their liberty by precipitate flight. It rose, however, rapidly from its ashes. In 1817, it contained more than 100 houses, many of frame, several of brick, and a considerable number large and elegant, most of which were built in 1816. "It was incorporated as a village in 1822, and in 1823 had the court house and jail, and upwards of 300 buildings. It had then felt, in advance, the influence of the Erie canal, and much improvement was made in anticipation of the completion of that great work. In 1829, it had 400 houses, and more than 2000 inhabitants."

An act to incorporate the "*City of Buffalo*," was passed 20th April, 1832, dividing the city into five wards, and establishing its government in a mayor and common council, annually elected by the citizens. The city now contains 152 streets, and, by the census of 1835, about 2000 houses, and 15,861 inhabitants; by estimate, this number, in June, 1836, had increased to more than 18,000. It has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Free Congregational, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Unitarian, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Methodist Reformed, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 2 Catholic, 1 German Evangelical, 1 Bethel, churches, (13;) a literary and scientific academy, incorporated in 1827; Buffalo Lyceum, incorporated in 1832, possessing a library of several hundred volumes, and some chemical and philosophical apparatus;—weekly lectures are delivered in the winter season, which are well attended;—Buffalo Library Association; a seminary for females, in which the higher branches of education are taught, incorporated in 1831; many district and select schools; 2 theatres, of dressed limestone; a very neat county court house, of brick, and prison, of stone; 200 stores; the Bank of Buffalo, capital \$200,000; the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, \$400,000; the City Bank, incorporated 1836, \$400,000; 6 newspapers, 3 of which are daily; many hotels and taverns, required by the vast concourse of strangers here; among which the Eagle Tavern, Buffalo House, and City Hotel, are conspicuous, together with a very large building for the same purpose, erected in 1835; and a great variety of manufactories, among which are 2 steam iron foundries and saw mill, and 1 furnace. The buildings, public and private, are generally good, many of them four stories high, and among them are many excellent specimens of architecture.

In evidence of the rapid improvement of this city, we may remark, that an enterprising citizen, Mr. Rathburn, during the year 1835, erected 99 buildings, at an aggregate cost of about \$500,000. Of these 52 were stores of the first class—32 dwellings—a theatre, &c.

The advance in the value of real estate has been very great, which, with the large business done here, has produced an abundant flow of wealth. That the inhabitants are disposed to use their riches liberally, and wisely, is demonstrated by the University of Western New York, chartered March, 1836. The corporation of the city, we understand, has given a lot for the buildings, and the following gentlemen have endowed professorships: William Williams, the "Williams' Professorship of Moral and Mental Philosophy"—Samuel Wilkinson, the "Wilkinson Professorship of Law"—Alanson Palmer, the "Alanson Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy"—Hiram Pratt and Orlando Allen, the "Pratt and Allen Professorship of Theology"—Joseph Dart and George Palmer, the "Dart and Palmer Professorship of English Literature and Belles Lettres"—Perrie A. Barker, the "Barker Professorship of Languages"—Guy H. Goodrich, the "Goodrich Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy"—H. B. Porter and John C. Lord, the "Porter and Lord Professorship of Oriental Literature and Hebrew

Language." The endowment of each professorship is \$15,000. The whole amount of donations to the University is reported at about \$250,000.

The city, and village of Black Rock, are supplied with water from the Buffalo creek, 4 miles above the city.

The Buffalo Hydraulic Association was incorporated in 1827, with a capital of \$25,000, which may be increased to \$50,000. They have brought a canal, commencing near 4 miles from the city, to its eastern bounds, where are now in operation a woollen, a hat body, and pail, factories, a grist mill, a brewery, and other works, around which a village of 500 inhabitants has grown up.

A company was incorporated in April, 1833, for the establishment of a marine hospital; another in May 6, 1834, for constructing a marine railway, with dry or wet docks, for building and repairing vessels; and April 29, 1835, "The Sailors and Boatmen's Friend Society" was incorporated, for the purpose of improving the social and moral condition of those who navigate the inland waters.

By a statistical account prepared by a committee of the citizens, in December, 1835, the aggregate amount of tonnage in October, 1832, was 2767 tons; in October, 1835, 7400 tons, in 13 steamboats, 3 brigs, and 51 schooners and sloops. In addition to which there were trading to, and owned in part by citizens of, Buffalo, but registered at other ports on the lake; 12 steamboats and 147 other vessels, tonnage 11,760; making the whole number of vessels 226, and the aggregate tonnage trading to the port 23,823 tons. In May, 1836, several large vessels were added to this sum, including a ship of 300 tons, and to it we should also add the tonnage of 16 regular lines of canal boats, running between this city and Albany.

By the same account, the arrivals and departures of vessels, in 1835, during 210 days, were, of steamboats, arrivals 720, departures 720; of other vessels, arrivals 920, departures 920—total arrivals and departures 3280—averaging 16 arrivals and departures per day. The number of clearances on the canal here were, in 1833, 3314—in 1834, 4008—in 1835, 5126. The amount of tolls received was, in 1833, \$73,813 54—in 1835, \$105,663 18. The amount of merchandise received at Buffalo, by the canal, for the western, south-western, and southern states, and territories, was, in the year 1834, 34,803,489 lbs.—in 1835, 36,921,362 lbs. Furniture, for every destination, in 1834, 8,297,643 lbs.—in 1835, 10,869,045—increase, 4,689,275 lbs. The amount of merchandise destined for the citizens of Buffalo and its vicinity alone, was, in 1834, 13,254,686 lbs.—in 1835, 22,345,354 lbs.—increase, 9,090,768 lbs. Total increase of merchandise and furniture received at Buffalo, in 1835, 13,780,043 lbs.

From this statement, it appears that nearly two-thirds of all the merchandise and furniture received at Buffalo, by canal, goes no further, but is intended for the city and vicinage; and that the increase of 1835 over 1834, of such property, is over 40 per cent.; and of property destined beyond Buffalo, nearly 25 per cent.

The amount invested by the citizens of Buffalo alone, in steamboats and lake vessels, and in canal boats, was \$673,200. The advances made by her citizens on freight passing Buffalo, east and west, during 1835, were \$1,488,917 04; on produce \$470,104 54—total, \$1,959,021 58. The manufactures in Buffalo, in 1835, amounted to \$2,073,500. Sales of merchandise, exclusive of such manufactures, to \$1,748,700; and the amount expended in buildings to \$1,130,000; yet the total banking capital was but \$600,000.

The postage received at Buffalo, in 1835, was \$20,881 46—increase of 1832, \$11,899 16. Amount of postage on letters distributed at the Buffalo office, \$91,302 69. Fifty-one mails arrive and depart, weekly, from the city during the winter, and 58 during the summer.

Sherwood is a hamlet 5 miles N. E. from Buffalo, containing 2 taverns, a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

CLARENCE, organised March 12th, 1808; since altered; distant from Albany 265 miles; surface gently undulating; soil clay, sandy, and calcareous loam, covered with stunted oak, dry and suitable for grain; drained by small tributaries of the Tonawanta. The post office has the name of the town, and lies in the S. W. part, at Clarence Hollow or Ransom's Grove, 18 miles N. E. from Buffalo; where are a Methodist church, 1 grist, and saw, mills, 1 distillery, 1 tannery, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 3 groceries, 1 ashery, and about 40 dwellings. There is a post office called Cayuga creek.

COLDEN, taken from Holland, 2d April, 1827; distant from Albany 287, from Buffalo S. E. 21, miles; surface hilly; soil, clay, wet and cold, adapted to grass, but unfavourable to wheat, corn, or fruit; drained by the Cazenova creek. A village was laid out in 1834, called *Waterville*, at which are a saw, and grist, mills, and 2 or 3 dwellings. The post office has the name of the town. The town is yet thinly inhabited, but the greater portion of the lands were sold for settlement in 1835, at an average price of \$3 50, the acre.

COLLINS, taken from Concord, 16th March, 1821; distant W. from Albany 295, from Buffalo S. 30, miles; surface undulating; soil in the N. moist clay, adapted to grass; and in the S. gravelly loam, suitable for wheat, and the town, generally, is productive in the fruits of the climate; drained by Cattaraugus, Cauquaga, and Two Sisters, creeks. A large portion of the S. W. portion is settled by "Friends." Lodi, Collins' Centre, and Carr's Corners, are post villages. *Lodi*, lies on the Cattaraugus creek, partly in Cattaraugus county, (which see) having over the creek a fine covered bridge, 38 miles S. of Buffalo. *Collins' Centre*, has a tavern, a store, a saw mill, carding, and cloth dressing, mills, and 8 or 10 dwellings. *Carr's Corners*, has a store, tavern, school house, and 6 or 8 dwellings. The timber here is more various than in any other town of the county.

CONCORD, taken from Willink, 20th March, 1812; distant from Albany 282, from Buffalo S. E. 28, miles; surface generally hilly, high ridges dividing the streams; soil clay loam, underlaid by slate, well adapted to grass; drained by Cattaraugus, Cauquaga, and Cazenova, creeks. *Springville*, post village, incorporated, 14th April, 1834, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, a society of free will Baptists, an academy incorporated and in flourishing condition, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, 1 oil mill, 1 furnace, 3 extensive tanneries, 8 stores, 3 taverns, and 120 dwellings, rapidly increasing; lying upon a high, healthy, fertile, gravelly plain, watered with abundant and pure springs.

EDEN, organised 20th March, 1812; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, adapted to grass, grain, and fruit; drained by the Cauquaga, and Two Sisters, creeks. Three fourths of the town are seated. *Tub's Hollow* and *Eden*, are post villages. The former, on Cauquaga creek, 16 miles from Buffalo, has 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, clothing works, and about 20 dwellings. The post office is called Zoar. The town is rapidly growing in population; many Germans and Swiss crowding into it.

EVANS, taken from Eden 23d March, 1821; distant from Albany 293, from Buffalo, S. W. 19, miles; surface hilly; being on the western slope of the dividing ridge; soil moist clay and gravelly loam, producing good wheat, rye, Indian corn, grass, and fruit; drained W. by Two Sisters, and Delaware, creeks, and some less streams, affording little mill power. *Sturgeon Point*, is opposite to, and distant from, Point Albino, in Canada, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the width of Lake Erie here. The major part of the town is settled. Evans and East Evans are post offices.

HAMBURG, taken from Willink 20th March, 1812; distant from Albany 283 miles; surface undulating; soil clay, sand, and calcareous loam. The line and slate rising into ridges: Generally the soil is warm and fertile, adapted to grass, grain, and fruit. *Potter's Corners*, centrally situate, and *West Hamburg* or *Hamburg on the Lake*, are post villages. The former, contains 2 taverns, 2 stores, and half a dozen dwellings; the latter, 11 miles from Buffalo, and 3 E. from the lake, has a tavern, 3 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings. The town is drained, by Cazenova, and Smoke, creeks. There is a post office called East Hamburg.

HOLLAND, taken from Aurora, 15th April, 1818; since altered; distant W. from Albany 281, from Buffalo S. E. 24, miles; surface high and rolling; soil moist clay and sandy loam; drained by Seneca, and Cazenova, creeks. One fourth seated. *Holland*, post village, on Seneca creek, centrally situate, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, 2 saw mills, and about 20 dwellings.

LANCASTER, taken from Clarence 20th March, 1833; distant from Albany 280 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and calcareous loam, productive in grain and grass; drained westerly, by Ellicott's, Cayuga, and Seneca, creeks. *Cayuga creek*, village, 10 miles from Buffalo E. on the creek, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist, and 2 saw, mills, 1 tannery, 1 ashery, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 groceries, and between 40 and 50 dwellings. The post office is called after the town. *Town*

Line, on the line between this and Alden, has a post office, 2 taverns, 1 store, and 10 dwellings.

NEWSTEAD, originally organised by the name of Erie, as part of Genesee county, and taken from Batavia, 11th April, 1804; modified March 23d, 1823; from Albany 260 miles; surface undulating; soil clay, gravelly, and calcareous loam; drained by Murder, and Ellicott's, creeks. The Erie post office having the former name of the town, is on the road from Batavia to Buffalo. *Acron village*, on Murder creek, 24 miles N. E. from Buffalo, has a post office, grist, and saw, mills, tannery, ashery, a carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 distillery, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 30 dwellings.

SARDINIA, taken from Concord 16th March, 1821; distant from Albany 273, and S. E. from Buffalo 30, miles; surface hilly; on the N. with clay loam, moist, and adapted to grass; on the S. and E. a plain, about 3 by 4 miles, with gravelly soil, covered with sugar maple, and productive of grain; drained by the Cattaraugus, Cazenova, and Seneca, creeks. About one fourth of the town, is cleared and settled. The post village of *Sardinia*, on the Cattaraugus creek, 34 miles from Buffalo, contains a Baptist church, 1 grist, and 2 saw, mills, a furnace for casting iron, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, a tannery, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

WALES, taken from Willink 15th April, 1818; centrally distant from Albany 268, from Buffalo S. E. 20, miles; surface undulating; soil clay, gravelly, and sandy loam, of good quality, especially for grass; drained by the Seneca creek. The greater proportion of the town is settled; the interest of the Holland Land Company being sold out. *Wood's Hollow*, is a village, having the post office, 2 taverns, 1 store, and 12 or 15 dwellings, a grist mill, saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill. There is another post office called South Wales.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Buffalo town,				4054	259	465	551	566	248	795	50	86	70	66	39
City—1st ward,				4838	616	1009	470	622	241	527	49	75	61	80	51
2d ward,				2805	261	451	335	389	326	424	17	54	45	33	22
3d ward,				1906	299	347	161	282	177	283	17	22	14	10	14
4th ward,				3407	161	332	1448	498	254	583	11	60	61	19	29
5th ward,				2702	163	448	489	373	292	423	20	36	40	20	17
City and town,	2095	5141	8668	19715											
Alden,		793	1257	1968	122	393	9	283	127	465	12	50	44	15	23
Amherst,	768	1308	2485	3376	228	440	636	450	262	806	19	61	64	19	13
Aurora,	1285	1727	2423	2967	247	636	30	415	234	673	19	71	48	28	27
Boston,	686	992	1521	1825	154	314	69	261	135	391	13	39	30	29	14
Clarence,	3278	2465	3360	2249	223	424	48	292	151	518	15	34	48	16	16
Colden,			464	788	56	155	2	104	48	175	1	16	12	1	2
Collins,	1064	1627	2123	4025	255	770	22	566	261	931	32	68	61	30	25
Concord,	1024	1460	1885	2658	238	537	39	362	153	644	24	50	48	19	15
Eden,	583	862	1060	2003	110	279	301	254	143	498	24	44	40	15	17
Evans,	482	770	1185	2638	215	525	48	388	158	661	13	61	61	27	21
Hamburg,	2034	2661	3351	412	282	776	138	500	323	102	11	76	80	33	21
Holland,	768	1001	1071	1161	81	237	3	155	82	211	16	24	18	10	5
Lancaster,*				200	90	290	320	259	158	464	13	42	23	12	7
Newstead,		1375	1926	2383	202	468	34	323	136	604	13	53	57	19	10
Sardinia,	968	951	1453	1633	134	309	4	197	113	419	3	18	25	5	4
Wales,	903	1183	1470	1984	140	369	15	252	130	488	10	34	27	12	11
	15068	24316	35719	57594	4536	9974	5172	7791	4152	11195	402	1074	982	518	403

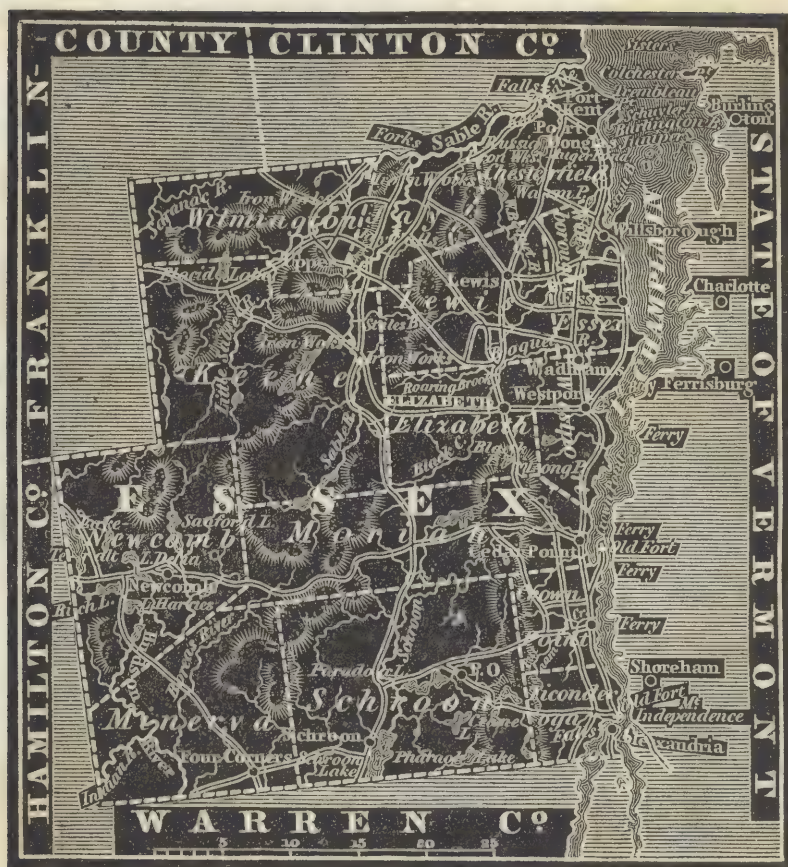
NOTE.—Males, 30,899; Females, 26,695; Blacks, 475; Paupers, 63; Deaf and Dumb, 11; Blind, 13; Idiots, 32; Lunatics, 16.

* Taken from Clarence in 1833.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woollens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town expenses.
Buffalo town.		11434			1909	758	895	2298	584	992			
City—1st ward.					159	291		439		70			
2d ward.		889			270	395	250	242		20			
3d ward.		2			99	64		50					
4th ward.					144	25		6					
5th ward.		456			191	210		213					
City and town.	21845		2508358	1583900								12508 94	5806 09
Alden.	18683	7115	128753	1800	1760	513	4413	1360	1579	2968	3635	441 31	613 12
Amherst.	42385	8788	437293	2700	2244	755	2585	2809	1491	1765	792	1400 01	1256 01
Aurora.	26945	13191	92761	11725	3331	9 4	6894	2981	5182	7131	3499	700 56	969 19
Boston.	24774	9155	121651	850	2300	510	3533	1507	2531	3915	2589	426 09	827 64
Clarence.	31167	11073	280443	1800	224	900	4359	2899	3071	4107	1898	883 53	500 28
Colden.	24851	1825	79134	50	808	118	1211	532	1235	128	1727	258 70	524 86
Collins.	57172	16836	324763	1310	5845	848	6728	3113	490.	1130	8055	1034 79	1278 63
Concord.	44572	10530	193714	4940	3802	657	5831	2571	3944	6210	3723	600 44	853 16
Eden.	26428	6179	152710	3822	1936	415	2263	1288	2154	3188	2994	517 40	675 07
Evans.	38195	9152	164693	4145	2737	50.	3077	2583	3104	4214	4403	630 00	635 00
Hamburg.	51129	12799	446153	11255	4444	1423	9915	3801	6482	8905	4570	1452 00	1067 06
Holland.	22899	5004	120574	1225	1875	31.	2445	1147	1765	458	4000	382 87	533 89
Lancaster.	23851	7160	200057	3620	1645	472	2697	1649	1682	27 2	1169	669 57	641 22
Newstead.	30400	8636	212436	4610	1910	635	4012	1806	3922	4651	2244	693 62	557 82
Sardinia.	32782	7183	150397	760	2280	401	3511	1783	2402	4577	3027	477 83	430 69
Wales.	40488	9482	180392	1675	2577	664	4036	2401	3593	11295	4670	574 61	812 25
	505056	162891	5938400	2640187	44407	12039	69256	37544	40663	73827	53695	23772 57	1088 28

The amount of debts of non-residents, \$232,039 47.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Full mills.	Card. machines.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Ashteries.	Rope factories.	Oil cloth fac.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	Number of scholars.
Buffalo town, City...	1	3				1	3	2			1	2					
1st ward,		1											1				
2d ward,																	
3d ward,								1					3				
4th ward,													1				
5th ward,																	
City and town,	3	20	1	1	1									20	783	2051	1627
Alden,	3	9		1	2					1		1		14	180	523	724
Amherst,	3	12		1	1									11	282	180	671
Aurora,	5	20		4	4		1			4		4		16	259	864	1095
Boston,	6	4								1		3		9	238	311	414
Clarence,	2	9						1	1			1		11	289	536	770
Colden,	1	3												7	72	146	255
Collins,	2	9		1	1		1		2			3		23	312	768	1393
Concord,	5	13		1	1		1		1			3		20	312	568	944
Eden,	1	7		1	2				1			2		8	170	314	637
Evans,	3	13		2	2							3		18	198	889	1014
Hamburgh,	3	15	1	1	1					2		3	1	27	496	1013	1495
Holland,	1	5		1	1					1		1		8	193	126	407
Lancaster,	3	9		3	1			1	1			1		8	233	324	461
Newstead,	1	5		1	1			1	1			2		13	301	470	820
Sardinia,	2	4		1	1							1		15	283	381	640
Wales,	1	7		2	2					2		2		11	233	369	973
	46	168	2	21	19	3	6	6	20	1	3	38	7	230	4834	9833	14285
Value of product,	357215	440084															
	89855	168811															
	7500	12875	2	21	19	3	6	6	20	1	3	38	7				
	70808	92468															
	70352	79676															
	10715	21023															
	36850	70400															
	7477	10887															
	11755	1827															
	4000	7500															
	227	835															
	83772	140792															
	22350	36010															
									</								



ESSEX COUNTY, formed from Clinton, 1st March, 1799, is bounded N. by Clinton, E. by Lake Champlain, separating it from the state of Vermont, S. by Washington and Warren, and W. by Franklin and Hamilton counties; greatest length, N. and S. 43, greatest breadth E. and W. 41, miles; area 1162 square miles, exclusive of Lake Champlain;* situate between $43^{\circ} 49'$ and $44^{\circ} 26'$ N. Lat., $2^{\circ} 40'$ and $3^{\circ} 45'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York 271, and from Albany 126, miles.

Surface mountainous; the Kayaderosseras ridge crossing it on the S. E.; bounding for 20 miles the western margin of Lake Champlain; the Clinton ridge running centrally and north-easterly over it to the lake, on the N. E. angle, and the Au Sable range filling the whole of the N. W. section. These ridges have irregular and broken summits, varying in height from 500 to 1500 feet above their bases, and the White Face mountain of the Au Sable has an elevation of 2600 feet.

The valley between the Kayaderosseras and Clinton ranges is drained N. by Bouquet river and its tributaries, S. by Schroon river and its branches; and that between the Clinton and Au Sable mountains, by the Hudson southward, and branches of the Au Sable northward. Thus it will be perceived that near the centre of the latitude of the county a water shed stretches across it, giving opposite

* This area is from the returns of the supervisors in 1835, giving 744,002 acres. The statistical table of Burr's Atlas gives 1779 square miles, or 1,138,500 acres.

courses to the streams. The Saranac drains the valley, traversing the extreme N. W. angle of the county, and between the Au Sable and Chateaugua mountains.

Bouquet river is formed by two branches, the south and the west. The first has its source in the Moriah, and flows N. W. by Elizabethtown, within 60 rods of the county buildings, through Essex to Lake Champlain at Wellsborough, 23 miles N. of Crown Point, a distance of about 35 miles; the second rises in Chesterfield and Lewis, and has a crooked course of less than 20 miles. The branches unite about 5 miles from the mouth. It is navigable only 2 miles from the lake, boats being stopped there by the falls, at which there are mills, and the remains of an entrenchment thrown up by Gen. Burgoyne. Its chief tributaries are Black creek and Roaring brook of the south branch.

Sable, or River Au Sable, has also two branches. The south, and main one, issues from a lake on the south line of Keene, and flows through a broad and deep valley by a N. W. course of about 25 miles, to the line of Clinton county, at Jaysville, where it receives the west branch. The latter also rises in Keene, from a lake centrally situated, and in a vale of the Sable mountains, and runs by the same course of about 20 miles to its recipient. From the junction, the stream continues a N. W. course of about 15 miles to Lake Champlain, forming for the greater part of the way, the line between Clinton and Essex counties. The current is rapid, supplying many mill sites; its channel being that of a deep canal with many locks, and is an object of much curiosity, particularly at Adgate's Falls. These falls are about three miles above the mouth, and three west of Port Kent upon the lake, and have their name from a proprietor of some valuable mills there. The water pours over a precipice 80 feet high into a narrow channel, whose walls of rock rise perpendicularly from sixty to one hundred feet, and are separated at the entrance about seventy feet. At what is called the "High Bridge," about half a mile below the falls, it is narrowed to twenty-seven feet, and the water is 35 feet deep; over this chasm a bridge was once thrown, but has been suffered to decay. There is an indifferent road from the falls to the bridge, whose site is yet a wilderness. This passage is directly through a ridge which crosses the course of the river, and is much higher than the falls, from which the stream is cast at its foot, and the top of the ridge is level table land. The walls upon either side of the chasm have the appearance of art, and look in many places as if they had obeyed the plummet's law. The length of the ravine through the ridge exceeds a mile.

It may be well doubted if the chasm has been made by the water, since it is not the only one of the kind in the hill; another (if not more than one,) runs parallel to this, but of less length, and is entirely dry. But a third, as deep as either, crosses these at right angles, near the High Bridge, and being partly filled with earth and leaves, admits a passage to the water's edge. The depth of the chasm, including that of the water, is said to be here 135 feet. The rock is of the same siliceous character as that which borders and underlays the river for several miles above. It is certainly one of the most singular and curious water courses in the state.

There are many small ponds and lakes among the hills, in every part of the county.

The whole of this county lies within the northern primitive district, except a strip of lower secondary, which borders the lake for many miles, and which has generally a surface rock of lime. Iron ore of the best quality abounds every where on the hills; marble is apparent in Moriah; plumbago in several districts; ochres, from which paint is made, in Ticonderoga; and some copper, it is said, has been discovered in the northern part of the county.

The timber, which is very abundant, and of large size, consists of white and black oak, white and yellow pine, maple, beech, poplar, walnut, butternut, birch, ash, elm, basswood, cherry, fir, spruce, hemlock, &c. The forests are stocked with game, and the waters richly stored with fish. Springs and rivulets of purest water gush from every hill, and the climate is highly salubrious. The flats and undulating champaign along the lake and the valleys, are susceptible of beneficial culture.

The inhabitants are hardy and industrious, and chiefly from New England, or descendants of those sent forth by that hive of nations.

The great business of the county has been that of getting lumber, immense quantities being sent from the eastern portions by the Champlain lake and canal

to the markets on the Hudson river; and the making and manufacturing of iron. Engaged in these pursuits, the inhabitants do not raise sufficient bread stuffs for their consumption. Flour is imported in the barrel, and much wheat for manufacture. But as the timber becomes culled, and the finer qualities more difficult to procure, more attention is given to agriculture, and its returns amply repay the labour bestowed upon it.—The county has 15 towns.

CHESTERFIELD, taken from Willsborough, 20th February, 1802, including Schuyler's island in the lake; surface mountainous, the Clinton range covering it; but along the lake the land is arable, and easy of tillage; the soil, a sandy loam, mingled with clay. There are several small ponds, of which Butternut and Auger are the largest, and there are some small streams; but the great water course is the Au Sable. Iron ore abounds. In the S. W. part of the town is a natural cave in which ice is preserved during the year. Agriculture here forms now the principal business of the inhabitants, and wheat is said to yield from 15 to 20 bushels the acre. Port Kent and Port Douglass, upon the lake, the former 2 miles N. and the latter 2 miles S. of Point Trembleau, and Keeseville, are villages. The first, 149 miles N. E. of Albany, and 25 from Elizabethtown, and 4 E. from Keeseville, 15 S. from Plattsburg, on the lake, has 2 landings, 3 store houses, post office, 1 tavern, 1 store, 16 dwellings, and is the port for the valley of the Au Sable river, from which vast quantities of lumber and iron are exported. *Port Douglass*, from which much lumber is also sent, is the shipping place of the Clintonville iron works, and contains a wharf, store house, and 3 or 4 dwellings. The steamboats plying on the lake stop regularly at Port Kent. From this place there is a wide and beautiful prospect, including the lake and its islands, the shores and mountains of Vermont, and the fine village of Burlington, distant 11 miles.

Keeseville, so called from the founder, Mr. Richard Keese, formerly "Anderson's Falls," distant from Albany N. 150, from Elizabeth 20, from Plattsburg S. 16, miles, contains 1200 inhabitants, 200 dwellings, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Catholic, churches; an incorporated academy, 4 other schools, 1 very large grist mill, with 5 run of stones, and another with 3 run of stones; a woollen factory, making annually 2500 yards of cloths and kerseyne; the Manchester Cotton Manufacturing Company, incorporated 8th May, 1835, capital authorised 50,000 dollars; 5 saw mills, 1 gang-mill, with 28 saws, producing five millions feet per annum of white pine boards and plank; 1 trip hammer shop, and 5 fires, employed principally on iron for waggons, and 1 rolling and slitting mill, and nail factory, making 1000 tons of nails per annum, 1 cupola furnace, and machine shop, 2 taverns, 12 stores, an extensive brewery, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; the Essex County Bank, capital \$100,000; 1 large tannery, 6 lawyers, 7 physicians. The buildings lately erected, and the best in the village, are of a fine grained quartzose stone, which underlays the county in well defined strata. Farms around the town are worth from 5 to 20 dollars the acre. A gently inclining plane rises westward from the village for 4 or 5 miles. There are two falls in the village, the upper about 13, the lower distant 100, yards, of about 18 feet, and much of the power is unemployed. One half the river at the lower dam is owned by an incorporated company at Troy; the remainder of the stream belongs to individuals. Grain for the flouring mills here has been brought from Ohio to the Welland canal, thence by land from Ogdensburg, distant 120 miles; supplies are commonly obtained from the Erie canal, and in 1835 were procured from Montreal. A rail road is constructed from this place to Port Kent, distant by the valley of the river $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

In 1802 this place was a wilderness, when the first saw mill was built; in 1814 a grist mill was erected, in 1815 the rolling mill, and 1829 the forge. It is now the centre of business for the great iron and lumber district of the Au Sable valley, and belongs to the two counties, Essex and Clinton, lying partly in each. For further notice of this valley see "Clinton county."

CROWN POINT, organised 7th March, 1780; N. from Albany 100 miles; along the lake the surface for the breadth of four miles is level, and the soil, principally, clay loam; high mountains pervade the west; drained centrally and eastwardly by Putnam's creek. Crown Point, whence the name of the town and the ancient Fort, is situated at the N. E. extremity, and is formed by an extensive deep bay on the W. skirted by a steep mountain, and on the N. and E. by the body of the lake. The fort, St. Frederick, was built here by the French, in 1731, on the bank of the lake, but was subsequently blown up; and its site is now marked by a heap of

stones. After the capture of this post, in 1756, Fort Crown Point was erected about 47 feet above the level of the lake, Lat. N. $44^{\circ} 3'$ Long. W. $73^{\circ} 29'$, from London. May 14th, 1775, it fell into the hands of the Americans, but was evacuated in 1776, and re-occupied by the British. The walls were of wood and earth, 16 feet high, 22 thick, enclosing an area of 1,500 yards square, surrounded by a deep and broad ditch cut in the granite rock with great labour. There were here a double row of strong stone barracks, and in the N. a gate with a strong draw-bridge, and covered way leading to the lake. The whole is now in ruins, and the outworks, which were extensive, are heaps of rubbish. Near this place 13th October, 1776, terminated the disastrous expedition against Canada, by the total destruction of our lake fleet, under the command of Arnold. *Crown Point* and *Morrow's mills*, are villages. The former, 23 miles from *Elizabeth*, has a post office, Presbyterian church, tavern, store, several saw mills, and about 20 dwellings. Much lumber business is done here. The latter, 20 miles from *Elizabeth*, has a store, 2 taverns, grist, and saw mills, blast furnace, which has not been in operation, clothing works, and some 20 dwellings, upon Putnam's creek, which affords fine water power. There is a ferry here over the lake.

ELIZABETHTOWN, organised 12th February, 1798; since modified; from Albany 126, from Lake Champlain W. 8 miles; surface mountainous; the Clinton range, running through it, having broad valleys, the largest of which, called "*Pleasant Valley*," is drained, N. E. by the Bouquet river, while its tributaries "*Black Creek*," and "*Roaring Brook*," course other vales. The mountains have points of considerable elevation. The *Giant of the Valley*, a mile S. W. of *Elizabeth* village, rises 1,200 feet above the level of the plain, and *Rover's Hill*, on the E. has not much less altitude. From the former, there is an extensive and beautiful view, embracing the whole valley of Lake Champlain, the Green Mountains, the vales of Vermont, and its villages of Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, and others, with Plattsburg, and the whole western shore of the Lake: And northward and southward may be traced the irregular, but continuous line of the mountain chain, with its soaring summits. On the N. E. this mountain has an almost perpendicular declivity of 700 feet. Wood and water, and iron of the best quality abound, and iron works have been established upon the Bouquet, 6 miles above the village of *Elizabeth*, at "*Valley Forge*." This town was settled so early as 1785. *Elizabeth* is the shire town, and a post village, containing the court house of brick, small and inconvenient, prison of stone, fire proof clerk's office, state arsenal of brick, 3 taverns, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

ESSEX, taken from Willsborough April 4th, 1805; N. from Albany 133 miles; surface hilly; Clinton mountain being on the W.; on the E. and along the margin of the Lake, the lands are arable and fertile, and well cultivated. There is iron ore here of good quality. Bouquet river runs N. through the town. The post village of *Essex* lies upon Lake Champlain, and upon a handsome and gently inclined plain, and contains about 50 dwellings, 1 very fine Presbyterian church, 3 stores, and 2 taverns. The buildings are generally good, many of them of brick and limestone, surrounded with gardens, which give the village an extent of three miles. The strip of land on which it lies has a breadth at most of two miles, and has a curvilinear hill boundary on the west. *Split Rock*, post office is 129 miles from Albany, and from *Elizabeth* 12 miles N. E.; near it is the noted *Split Rock*. This curiosity is part of a rocky promontory projecting into the lake about 150 feet, and elevated above the level of the water 40 feet. The part broken off contains half an acre covered with trees, and is separated from the main rock some 20 feet. The opposing sides fit, the prominences of the one corresponding with the cavities of the other. Through this fissure a line has been let down to the depth of 500 feet without reaching the bottom. A third post office is called *Wessex*.

JAY, N. from Albany 145, and from *Elizabethtown* N. W. 18 miles; surface mountainous, on the E. runs the Clinton ridge, on the W. the Au Sable; through the intervening valley, in a N. W. direction, flows the E. branch of the Au Sable river, along which are some extensive and fertile flats, generally settled and well cultivated; soil sandy loam; mill seats and timber are abundant. In the deep valleys less snow falls than is usual in this latitude, but the late and early frosts are more severe. The market for the town is at Keeseville, 16 miles from the centre. The first settlements here were made in 1790; the present inhabitants are

chiefly from New England. Jayville, Au Sable, Upper Village, and the Forks, are post villages. *Jayville*, centrally situate upon the Falls of the river, (20 feet) 20 miles N. W. of Elizabeth, contains 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, 1 forge, 1 trip hammer shop, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

The *Upper Village*, 3 miles S. of Jay, has 1 Presbyterian church, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 25 dwellings. "The Forks" has the very extensive rolling mill and nail factory, belonging to the Au Sable Iron Company, composed of the forge masters of the country, producing 1,200 tons nails of very superior quality, 1 forge, 2 saw mills, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 70 dwellings. The company was incorporated 29th April, 1835, with a capital of \$50,000.

KEENE, taken from Elizabeth and Jay, 19th March, 1808; N. from Albany 138, W. from Elizabeth 12 miles; having the Clinton and Au Sable mountains crossing it; drained by the E. and W. branches of the Au Sable, and by the Saranac, rivers. There are several lakes of which Placid, covering 1,700 acres, is the largest. The settlements at the "*Fluts*," on the W. branch of the Au Sable, commenced here in 1797, and those at the "Great Plains," in 1804. Iron ore abounds but its admixture with plumbago renders it difficult to work; for which reason the Elba Iron and Steel Company, incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, have abandoned operations here. For the supply of the only forge now worked in the town, ores are obtained from Peru. Spafford speaks of Lake Saranac, in this town, producing great abundance of trout of very large size; (*Salmon Trout, Qu.*) some weighing 40lbs. and says that a barrel has been filled with them, by the hook and line within an hour. We do not find the lake on the state map, nor did we hear aught of it from the inhabitants of the county; yet it may be there. The post office bears the name of the town.

LEWIS, taken from Willsborough April 4th, 1805; surface hilly; the Clinton range of mountains running N. E. across it, rising to a great height; Morris' discovery, one of its summits, being supposed to attain two thousand feet. On the E. the land is more level and arable, with a tolerable soil; drained on the S. E. by Bouquet river, and E. and N. E. by its tributary Gilliland's creek. Iron ore is abundant. The town was settled about the year 1800. The post village of *Lewis*, 5 miles N. from Elizabeth, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 15 dwellings, 1 grist mill, and 2 saw mills, forge, and tavern.

MINERVA, taken from Schroon 20th March, 1804; surface upon the E. hilly, the Clinton range crossing it. On the W. is the valley between that and the Au Sable range; in which N. of the town line are the primary sources of the Hudson river. The valley affords some fertile lands. The state road from Cadwell through Chester, to Canton, in St. Lawrence county, runs diagonally N. W. on which are the chief settlements. *Minerva Four Corners*, in the S. E. 92 miles N. E. from Albany 40, S. W. from Elizabethtown, is the post village.

MORIAH, taken from Crown Point and Elizabethtown, 12th Feb. 1808; N. from Albany 114, from Elizabethtown, S. 10, miles; surface hilly; the Kayaderoseras mountain crossing the E. and the Clinton range the western part. The intervening valley is watered by the Schroon river, rising here in some lakes; the soil of the valley is a pretty good loam, underlaid in many places with limestone. The shore of Lake Champlain is hilly and broken, but there is a comparatively level tract between these hills and the mountain, which affords many good farms. Iron ore of excellent quality abounds, and there are, it is said, quarries of white marble. The first settlements were made here by Wm. Mackenzie, Esq. in or about the year 1785. Cedar Point is a small village upon the lake. Moriah, Pondsville, and Port Henry, are post offices.

NEWCOMB, taken from Minerva and Moriah, 15th March, 1828; N. from Albany 120, from Elizabethtown, S. W. 30, miles; surface mountainous; the Au Sable mountain running on the N. W; on the S. E. an uneven valley, in which are seven or eight small lakes, whose surplus waters form a very considerable tributary of the W. branch of the Hudson river. Lakes Teralt, Delia, Rich, Harries, Newcomb, and Sanford, are the principal of these. Newcomb, is the name of a small settlement centrally situated. But the whole country may be considered as yet unsubdued, not containing more than 50 inhabitants. Iron ore is very abundant, and rich; and a forge has been erected, but its operations are not successful; the foreign matters mingled with the ore rendering its fusion imperfect and difficult.

SCHROON,* taken from Crown Point, 20th March, 1804; N. from Albany 97, from Elizabeth, S. S. W. 25, miles; surface on the E. and W. mountainous; the intervening valley, 6 or 8 miles wide, is drained by the Schroon river, and contains several lakes, of which Schroon, Paradox, Pharaoh, and Crane, are chief. The first lying on the S. boundary, is about 8, and the second about 5, miles long. Soil, sand and sandy loam, with some alternates of clay, covered generally with dense forests, and underlaid with primitive and secondary limestone. *Schroon*, is a dense vicinage, 95 miles from Albany and 30 from Elizabeth, on the N. end of the lake, where are a tavern, store, forge, 2 saw mills and several dwellings.—Around *Paradox* post office, at the head of the lake of that name, is also a number of dwellings; and there is a similar collection at Woodwardville post office. The lumber of this town, abundant and excellent, is sent to market through lake Champlain, by way of Ticonderoga.

TICONDEROGA,† taken from Crown Point, 20th March, 1804; North from Albany 96, S. from Elizabeth 30, miles; surface along the shore of Lake Champlain, level, with a good soil of clay, on the E. and loam on the W. whilst back from the lake rise mountains, which, where arable may be made productive of grass; drained by some small streams, and the outlet of Lake George. The peninsula, upon which stood the fort, contains about 500 acres, elevated 110 feet above Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Lake George outlet. The fortress called by the French Carrillon, was erected by them in 1756, and was a place of much strength by nature and art, surrounded on three sides by water, and having half the fourth covered by a swamp, and the only approachable point, defended by a breast work. But it was commanded by Mount Defiance on the S. of the creek, which towers 750 feet above the lake. Mount Independence, frequently connected in story with Ticonderoga, lies in Vermont, 1 mile from the fort, on the E. side of the lake, to which there is a well regulated ferry. There are some remains of military works still visible here. Before Ticonderoga, Gen. Abercrombie rashly sacrificed 2000 men in 1758. In the following year, this fort with Crown Point, was quietly abandoned by the French. In 1775, Ticonderoga was seized by Col. Allen, “in the name of the Great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress.” The remains of another fortification built during the revolutionary war, are 60 rods further S. on a point adjoining the lake. The walls facing the lake, are 60 feet high. The picturesque scenery and historical interest of this neighborhood recommend it to the tourist. At the foot of Mount Defiance are extensive and valuable beds of ochre and plumbago, from which large quantities, particularly of the latter, are sent to market. The fall on Lake George outlet, is 170 feet within three miles and the volume and steadiness of the stream give it great power. *Alexandria* and *Ticonderoga*, are thriving villages; the former at the upper fall, near Lake George, and the latter on the lower falls near Lake Champlain; about 1 mile asunder. The post office has the name of the town.

WESTPORT, taken from Elizabethtown, 24th March, 1815; N. from Albany 123, from Elizabethtown, E. 8, miles; surface hilly on the W. but level enough for tillage upon the lake; soil clay and loam of good quality, timbered with yellow and white pine, oak, beech, ash, maple, &c. Iron ore abounds and the works at Vergennes, Vt. are supplied from hence. The town is watered by the *Bouquet* river, which curves into it from the N. and a small stream which flows centrally and easterly to the lake. Westport and Wadham's Mills, are post villages.

Westport, at the head of N. W. Bay of Lake Champlain, 8 miles E. of Elizabethtown, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist, churches; 1 academy, incorporated May 1st, 1834; 2 taverns, 5 stores, a ferry to Basin harbour, in Vermont, and from 60 to 70 dwellings. The village thrives rapidly, being surrounded by a large quantity of excellent land, under improving cultivation.

At *Wadham's Mills* upon the *Bouquet* river, are a grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 store, carding and cloth dressing mill, and about 20 dwellings.

WILLSBOROUGH, originally organised as part of Clinton county, 7th March, 1788; since modified; N. from Albany 138, and from Elizabeth, E. 13, miles; surface hilly upon the W. level upon the lake with a productive soil of clay loam. The *Bouquet* river enters the S. W. and receiving Gilliland's creek, a considerable stream from the N. flowing N. E. to the lake, affording fine mill seats at the falls.

*Supposed a corruption of the Indian word ska-ne-tagh-ro wah-na, *largest lake*.

†Che-onderoga, *noisy*, probably in allusion to the falls on the outlet of Lake George.

Rattlesnake and Warm, Ponds, on the N. also send forth a small tributary to the lake. On the river, 2 miles from its mouth, is *Willsborough*, post village, having the relative distances above mentioned; containing 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 1 forge, 1 cupola furnace, 2 saw mills, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 50 dwellings. The waterfall here is 30 feet, and the river is navigable from the village for canal boats.

WILMINGTON, taken from Jay, 27th March, 1821; name and lines altered in 1822; distant N. from Albany 148, from Elizabeth, N. W. 20 miles; surface mountainous, covered with the Au Sable range; in a deep valley of which flows the W. branch of the Au Sable river; and in another valley on the N. E. the Saranac river. The White Face mountain, here commands a view of more than 100 miles in extent, including Montreal, Ogdensburg and Lake Ontario. It is the great watershed of this part of the country sending forth streams to almost every point of the compass. The valleys are arable, but the soil is not inviting, being wet and cold. There are a post office having the name of the town; 3 forges, working the Peru ore, and 1 Methodist church. The post office is called after the town.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marrriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Chesterfield,	667	1154	1671	2083	180	374	175	291	170	474	11	46	36	15	14
Crownpoint,	1522	1728	2041	2189	211	477	17	268	167	484	24	39	54	8	15
Elizabethtown,	889	1029	1015	856	75	187	9	99	67	188	4	13	9	7	5
Essex,	1225	1288	1543	1529	135	294	28	191	128	343	11	22	27	19	12
Jay,	1647	1216	1629	1732	153	315	77	235	116	412	16	32	44	14	23
Keene,	605	707	787	700	68	131	3	73	56	146	4	7	7	2	3
Lewis,	779	1101	1305	1358	118	284	13	176	116	81	13	33	27	7	7
Minerva,	271	371	358	335	21	48	32	47	10	86	3	11	8	8	3
Moriah,	842	1251	1742	2293	238	470	74	290	144	528	15	40	47	9	19
Newcomb,*			62	46	10	11		3	1	9	1	1			2
Schroon,	888	1290	1614	1723	197	388	13	236	102	411	12	23	40	7	5
Ticonderoga,	1493	1833	1996	2080	258	432	46	276	187	331	13	27	24	5	7
Westport,	1095	1322	1513	1724	136	341	44	234	129	366	15	42	27	13	6
Willsborough,	888	1166	1316	1253	112	235	50	139	126	290	13	27	20	4	7
Wilmington,			637	789	84	160	44	103	46	206	9	20	16	4	6
	12811	15993	19287	20699	1996	4157	625	2653	1565	4355	164	383	386	122	134

NOTE. Males, 10,711; Females, 9,988; Blacks, 29; Paupers, 60; Deaf and Dumb, 7; Blind, 8; Idiots, 20; Lunatics, 10.

* Erected since 1825.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Value of per-sonal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Chesterfield,	39230	6967	182740	97325	1297	426	2175	722	1765	2353	1106	488	1208
Crownpoint,	27129	12313	81155	4800	2537	671	9217	1160	4240	4474	3383	258	405
Elizabethtown,	30814	5819	49555	4350	889	249	1846	402	1442	1686	753	218	249
Essex,	18341	11905	109649	17310	2255	525	5778	911	3393	3789	1506	339	598
Jay,	33080	3544	99972	20755	1431	474	3354	516	3043	2879	2248	549	548
Keene,	51409	3759	48956	600	1158	211	1868	398	1198	1674	808	207	228
Lewis,	56054	10132	88033	1450	1300	385	5159	649	2441	2571	654	263	417
Minerva,	100750	2258	45672	1247	445	76	597	180	483	779	783	365	218
Moriah,	138903	9175	179594	9738	1896	598	4755	723	3631	3918	1031	507	882
Newcomb,	59263	511	19103		45	14	55	24	33	89	73	233	189
Schroon,	132138	9969	153099	2232	1788	378	3164	741	2464	3841	2581	596	723
Ticonderoga,	23040	14267	116619	2068	2447	673	10893	1215	3698	3469	842	571	551
Westport,	31304	11440	85653	1050	1949	509	7772	888	3266	3278	1332	328	411
Willsborough,	24298	8169	87484	4079	1370	412	4717	709	2190	2570	808	208	460
Wilmington,	38149	3300	38318	981	783	191	1394	274	961	1141	1827	433	183
	744002	113588	1383602	167986	21590	5796	60744	9412	34448	37511	13237	5563	7970

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Woolen factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Clover mills.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Paid teachers, besides public money.	Scholars.
Chesterfield,	2	12	2	5	2	1	1				10	145	422	418
Crownpoint,	4	14	3	4					2	2	15	214	490	836
Elizabethtown,	2	10							1	1	5	93	128	240
Essex,	2	2	2	2			4	1	1	1	9	159	378	492
Jay,	1	6	2				4		2	2	10	180	278	590
Keene,	1	7	1	1			1		1		8	120	110	255
Lewis,		24	1	2			3		1	1	12	226	172	378
Minerva,	1	7	1						2		4	77	33	134
Moriah,	2	40	2	2			3	1		3	14	181	443	621
Newcomb,	1	1					1				1	9		15
Schroon,	1	45	2	2			1			2	14	251	266	531
Ticonderoga,	1	13	2	2			1		1	2	13	194	327	557
Westport,	1	12	1	2					1	1	14	149	388	520
Wilmington,	1	4					4		1		6	72	146	262
Willsborough,	1	2	1	1			2		1	1	13	127	264	452
	21	205	20	25	2	27	3	1	14	16	146	2197	3855	6301

Value of product,	93367	107061	300055	48907	34803	50662	34850	33940	9500	19000	49460	91625	4525	10000	300	400	1	3892	6035	12255	22750
Value of material,																					

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 5,825.

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 5,825.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, taken from Clinton 11th March, 1808; is bounded by Lat. 45°, and Lower Canada on the N., Clinton and Essex counties, on the E., Essex and Hamilton counties on the S., and St. Lawrence county, on the W. Greatest length 60, greatest breadth 30, miles; area 1,527 square miles; situate between 44° 06' and 45° N. Lat. and 2° 13' and 3° 01', E. Long.; centrally distant from New York, 287, from Albany 142, miles.

Upon the S. E. and E. this county has some hilly lands, in Duane and Belmont, and a range of lower hills, runs N. E. over Dickenson, Brandon, Malone, Constable, and Chateaugua; the other portions are comparatively level. These hills on the E. of primitive formation, are composed, chiefly, of granitic rocks. The country on the N. and W. is transition, containing sand stone, graywacke, slate, and lime. The lands of the transition are generally of medium quality and some of them highly fertile. Bog iron is found in the N. and mountain ore of good quality in the S.

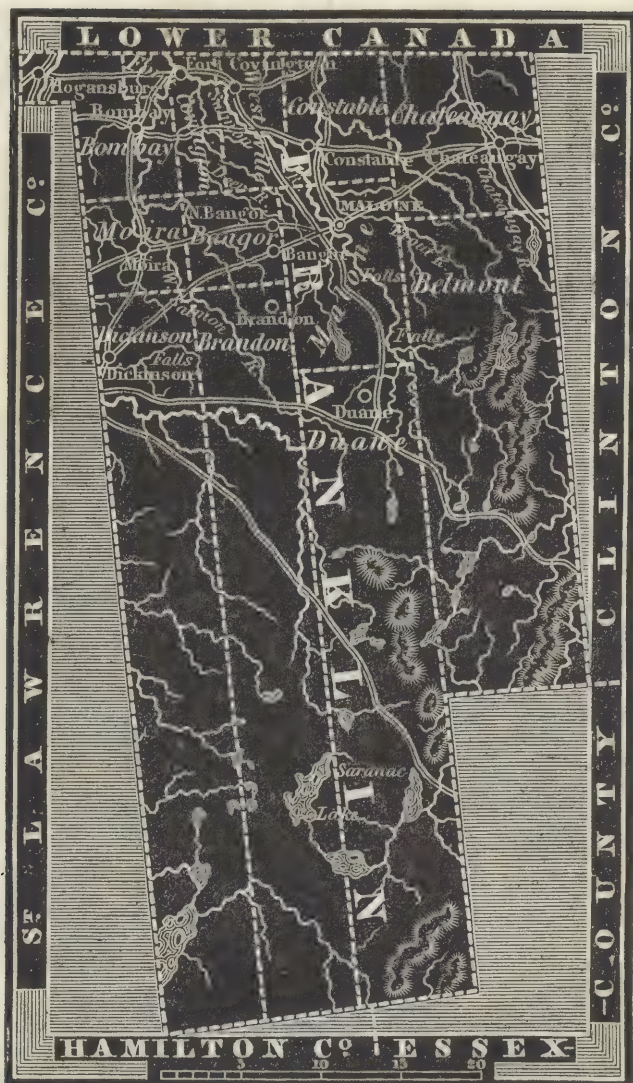
The county is drained on the S. E. by the S. W. branches of the Saranac river, on the W. by branches of the Racket, and St. Regis, rivers; on the N. E. by Chateaugua river, and on the N. W. by Salmon and Trout rivers. There are some small lakes or ponds scattered over the surface.

The *Chateaugua river*, flows from Chateaugua lake, 1,200 feet above the level of the ocean, in Beekmantown, of Clinton county, near the line of this county and runs N. W. through Franklin, about 15 miles, into Lower Canada, and to the St. Lawrence river, a few miles above Montreal; and receives Trout river some miles N. of the state line.

Trout river, rises by several branches, in the towns of Belmont, Malone, Chateaugua and Constable; and runs northerly about 18 miles, across the state boundary, affording numerous and excellent mill sites.

Salmon river, issues from some small lakes, in the towns of Belmont and Duane, near the sources of the W. branch of the Saranac, and passes through Malone, Westville, and Fort Covington, into Lower Canada, and thence to the St. Lawrence; having a length of about 50 miles. Near the village of Fort Covington it receives the Little Salmon and Deer rivers, and thence is boatable to its recipient, 6 miles. In the waters, and particularly, in the lakes, trout are abundant and frequently large.

The forest, very dense, containing trees of immense size, consists of white and yellow pine, hemlock, oak, beech, birch, bass wood, elm, and white cedar. The last is very abundant and large.



The settlements of the county are almost wholly in the northern part extending about 15 miles S. from the N. line, and even here are sparse; much the larger portion of the country being yet covered with the primitive forests. The soil is a sandy loam, occasionally mixed with clay, stony, and the fields commonly, among thrifty farmers, are fenced with the stones gathered from the surface. Some wheat is raised, but it is an uncertain crop, whilst grass, oats, barley, corn, and esculent roots, generally, are very productive. No portion of the state perhaps is better adapted to the sugar beet. Grazing and lumbering, are the chief pursuits of the inhabitants, who find their market upon the St. Lawrence river.

Notwithstanding the rigours of the climate, and they certainly are not to be disregarded, scarce any portion of the state, grows more rapidly in population; and no newly settled portion of it displays more comfort and content. Wild lands sell at from \$2½, to \$7, and improved farms at from \$8, to \$25, the acre.

A pretty good road extending from Plattsburg to Ogdensburg, runs through these settlements.

The county comprises all the tract known as No. 1, of Macomb's Purchase, (except three townships of Essex county) three townships of the Old Military tract, and the St. Regis Indian reservation.

The county is divided into 12 towns.

BANGOR, taken from Dickenson 15th June, 1812; distant N. W. from Albany 221, and from Malone, W. 8 miles; surface level; soil sandy loam, underlaid with quartzose rock and blue limestone, both affording excellent material for building, and what is rare in newly settled countries, stone is much used for dwellings. Good crops of wheat are grown here, and grass and oats flourish luxuriantly; drained northerly by Little Salmon river. The population is principally distributed along two roads, about 3 miles asunder, known as the North and South streets, and the settlements thereon, respectively, as *Bangor* and *North Bangor*. The first, 5 miles from Malone, contains the post office, a free church, 3 asheries, 2 grist and 2 saw mills, clothing works, 2 stores, 4 taverns, one of them a temperance house, and about 35 dwellings; many of them very comfortable, and their number is rapidly increasing. North village, contains about the same number of dwellings as Bangor, and of better quality, a free church, and is alike thriving.

BELMONT, taken from Chateaugua 25th March, 1833; N. W. from Albany 185, and from Malone, S. E. 25, miles; surface on the N. hilly, on the S. mountainous; soil clay and sandy loam, sparsely settled, there not being more than one inhabitant to every 500 acres; drained northward by the Chateaugua and Trout rivers, and westward by branches of the Salmon river. *Belmont*, post village, 12 miles S. E. from Malone, has a store, tavern, ashery, saw mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

BOMBAY, taken from Fort Covington March 30th, 1833; N. W. from Albany 232, from Malone 20, miles; watered by the Little Salmon and the St. Regis and Racket rivers, flowing westward to the St. Lawrence; to which the N. W. angle of the town and county approaches within 40 rods. The Indian village, St. Regis, lies on the left bank of the St. Regis river, upon the N. boundary, and the post village of Heganburg, on the same side of the river, about 3 miles above it. The reservation for the St. Regis Indians, lies partly in this town and partly in Fort Covington, extending 11 by 3 miles. *Hogansburg*, has 1 Catholic and 1 Episcopal churches, 1 large flouring mill, 4 saw mills, clothing works, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 50 dwellings, generally good. *Bombay Four Corners*, has 1 Methodist Episcopal church, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and about 30 dwellings. The present or late chief of the St. Regis Indians, is or was a descendant, of the daughter of the Rev. Wm. Williams, minister of Deerfield, who was made captive in the war of 1660. The father lived to return, but the daughter having married an Indian, adhered to the tribe. Eleazer Williams, a son of the chief, was some years since employed by the Episcopal church of New York, to instruct the Oneidas.

BRANDON, taken from Bangor 28th January, 1828; N. W. from Albany 220, from Malone 30, miles. A wild, rough, and thinly inhabited district, covered with almost unexplored forest. Its known soil is sandy loam; drained S. E. by the Saranac river, and W. by branches of the Racket and St. Regis rivers. Saranac lake lies in the S. E. The settlements are in the N. part of the town, where a dense vicinage called after the town, contains about 30 dwellings, some of which are of stone. The surrounding country is productive in grass.

CHATEAUGUA, taken from Plattsburg and Champlain, as part of Clinton county; N. W. from Albany 200, from Malone 13, miles; surface somewhat hilly, but not broken; soil clay and sandy loam, resting on quartzose rock and limestone; drained by the Chateaugua river, running N. across the town, on which, near the village of *Chateaugua Four Corners*, are some noted falls with a cascade of 90 feet perpendicular, over granitic rock; and by some branches of Trout river. The village, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian church, a store, tavern, saw mill, grist mill, ashery, tannery, and 20 dwellings, surrounded by a fertile and improving country. Settlements were first made in this town about the year 1805. Another post office is called West Chateaugua.

CONSTABLE, taken from Harrison, as part of Clinton county, March 13th, 1807; since modified; N. W. from Albany 227, and from Malone 7, miles; surface level;

soil sandy loam; drained northerly and centrally by Trout river, and N. W. by Salmon river. The village of Constable, on Trout river, 7 miles N. of Malone, has a post office, a free church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 2 saw mills, and about 35 dwellings, stretching a considerable distance along the principal road. Another post office in the town is called East Constable, around which is also a considerable settlement.

DICKENSON, taken from Harrison, (original name of Malone) 11th April, 1808; N. W. from Albany 220, and from Malone S. E. 30, miles; surface generally level; soil sandy loam and stony; drained westerly by tributaries of the Racket and St. Regis rivers. The settlements are chiefly in the N. part of the town, extending 10 miles S. of the boundary. The town is nearly 20 miles long. The post office lies upon Deer river, a branch of the St. Regis 225 miles from Albany, and 16 S. W. of Malone, near which are 2 taverns, and a saw mill.

DUANE, taken from Malone 24th January, 1828; N. W. of Albany 185, S. of Malone 20, miles; surface in the S. hilly, being crossed by the Chateaugua mountains, covered with dense forests little explored. In the N. part, the soil is sandy loam, of good quality, upon which the scanty population is settled; drained on the S. E. by the Saranac, on the N. E. by the Salmon rivers, and on the W. by the St. Regis. The post village lies in the N. part of the town about 10 miles S. of Malone, where are a blast furnace and forge for making iron, from ore in the vicinage, a scythe factory, 2 saw mills, 1 store and tavern, and some 25 dwellings. There is in this town an abundance of hypersthene and octahedral iron ore, strongly magnetic; and a bed of native steel ore, for the manufacture of which Mr. Duane, the proprietor has erected extensive works. The product is much esteemed in the market. This ore is not the spathic iron or proper steel. It resembles the octahedral ore, but is only slightly attracted by the magnet.

FORT COVINGTON, called after General Covington, who was slain at the battle of Williamsburg, November 11th, 1813; taken from Constable 28th February, 1817; comprising townships No. 1, and part of No. 2, in Great Tract, No. 1, of Macomb's purchase, and part of the St. Regis Indian reservation; N. W. from Albany 235, and from Malone 15, miles; surface level; soil of sand and clay loam of good quality; drained N. by the Salmon and Little Salmon rivers, and their tributary Deer river, which winds in the N. part of the town. In the Fork, 5 miles S. of the St. Lawrence river, lies the post village of Fort Covington, formerly called French Mills, containing a congregation of Baptists, 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 3 taverns, 8 stores, 1 distillery, several groceries, and 150 dwellings. A large lumber business is conducted by the way of the St. Lawrence. The Salmon river is navigable for boats to that river. This is the principal depot of the eastern part of St. Lawrence and the W. part of Franklin counties.

MALONE, taken from Harrison and organised as part of Clinton county, March 2d, 1805; the name was subsequently changed to Ezrville, and afterwards to Malone: It has been variously altered; N. W. from Albany 212 miles; surface level; soil sandy loam; drained by the Salmon river which crosses it N. westerly. In the S. E. there are upon this stream considerable falls, and in the S. a small lake which sends forth a tributary to the river. *Malone*, the shire village, in the N. part of the county, 51 miles from Plattsburg, and 70 from Ogdensburg, is finely situated on both banks of the stream, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, 80 feet wide, 65 feet above the surface of the water. The village contains the post office, a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, the court house and jail, of wood, an arsenal, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, an academy, 1 very large cotton factory of stone, having 5,000 spindles and 80 looms; 1 grist and 1 saw mills, clothing works, trip hammer, pocket furnace, 3 taverns, one of them a "temperance house," 6 stores, and 65 dwellings. There are a pail factory, a scythe factory, pocket furnace, and forge, 2 miles from the village. Iron ore is abundant in the town, said to be similar to the celebrated Peru ore, from which, at works in the town, between 60 and 70 tons of bar iron are made annually.

MOIRA, taken from Dickenson 15th April, 1827; N. W. from Albany 225, from Malone W. 14, miles; surface level; soil sandy loam, on lime and slate; drained N. by Little Salmon river, comparatively thickly settled. The post village bearing the name of the town, contains a free church, 2 saw and 1 grist, mills, clothing works, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 25 dwellings.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marrages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 45 & 16.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangor,	370	910	1076	1035	81	191	45	158	57	251	8	27	24	8	7
Belmont,*				382	34	78	21	45	18	10	4	4	8	1	2
Bombay,*				1357	70	144	223	189	64	351	18	28	27	11	17
Brandon,†			316	417	36	80	5	61	22	109	1	12	7	4	2
Chateaugua,	828	1384	2016	2031	142	317	79	272	127	510	16	47	46	14	7
Constable,	637	1016	693	724	52	113	67	103	44	172	4	13	11	6	7
Dickinson,	495	899	446	597	61	116	11	72	31	145	4	13	10	8	6
Duane,			247	237	28	48	17	25	20	41	2	6	6		
Fort Covington	979	2136	2501	1665	140	255	308	232	124	397	16	27	36	12	9
Malone,	1130	1633	2207	2589	209	463	200	316	249	555	13	43	35	13	18
Moira,†			791	797	119	168	1	111	34	203	3	9	5	6	8
Westville,†			619	661	83	110	32	76	36	173	4	15	7	3	5
	4070	7978	11312	12501	1055	2083	1009	1670	821	3004	89	244	222	86	91

NOTE. Males, 6,317; Females, 6,184; Blacks, 12; Deaf and Dumb, 8; Blind, 8; Idiots, 9; Lunatics, 10 Paupers, 43.

* Erected after 1830.

† Erected after 1825.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Value of personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Filled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Bangor,	26571	6888	62000	832	300	1489	2198	1115	1629	2468	3023	619	415
Belmont,	209805	1137	68000	200	50	305	262	171	285	441	500	767	443
Bombay,	21246	3546	53000	10677	399	1477	9211	1036	1735	2274	953	636	413
Brandon,	168977	1963	50000		54	482	604	357	416	812	1081	428	325
Chateaugua,	65062	8904	114000	1830	472	2512	3425	1345	2906	3558	4258	758	761
Constable,	20703	2939	44000	14765	162	775	1160	612	1158	1347	818	311	381
Dickinson,	132753	2557	55000	230	101	685	735	340	491	985	1998	359	489
Duane,	198233	1169	47000		31	142	220	103	138	342	16	351	205
Fort Covington,	20813	7466	102000	17684	419	1827	3669	737	3446	2243	995	491	773
Malone,	63250	12786	170000	6161	568	3033	4655	2796	3403	4135	3824	704	1143
Moira,	28641	5204	53000	2000	278	1272	1408	687	1127	1000	2215	407	357
Westville,	22234	3319	44000	5270	166	713	903	651	738	835	942	263	322
	977388	59879	862000	59709	2910	14712	21381	9950	17533	21741	20623	6194	6127

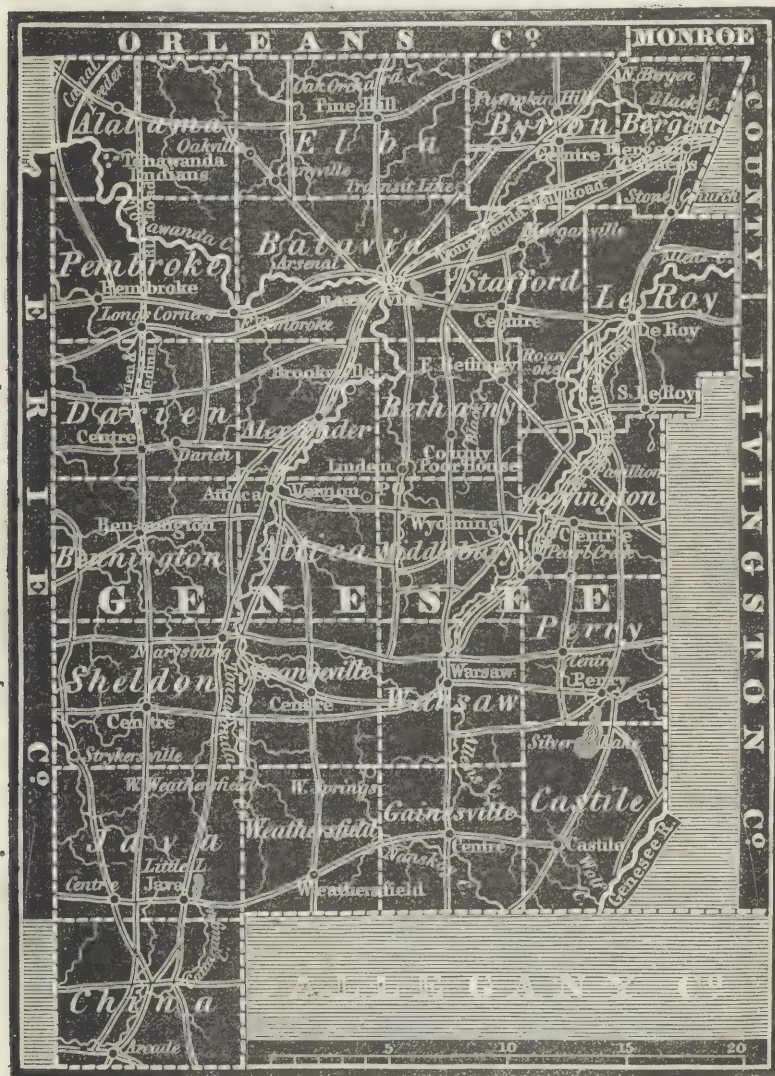
TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Felling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton fact.	Woolen fact.	Iron works.	Triplammers.	Distilleries.	Ashteries.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages, besides public money.	Scholars.
Bangor,	1	1	1	1								2	168	128	389
Belmont,	1	5										2	33	29	94
Bombay,	1	5										2	207	190	383
Brandon,	2											4	49	70	148
Chateaugua,	3	10	1	1		1						17	282	330	567
Constable,	1	4	1	1								6	109	100	342
Dickinson,	2											6	91	85	228
Duane,	1	23				3	2				1	3	38		56
Fort Covington,	3	23	1	3		2					4	11	247	283	438
Malone,	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	16	344	529	780
Moira,	1	2	1	1			1		1	1	1	7	177	116	292
Westville,	2	4										6	110	175	314
	16	49	6	8	1	2	6	3	1	18	12	85	1855	2195	4051

Value of product,

Value of material,

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 10,670.

WESTVILLE, taken from Constable April 25th, 1829; N. W. from Albany 223, and from Malone 9, miles; surface level; soil sandy loam; drained by the Salmon river, which flows N. westerly across it. Upon its banks in the N. W. angle, lies the post village of *Westville*, containing 1 saw mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, about 20 dwellings, and a forge for making iron.



GENESEE COUNTY, was taken from Ontario, 30th March, 1802; and has been reduced by the formation of several counties from it. It is now bounded, E. by Monroe and Livingston; N. by Orleans and Monroe; W. by Niagara and Erie; and S. by Allegany and Cattaraugus, counties: Greatest length, N. and S. 41, greatest breadth, E. and W. 29 and a half, miles; area 974 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 31'$ and $43^{\circ} 08'$ N. L.; and $1^{\circ} 02'$ and $1^{\circ} 37'$ W. Long; centrally distant from N. York 321, from Albany 258, miles.

The county pertains to the great plain of the W., and forms the highest portion of it, throwing off streams on every side. It is a high table land divided into 3 plateaus, each rising by low rocky ridges, with a subsequent gentle ascent, from its inferior. The first and northern, the *mountain ridge* of Ontario, rising in Orleans and Monroe counties, extends from 5 to 10 miles into this county; and upon it rests the Tonawanta swamp, running E. and W. along the N. line, for more than 15 miles, in the towns of Elba and Alabama; and having a breadth of about 2 miles, through which, by a central and southerly course, creeps Oak Orchard creek. The second mural ridge, runs from the village of the Tonawanta Indians, S. E. to the town of Le Roy, and *its* plateau extends S. about 11 miles to the third, and parallel ridge, running through Darien, Attica, Middlebury, and Covington. The third plateau, with a breadth greater than the second, reaches into the towns of Java, Wethersfield, Gainesville and Castile, whence it dips southerly.

The first plateau is about 400 feet above Lake Ontario, and between 70 and 80 feet above Lake Erie. The highest terrace, in the southern part of the county, is 800 feet above Ontario, consequently the surface rises more than 400 feet in 35 miles, averaging less than 12 feet to the mile; an elevation scarce perceptible to the eye. In fact, the plateaux are almost dead levels, having not more descent than is sufficient to drain them. The chief elevation is by the ridges. This is apparent, from the falls of the great streams, which have their courses almost through the whole county, from S. to N.; as upon the Tonawanta, in Alabama, and Attica and upon Allen's creek, in Le Roy.

Upon the W. the streams run to Lake Erie; on the E. to the Genesee river; on the S. to that river or to the Cattaraugus creek.

Northward over the central portion of the county, flow by meandering courses, the Tonawanta and Allen's creeks; the former through a valley varying from 2 to 4 miles in width, and by the sinuosities of the stream, 40 miles in length, within the county; the latter runs through a narrower channel 30 miles, falling in Le Roy, more than 140 feet, within the space of two miles; and thence about 10 miles through the town of Wheatland, Monroe county to the Genesee river. It is said to have its name from Indian Allen, who from this neighborhood committed many murders and depredations on the frontier inhabitants.

In the western declivity, are the sources of Murder's, Ellicott's, Cayuga, Seneca, and Cattaraugus, creeks; in the southern, of Wiskoy and Nunskey, creeks; and in the eastern, of numerous tributaries of the Genesee river, among which Black creek is most considerable; rising in the town of Middlebury and flowing N. E. through Bethany, Stafford, Byron, and Bergen, towns; and thence through Monroe county, 35 miles to its recipient. Genesee river runs on the S. E. boundary about 5 miles. As in most limestone countries the streams are subject to much fluctuation.

There are some small lakes, of which *Little Lake*, in the town of Java, remarkable as the northern source of the Cattaraugus; and *Silver Lake*, having a length of 3 miles, by a breadth of nearly one, are chief.

The soil is generally highly fertile; and, in the northern and central portions, produces as fine crops of wheat as any part of the state; grass and summer crops, are more profitable in the south.

Much the larger proportion of the lands have been taken up and settled; and the interest of the Holland Land Company, to whom the whole county belonged, is now confined to some tracts in the south, which they offer for sale, at from 3 to 5 dollars the acre. The improvements are commonly good; the stone mansion is frequently seen in all the villages, and often on the farms; where, however, frame and log dwellings are still most common; and the primitive log hut remains even is the most populous parts.

Companies have been formed for making the Darien and Medina, the Tonawanta, the Le Roy and Warsaw, and the Attica and Buffalo, rail roads.

Nearly half the lands of the county are returned by the supervisors as under improvement. The debt due to non residents, chiefly for lands, is given, in 1834, at \$ 1,006,873 59. The county has 24 towns.

ALABAMA, taken from Pembroke and Shelby, 17th April, 1826; W. from Albany 257, from Batavia, N. W. 13, miles; soil clay and gravelly loam, having formerly much oak openings and famed for its productiveness in wheat; drained

W. by the Tonawanta creek, flowing through the swamp on the N. boundary.—The feeder of the Erie canal crosses the N. W. angle, above which, on the creek, are falls of about 30 feet. The greater part of the town was in the Tonawanta reservation, part of which was sold, in 1827—8. The Indians have yet here, and in Erie and Niagara, counties, a tract of 12,000 acres. Their village containing about 300 inhabitants, is centrally situate in this town. The chief of the Six Nations, now resides, or lately resided here. *Alabama*, and West *Alabama*, are post offices. At the former, 12 miles N. W. from Batavia, are a tavern, store, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

ALEXANDER, taken from Sheldon, June, 1812; W. from Albany 247, from Batavia, S. W. 8, miles; soil calcareous and clay loam; drained N. E. by the Tonawanta creek. *Alexander* and *Brookville*, are post villages. The former, incorporated 24th April, 1834; centrally situate upon the creek, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist, churches; 1 grist, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, machine and gun factory, 4 stores, 2 taverns, and from 60 to 70 dwellings. The Tonawanta rail road runs through the village: The latter, on the E. side of the creek, 6 miles; S. from Batavia, has a saw mill, 1 tavern, 12 or 15 dwellings. The Alexander Classical School, in this town, was incorporated, May 6th, 1834.

ATTICA, taken from Sheldon, 4th April, 1821; W. from Albany 250 miles; surface rolling; soil clay loam; the hills adapted to grass and the valley of the Tonawanta creek producing fine wheat. The creek runs northerly, and near the W. boundary, through the town. *Attica*, post village, in the N. W. angle, on the creek and at the southern termination of the Tonawanta rail road, 11 miles S. of Batavia, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 1 grist, 1 oil, 1 carding and cloth dressing, and 1 saw, mills; ashery, 2 taverns, 7 stores and 150 dwellings. In 1836, a rail road was authorised hence to Buffalo, completing the line between the two western cities, and another hence to lot No. 10, in the town of Sheldon. *Vernal*, post office, lies near the N. E. corner of the town, where are 1 store, a tavern, and some 8 or 10 dwellings.

March 31st, 1828, "The Attica Manufacturing Company," was incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000, for manufacturing cotton and wool; with power to clear out, and make navigable, the Tonawanta creek, from Attica, to the Erie canal, either through the feeder at Medina, or directly down the creek, to Pendleton; and to construct a towing path along the creek.

BATAVIA, organised 30th, March, 1802; surface level; soil sandy and calcareous loam; drained W. by the Tonawanta creek. *Batavia*, shire village, laid out by the Holland Company, in 1800; incorporated in 1823; W. from Albany 244, from Buffalo, N. E. by the road 40, from Rochester, S. W. 34, from Lockport 32, from Canandaigua, W. 49, from Geneseo 29, miles, upon a plat 2 miles square, on the N. bank of the creek, and on the Tonawanta rail road, contains the county court house, of wood, prison and county clerk's office, of stone; the chief office of the Holland Company; 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; bank, capital, \$100,000; a flouring mill, with 4 runs of stones, 3 large brick hotels and five frame ones; 12 general, 2 hardware, 2 druggist, 1 book, stores; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 1 book bindery; bell foundry, gun smith, 2 tanneries, 2 hat factories, 3 millinery, 4 shoe, stores, 1 iron foundry, 5 physicians, 9 law offices, and 300 dwellings, and the number rapidly increasing; among them are many excellent ones of brick. Lands within three miles of the village range from 20 to 40 dollars the acre. In 1836, a rail road was authorised hence to Lockport.

This village derived notoriety, as the scene of the events, which gave birth to anti-masonry. It was the residence of *William Morgan*, previous to his abduction, and here were printed his disclosures, real or pretended, of the masonic secrets. The folly and wickedness of those who assumed to punish his apostacy, drew upon masonry a fierce and unrelenting persecution, which extending throughout the whole northern portion of the United States, nearly overthrew the institution, and became an active element of political parties.

BENNINGTON, taken from Sheldon, 6th March, 1818; distant W. from Albany 256, from Batavia, S. W. 18, miles; surface generally high and deeply indented by the streams; soil moist clay, underlaid by slate; fruitful in grass and summer crops; generally seated; drained chiefly, by the Cayuga creek. The post office,

having the name of the town, is centrally situate, where are a saw mill, store and tavern, and half a dozen dwellings. There is another post office called Cowlesville.

BERGEN, taken from Murray, 2d April, 1818; since altered; W. from Albany 241 miles; surface level; soil clay and calcareous loam; drained easterly and centrally by Black creek. North Bergen, Bergen Corners, and Stone Church, are post villages. *North Bergen*, 14 miles N. E. from Batavia, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 10 dwellings. *Bergen Corners*, 16 miles from Batavia, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 20 dwellings. *Stone Church* has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 10 dwellings.

BETHANY, taken from Batavia, 8th June, 1812; distant W. from Albany 241 miles; surface rolling; soil, sandy loam on the hills, clay in the bottoms; drained on the E. by Black creek, and on the W. by a tributary of the Tonawanta. Bethany, East Bethany, and Linden, are post villages. *Bethany*, 8 miles S. E. from Batavia, has 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 35 dwellings; and 1 mile south is the county poor house, on a farm of 100 acres. *East Bethany*, 7 miles S. from Batavia, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, and "The Genesee Manual Labour Seminary," incorporated 15th April, 1832, capital \$20,000, with a farm annexed. *Linden*, 10 miles S. from Batavia, has 1 flouring mill, 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 Baptist church, and 20 dwellings. There is a post office called Transit.

BYRON, taken from Bergen, 4th April, 1820; distant W. from Albany 247, from Batavia N. E. 10, miles; surface level; soil, clay and calcareous loam, under good culture; drained by Black creek. *Byron Centre*, the post village, has, including Taggart's mills, and within a circle of three-fourths of a mile, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Union or Free, churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, 1 saw mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and from 30 to 40 dwellings. *North Byron*, 1 mile N. of Byron Centre, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 10 or 12 dwellings. Here is a mineral spring, having the character of Avon spring, but of less strength. Near it is a sulphureted hydrogen spring, the gas of which may be inflamed. In the S. E. part of the town, in a swamp, are several sulphur springs. There was lately, near Byron Centre, a buttonwood tree, the hollow of which, at 6 feet from the ground, exceeded 10 feet in diameter. The Tonawanta swamp extends over a portion of the N. W. angle of this town, and on the N. E. is a cedar and tamarac swamp.

In the S. W. part of the town sulphuric acid is produced in great quantity, in a diluted and concentrated state, in a hillock, 230 feet long and 100 broad, elevated 5 feet above the plain, consisting of ash coloured earth, charged with minute grains of iron pyrites, and covered with vegetable matter charred with the acid, as is also the vegetable deposit around the hillock. Holes excavated in the mound, and depressions in the surrounding surface, contain diluted acid. In combination with the charred vegetable matter, the acid is concentrated, and dry; and it is every where strongest at the surface. Two miles E. of this locality, and about 100 rods W. of the Byron hotel, a spring sends forth sufficient water to turn a light grist mill; yet its whole volume is always sufficiently acid to give the common test with violets, and to coagulate milk. The formation of sulphate of lime, iron, and magnesia, may be traced here to considerable extent.

CASTILE, taken from Perry, 27th Feb. 1831; W. from Albany 244, from Batavia S. E. 28, miles; surface rolling; soil gravelly loam, fertile in wheat, but more so in grass; drained by the Genesee river on the S. E., to which flows a small tributary called Wolf creek. *Castile*, post village, centrally situate, on Wolf creek, has a grist mill and several saw mills, 2 taverns, several stores, and 25 dwellings.

CHINA, taken from Sheldon, 6th March, 1818; W. from Albany 275 miles; surface on the north, rolling, on the south gently undulating; soil clay loam productive of grass. Four-fifths of the town are settled. Drained centrally and S. W. by the Cattaraugus creek. *Arcade*, the post village, in the S. part of the town, 40 miles S. W. from Batavia, has 1 Presbyterian church, a grist mill, several saw mills, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 stores, a temperance tavern, and about 50 dwellings, at the confluence of Clear and Cattaraugus creeks, where is a valuable water power. The post office is called China, and one in the E. part of the town, East China.

COVINGTON, taken from Le Roy and Perry, Jan. 31, 1817; distant from Albany W. 241, from Batavia S. E. 14, miles; surface rolling; soil clay loam, and generally very productive of wheat; drained N. E. by Allen's creek, and E. by some small tributaries of the Genesee river. Covington Centre, Pavillion, Pearl Creek, and La Grange, are villages. The first two have each a post office. *Covington Centre*, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, tavern, and about 15 dwellings. *Pavillion*, on Allen's creek, and on the Warsaw and Le Roy rail road, 11 miles S. E. from Batavia, has 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 Universalist, 1 Baptist, churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, 2 physicians, and about 40 dwellings. *Pearl Creek*, 15 miles S. E. from Batavia, has 1 tavern, 1 large store, and 10 dwellings. *La Grange*, 17 miles E. from Batavia, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 physician, and about 20 dwellings.

DARIEN, taken from Pembroke, 10th Feb. 1832; W. from Albany 255 miles; surface hilly; soil clay and calcareous loam; drained N. W. by Ellicott's and Murder creeks, here inconsiderable streams. Darien, and Darien Centre, are post villages. *Darien*, 13 miles S. W. from Batavia, has 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 ashery, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, driven by steam, 20 dwellings. The rail road to Medina runs from this village. *Darien Centre*, 2 miles W. of Darien, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 10 dwellings.

ELBA, taken from Batavia, March 14, 1820; W. from Albany 250, from Batavia N. 7, miles; surface gently undulating; soil gravelly and sandy loam, on limestone; drained on the N. by Oak Orchard creek flowing through the Tonawanta swamp, which has a width here of about 2 miles. Elba, Pine Hill, Oakfield, and Careysville, are villages, and at the two former are post offices.

Pine Hill, 6 miles N. from Batavia, has a church common to Presbyterians and Baptists, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings, upon a fertile plain.

Oakfield, 8 miles N. W. from Batavia, has a store and tavern only; and *Careysville* has a tavern, store, and a dozen dwellings. At *Transit Line* post office, in the S. E. angle, 5 miles from Batavia, are a tavern, 2 flouring mills, 1 distillery, and half a dozen dwellings.

GAINESVILLE, taken from Warsaw, 25th Feb. 1814, and organised by the name of Hebe; W. from Albany 218, S. from Batavia 28, miles; surface rolling, and in some places hilly; soil adapted to grass better than grain, but on the east are lands suitable for wheat; drained S. E. by the Nunskey creek, a tributary of the Genesee river. *Gainesville Centre*, the post village, contains 1 Presbyterian, and another church, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 30 dwellings, within a circle of a mile in diameter. The town formerly produced large quantities of maple sugar.

JAVA, taken from China, 20th April, 1832; centrally distant W. from Albany 272 miles; surface rolling; soil clay loam, adapted to grass; four-fifths of the town are seated; drained S. by the Cattaraugus, and N. W. by Buffalo and Seneca creeks, both flowing from Little or Cattaraugus lake, a pond of 300 acres. *East Java*, post village, 30 miles S. from Batavia, upon Little lake, has a store, 2 taverns, and about a dozen dwellings. *Java Centre*, 4 miles W. of East Java, has a post office, tavern, store, and 15 dwellings. The central part of the town is settled by some 50 families of Irish emigrants. *Java*, village, in the N. W. angle, on Buffalo creek, 32 miles from Batavia, has 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, 1 tavern, 1 store, 15 dwellings, and post office.

LE ROY, named after the proprietor of the town, taken from Caledonia June 8th, 1812, and organised by the name of Bellona, which was changed in 1813; W. from Albany 234, and E. from Batavia 10, miles; surface, generally, level; soil sandy and gravelly loam, highly productive of wheat, and well cultivated; drained N. E. by Allen's creek. Le Roy and South Le Roy are post villages.

Le Roy village, on Allen's creek, upon a low limestone ridge, founded in 1810, by Mr. Le Roy, incorporated 5th May, 1834, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, 2 large flouring mills, each 4 runs of stones, belonging to Mr. Le Roy, making 40,000 barrels of flour annually; 1 oil and 1 plaster mills, a furnace for casting iron, a machine factory, 15 stores, 3 taverns, 1 tannery, 4 law offices, 5 physicians, and about 250 dwellings, chiefly of stone, surrounded by ample lots, and of very neat appearance. The village grows rapidly. The land office of the "*Triangular Tract*," is kept here. The fall in the creek, here, and in the vicinity,

is great. At the village, it is 18 feet; within a mile is another fall, of 27 feet; and at the distance of 2 miles, a third, of 80 feet. Much of the water is lost before it reaches the high fall and is supposed to supply the Caledonia Spring, in the adjacent town of Livingston county. The creek at the village is passed by a stone bridge of 3 arches. *South Le Roy*, 12 miles from Batavia, and near the S. line of the town, has a store, 2 taverns, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. The lands of the town are wholly seated. Many petrified animal remains are found in the creek near the village, embedded in geodiferous limestone, among which are said to be turtles weighing from 10 to 300lbs. The incorporation of a company was authorised 4th May, 1835, to make a rail road hence to Brockport, on the Erie canal, in Monroe county; capital \$100,000. The road to be commenced within two, and completed within five, years. In 1836, another rail road was authorised to be made hence to Scottsville, of Monroe county, on the Genesee river. There is a post office called Uniontown.

MIDDLEBURY, taken from Warsaw May 20th, 1812; distant from Albany W. 248, from Batavia S. E. 14, miles; surface rolling; soil clay and sandy loam, of good quality for grain or grass; drained on the S. E. by Allen's creek, and on the N. by a branch of the Tonawanta. *Wyoming*, post village, near the eastern boundary, on Allen's creek and on the line of the Warsaw and Le Roy rail road; contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian churches, an academy, incorporated, under thrifty administration, a select school, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and about 100 dwellings, neatly constructed, and situated in a pleasant valley. There is another post office, centrally situate, called after the town.

ORANGEVILLE, taken from Attica, 14th February, 1816; W. from Albany 254 miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, principally in grass, and noted for dairy products; drained on the W. line by the Tonawanta creek, and on the S. E. by the Nunscoy creek. *Orangeville Centre*, post village, 20 miles S. from Batavia, has a Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 15 dwellings. There is another post office called Orangeburg.

PEMBROKE, taken from Batavia, 8th June, 1812; since altered; W. from Albany 257 miles; surface level, or gently undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam; drained N. W. by the Tonawanta and Murder creeks. The Pembroke post office is at *Richville*, 14 miles W. from Batavia, where are 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, and from 15 to 20 dwellings. The *East Pembroke* post office is 6 miles W. from Batavia. *Long's Corners*, near the S. boundary, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

PERRY, taken from Leicester 11 March, 1814; W. from Albany 257 miles; surface gently undulating; soil sandy and clay loam, adapted to grass and grain; indifferently watered, having only some small tributaries of the Genesee river, one of which is the outlet of Silver Lake. *Perry* and *Perry Centre*, are post villages. The first, incorporated 17th April, 1830—26th April, 1834, 22 miles from Batavia, has 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist, churches, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper; 2 taverns, 7 stores, 1 flouring, 3 grist, 1 oil, 3 saw, and 2 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 furnace, 1 pail factory, 2 tanneries, one of which is very extensive, 1 gun smith shop, 1 ashery, 200 dwellings, 4 physicians, and 2 lawyers. The village lies on the outlet of Silver lake, about half a mile from the lake shore. This lake is about 3 miles long, and has an average width of five-eighths of a mile. The inhabitants have stocked it with the various fish of this region, from lakes Erie and Conesus. The second, 20 miles from Batavia, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 30 dwellings. There is also a post office called La Grange.

SHELDON, taken from Batavia 19th March, 1808; distant W. from Albany 271 miles; surface hilly and broken; soil moist clay loam, adapted to grass better than to grain; drained on the E. by the Tonawanta, on the N. by Cayuga, and on the W. by Seneca, creeks. *Sheldon Centre*, *Varysburg*, and *Strykersville*, are post villages. *Sheldon Centre*, 25 miles S. W. from Batavia, has 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and from 15 to 20 dwellings. *Varysburg*, 20 miles from Batavia, contains 2 taverns, 3 stores, some mills, and about 30 dwellings. *Strykersville*, 29 miles from Batavia, has 1 grist mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. The town has lately received an accession of about 30 families from Germany. North Sheldon is a post office.

STAFFORD, taken from Batavia and Le Roy, 24th March, 1820; W. from Albany 238 miles; surface level; soil clay and gravelly loam, resting on limestone; drained N. E. by branches of Black creek. Stafford Centre, Morganville, and Roanoke, are post villages. *Stafford Centre*, 6 miles E. from Batavia, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 25 dwellings. *Morganville*, 7 miles from Batavia, has 1 Baptist church, 1 church, common to Christians and Universalists, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, upon a fall in Black creek, of 30 feet and about 20 dwellings. *Roanoke*, 9 miles from Batavia, has 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 flouring, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 furnace, 1 machine shop, and 20 dwellings. From 30 to 40 English families, deemed *pattern farmers*, have lately settled in this town and more are expected.

WARSAW, taken from Batavia, 19th March, 1828; W. from Albany 248 miles; surface, on the E. and W. hilly; in the centre is a valley, through which flows N. Allen's creek. The underlying rock is slate or sand stone; soil clay loam, on the hills, adapted to grass and wheat, in the valley clay and gravel, suitable for corn and grass. *Warsaw village*, 22 miles, S. from Batavia, contains the post office, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches, a high school, 4 grist, 4 saw, 2 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 furnace, 5 stores, 4 taverns, and about 60 dwellings. The Warsaw and Le Roy rail road, intersecting the Tonawanta rail road, commences here.

WETHERSFIELD, taken from Orangeville 12th April, 1823; W. from Albany 266, from Batavia S. 27, miles; surface rolling; soil sandy and clay loam, adapted to grass; drained N. W. by the Tonawanta, and on the E. by the Wiskoy, creeks. *Wethersfield* and *Wethersfield Springs*, are post villages. The former, in the S. part of the town, where are a tavern and store and several dwellings: The latter, in the N. E. angle, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 3 stores, an ashery and 25 dwellings. There is also a post office called North Wethersfield, in the N. W. angle.

TOWNS.	Females.										Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1820.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years of age				Marriages.	Males.	Females.
								Married between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16 years.					
Alabama,			819	1638	146	359	12	227	111	380	19	41	33	14
Alexander,	1486	1893	2331	2487	235	517	16	308	195	578	22	60	53	17
Attica,	1519	1915	2492	2581	208	491	6	344	183	724	23	48	45	18
Batavia,	2597	2353	4264	4430	578	1027	126	530	386	968	17	59	76	17
Bennington,	796	1463	2224	2676	197	500	29	341	159	641	16	33	41	15
Bergen,	1108	1342	1508	1519	134	323	10	203	116	335	15	31	28	13
Bethany,	1691	2088	2374	2532	202	475	29	307	221	542	21	44	40	23
Byron,	1330	1720	1936	1953	256	419	9	246	176	423	17	28	28	15
Castile,		1592	2269	2536	198	491	30	385	141	611	20	58	56	16
China,	780	1466	2387	1279	109	249	2	176	95	336	13	27	27	9
Covington,	2144	2444	2716	2514	226	496	27	330	209	571	23	47	52	19
Darien,*				2621	190	515	7	311	225	564	5	32	37	16
Elba,	1333	1770	2678	3134	302	671	41	438	235	696	18	59	68	11
Gainesville,	1088	1482	1934	2097	190	407	10	269	151	521	25	50	32	15
Java,*				1972	140	348	69	266	104	530	5	29	35	2
Le Roy,	2611	2973	3902	4239	461	894	63	558	360	958	48	75	67	19
Middlebury,	1782	2088	2416	2518	225	526	8	341	185	579	17	50	37	17
Orangeville,	1556	1202	1525	1791	92	309	72	217	92	443	3	32	30	4
Pembroke,	2576	3153	3828	2029	174	436	6	270	115	473	7	48	43	27
Perry,	2317	2396	2792	2984	211	603	50	394	249	651	33	57	37	19
Sheldon,	887	1248	1731	2186	115	400	229	287	171	540	17	28	22	6
Stafford,	2069	2416	2368	2563	198	512	117	302	195	562	21	46	40	24
Warsaw,	1658	2089	2474	2686	226	504	10	329	237	639	17	37	40	10
Wethersfield.		815	1179	1623	138	331		231	84	393	5	37	24	8
	31338	46905	52147	58588	5151	11808	978	7610	4395	13688	427	1056	991	367

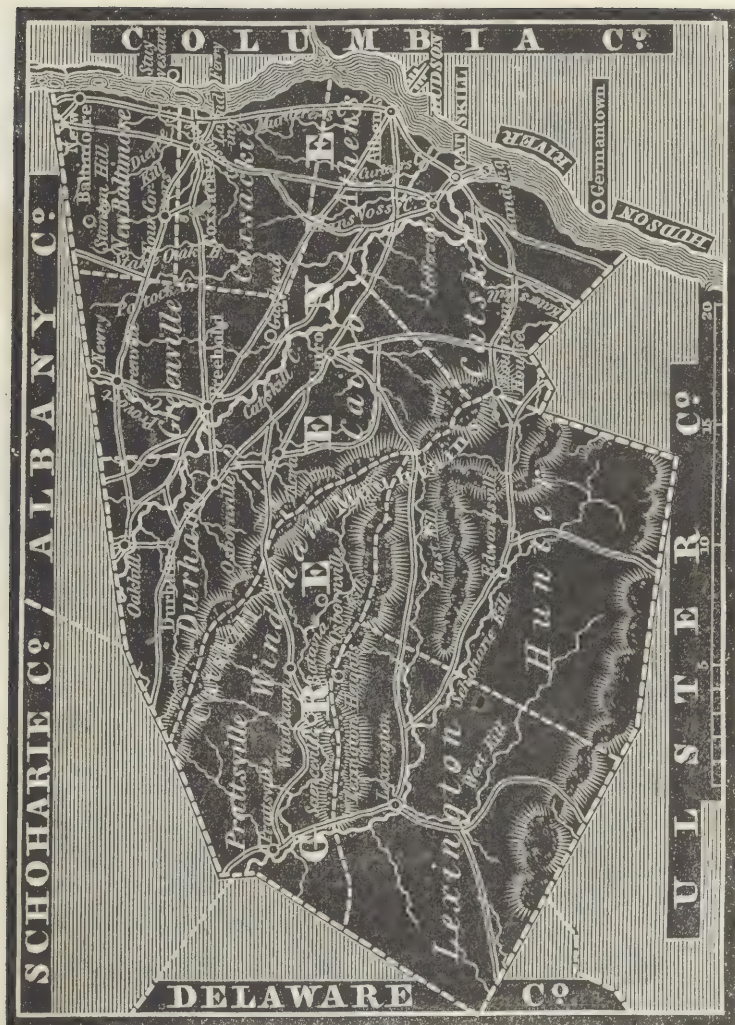
NOTE. Males, 29,834; Females, 28,754; Blacks, 65, Black voters, 3; Paupers, 83; Deaf and Dumb, 22; Blind, 15; Idiots, 29; Lunatics, 20.

* Erected since 1830.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolwags unfilled.	Cottons, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Alabama,	33280	8399	184775	4970	1514	2023	2187	1637	1689	796	415 44	458 73
Alexander,	22400	13369	308836	42900	2678	5600	2763	5617	10980	2241	867 51	589 98
Attica,	23040	12159	304299	48680	3253	6342	2166	3964	6616	5059	812 87	777 90
Batavia,	33920	17134	812348	178112	2737	5341	3366	4890	6288	947	2141 03	1214 03
Bennington,	35200	13388	251777	2650	3750	6084	2178	5306	8374	5986	539 25	591 97
Bergen,	17250	9674	353395	10550	1514	3631	1777	2233	2599	739	762 69	300 65
Bethany,	23040	15482	475005	29694	2542	6064	2596	4504	8655	2402	1039 93	569 96
Byron,	19200	13242	422041	6050	1862	4619	1967	3934	4983	624	923 35	547 54
Castile,	19200	12730	291140	10396	1997	4879	2310	3631	4700	2982	647 82	343 83
China,	30720	5787	140196	3305	1897	4476	1279	2202	3753	2652	333 96	440 99
Covington,	27520	16823	503467	39918	2434	7553	2315	5358	6098	1916	1192 89	745 98
Darien,	30720	17271	425897	13730	3587	9708	3136	4784	8643	4013	995 59	729 86
Elba,	37760	19709	732811	14428	2094	6689	3760	5592	7141	411	1555 04	645 29
Gainesville,	23420	10386	232983	11430	3279	5902	2370	3882	6783	6148	529 38	369 71
Java,	30720	7016	162762	650	2248	3693	1620	3213	3731	2975	440 13	353 91
Le Roy,	30720	21649	859023	87405	3438	9370	4107	5175	6070	1827	1999 97	1043 01
Middlebury,	22400	14231	354268	15150	2739	8920	2088	5326	6835	4280	749 05	521 20
Orangeville,	22400	9052	176624	5175	2502	4478	1444	2606	4338	3365	416 67	294 67
Pembroke,	25600	7029	269734	3210	1701	3210	1776	2649	2595	2037	680 12	622 51
Perry,	19200	15948	376852	46100	2740	5082	2715	4937	6696	4760	858 92	639 16
Sheldon,	30080	10630	188878	4925	2907	5461	2162	3296	6183	3381	432 33	503 42
Stafford,	23680	15393	480042	34250	2122	5172	2777	3542	5157	900	1039 54	499 31
Warsaw,	22400	11095	347962	19900	3000	8003	2432	4462	6692	5455	806 47	528 56
Wethersfield,	22400	6788	124148	13800	2055	3589	1453	2787	3329	5073	300 48	244 52
	625280	305484	8839263	647678	60590	136471	57144	95638	139521	71880	20420 36	13576 09

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fuling mills.	Card machines.	Wool fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages, besides pub money.	Scholars.
Alabama,	2	2											11	69	394	399
Alexander,	6	6											14	311	664	790
Attica,	5	6	1	4	7	1							15	239	582	1051
Batavia,	2	1		1	1		1						21	657	887	1215
Bennington,	2	14		2	2								18	243	704	1196
Bergen,	2	2											11	184	418	547
Bethany,	2	2		1	1				1	2	2		16	256	685	904
Byron,	1	4		2	4								11	201	655	651
Castile,	2	11		1	1	1	1						18	219	590	834
China,	1	5		1	1								11	163	295	448
Covington,	2	3											18	410	925	981
Darien,	1	6		1	2				1	3	2		19	371	757	1243
Elba,	2	3		1	1				1	1	3		17	292	944	1115
Gainesville,	2	2		1	1				1	2	2		11	180	425	776
Java,	1	3		1	1						4	1	12	220	271	765
Le Roy,	3	6	1	1	1					1	1		20	405	1286	1298
Middlebury,	2	5		1	1	1					1	2	16	253	697	946
Orangeville,	1	5		1	1								10	158	461	616
Pembroke,	1	5											12	229	364	681
Perry,	2	6		1	2		1		1	3	2		14	439	791	940
Sheldon,	1	9		1	1						4	4	13	176	578	548
Stafford,	6	10		2	2	1		1			1		13	264	759	831
Warsaw,	4	7		2	2	1					1	2	15	258	732	1001
Wethersfield,	2	6		3	3	2					3	2	8	131	452	577
	48	135	3	30	39	7	4	1	10	40	40	1	344	6328	15306	20353
Value of product,	564183	620000														
	54944	99823														
	4400	8200														
	94129	137668														
	79461	112342														
	3123	8511														
	7152	15200														
	350	760														
	26596	44335														
	28123	46546														
	35111	65111														
	5860	10000														
Value of material																

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 17,775.



GREENE COUNTY, taken from Ulster and Albany, 25th March, 1800, is bounded N. by Albany county, E. by the Hudson river, separating it from Columbia county, S. by Ulster and Delaware, and W. by Delaware, counties. It includes Scutter's, Little, and Willow, islands, in the river. Greatest length 42, greatest breadth, on the Hudson, 28, miles; area about 583 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 04'$ and $42^{\circ} 28'$ N. Lat., and $2^{\circ} 24'$ and $3^{\circ} 10'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. from New York 130, and from Albany S. E. 35, miles.

The surface is every where hilly, and the larger portion mountainous. The Kaatsbergs enter it upon the S. E. from Ulster, holding a northerly course for about 10 miles, and then curving to the west; 8 miles from the Hudson river, they attain the height of 3000 feet. The main ridge, however, has a N. W. direction, and its summits, in the town of Hunter, rise to 3800 feet. These ridges divide the county into two great valleys; that upon the N. E., extends to the Hudson, and that on the S. W. near to the southern line, where it is bounded by another lofty ridge of the range. The peaks of the mountains are covered with snows

one month longer than the low lands; the summer is shorter, and vegetation several weeks later; but when spring commences it is more rapid than near the Hudson. Fruits, vegetables, and grain, attain maturity from three to four weeks later than near the village. The mountains on the eastern front are precipitous, frequently in ledges with perpendicular walls, and the gradations are marked by varying vegetation. Upon the west, the declivity is comparatively gentle. In these mountains the wolf, the bear, and the deer, are still frequently, and the wild cat is sometimes, seen.

The great drain of the eastern valley is the *Catskill creek*, which has its source in the town of Middleburg, Schoharie county, in the *Vlaic*, Fly or Marsh, near the summit of the mountain bounding the Schoharie valley on the east, 1200 feet above the tide. The Catskill has a S. E. course of about 35 miles, entering the Hudson at the village of Catskill; its volume is increased by many small but nameless tributaries from the mountains, and by Provost, Potuck, Hans Voss, and Kaater's, kills.

Provost creek rises in Westerloo, Albany county, and running through Greenville, of this county, unites with the Catskill, at the village of Freehold, after a rapid course of 12 miles.

Potuck creek has also its source in Westerloo, and enters its recipient, in Athens, after a course of 16 miles. These are useful mill streams.

Hans Voss creek, flows about 6 miles from the south part of Coxsackie to the Catskill, near Catskill village.

The great valley on the S. W. is divided by the mountain ridges into four lesser ones, from which flow the *Schoharie kill*, and its branches, East and West, and Batavia, kills.

The whole county is classed with the lower secondary formation, and by some geologists with the transition. It is apparently underlaid with carboniferous slate, sustaining red sandstone, graywacke, graywacke slate, pudding stone, and limestone. Alum and copperas are said to be so abundant in places as to offer inducements for preparing them for market; plumbago, and seams of bituminous coal, have been discovered, but none of the latter sufficiently large for profitable working. The limestone, almost every where abundant in the valleys, frequently disclosing animal remains, is dark and variegated, running sometimes into massive marble, which takes a high polish. The wacke varies in colour from light to dark brown, frequently resembling indurated clay, and is often traversed by veins of flint, limestone, and pitch stone.

The valleys are rich, producing abundant crops of grain, whilst the uplands yield fine grass, and the mountains afford excellent sheep walks.

The timber consists of oak, hickory, cherry, and soft maple, on the lower lands, and of sugar maple, from which are annually made large quantities of sugar, in the towns of Hunter, Lexington, Windham, and Prattsville; beech, birch, and in some places fine groves of spruce, and large quantities of hemlock, upon the hills. The white pine, formerly abundant, has been chiefly cut away.

The county produces for market large quantities of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, and flaxseed, neat cattle, and other live stock; beef, pork, wool, flour, hay, butter, cheese, and much of the small articles usually denominated *market stuffs*; pot and pearl ashes; many thousand casks of lime, and millions of brick; much lumber and cord wood; several hundred thousand feet of curb and flag stone, and from 260,000 to 300,000 sides of tanned leather, prepared with the hemlock bark, and worth from 800,000 to 1,000,000 dollars per annum.

Although the county was originally, and at an early period, settled by the Dutch, a large proportion of its inhabitants is derived from New England, and to that source it is indebted for its extensive tanneries, and the long train of prosperity which this profitable business induces. The people are industrious and moral, and eminently religious.

The county has 11 towns.

ATHENS, taken from Catskill and Coxsackie, 25th Feb. 1815; centrally distant N. from New York 120, from Catskill 5, from Albany S. 28, miles; surface hilly upon the west, where are some bold limestone ridges, having upon their west, and rising high above them, a ridge of graywacke slate, called the *Hooge Berg*, or High Hill, from which much flagging stone is taken to Athens and Catskill villages; on the E. the surface is comparatively level, with some tracts of pine plains; soil clay, sand, and loam of various mixtures, generally fertile, and under careful cultivation;

drained by the Potuck creek on the W. boundary, centrally by Hans Voss and Curlar's creeks, and on the N. E. by Murderer's kill. Paddock's island, in the Hudson, a beautiful spot at the head of ship navigation, opposite the mouth of Major Abraham's creek, of Columbia county, lies on the N. E. boundary, 4 miles above the village of Athens.

Athens, formerly called *Loonenberg*, and *Esperanza*, incorporated 2d April, 1805; on the W. bank of the Hudson river, opposite to the city of Hudson, whence it is seen to great advantage, extending, by the shore, about a mile and a half, and rising gently from the water's edge westwardly, nearly the same extent, affording many beautiful sites for country seats, some of which are advantageously improved. The shore is bold, and the channel close to the village. The plat embraces 25 principal streets, a small portion of which only is built upon, and in two sections, which appear like distinct villages. The northern section was laid out about the year 1790, by Edward Livingston, Brockholst Livingston, Elihu Chauncey Goodrich, and associates; the lower in 1801 by Isaac Northrop, Alexander Alexander, Patrick Hamilton, and others. The village now contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Lutheran, 1 Baptist, churches, and a Friends' meeting house, 1 district and 3 select schools, 3 taverns, 15 stores, an extensive stone ware factory, distillery, tannery, and about 150 dwellings. Immense quantities of brick and lime are burned near the village for the New York market, and 15 sloops are employed in its trade; still the prosperity of this village is overshadowed by Hudson, Coxsackie, and Catskill, notwithstanding its communication with the western country by its turnpike roads. A steamboat plies half hourly between the village and Hudson city.

CAIRO, taken from Catskill, Coxsackie, and Freehold, (now Greenville and Durham,) and organised by the name of Canton, 26th March, 1803; name changed April 6th, 1808; centrally distant N. from New York 124, S. from Albany 40, and from Athens W. 10, miles; surface on the west mountainous, comprehending the slope of the Kaatsbergs, the remainder hilly. The valleys have a rich soil, and the uplands are profitably cultivated. The Catskill flows on the north-east boundary, and receives from the town the Shingle kill, and some small streams, affording abundant mill power. *Cairo*, and *Acra*, are post villages; the former upon the Susquehanna turnpike road at the crossing of the Shingle kill, 10 miles W. from Catskill village, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, a church common to Episcopalians and Methodists, a district and a select school, 4 taverns, 6 or 8 stores, a grist mill, a carding and cloth dressing factory, a tannery, and about 100 dwellings. The country around it is hilly and broken. The county meetings for business, political and economical, are commonly holden here. The latter, upon the Schoharie kill and turnpike road, upon a fertile plain 14 miles N. W. of Catskill village, has a Baptist church, a tavern, store, tannery, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

CATSKILL, organised 7th March, 1788, as part of Albany county; since modified. The Kaatsbergs cross the western part; the plain between the mountain and the river is broken upon the S. by ravines, while on the N. it is high and generally level. The soil is clay sand and loam, underlaid with clay, slate, limestone and graywacke, not of the best quality. The Catskill runs S. E. through the town and partly on the N. boundary to the Hudson river, receiving from the S. the fine mill streams, the Kaaters and the Kaatrix kills, and on the N. Hans Voss's kill. Upon these streams, especially upon the principal one, are fine tracts of alluvial land. *Catskill*, *Madison* or *Leeds*, and *Jefferson*, are villages; at the first two are post offices.

Although not in the town, yet as connected by name, and many relations with Catskill, we may describe here, the Pine Orchard and Mountain House, noted attractions to tourists. They are in Hunter, near its eastern boundary, 12 miles west from Catskill village. The road from the village to the foot of the mountain, 9 miles, has little of interest. The ascent of the mountain is by a good though circuitous road of three miles, but which, often running upon the brink of a deep ravine, or beneath frowning precipices, excites an unwelcome degree of terror. The Hotel, erected by "The Kaatskill Mountain Association," at the cost of \$22,000, is on a circular platform of rock, of uneven surface, having an area of about 6 acres. The building is 140 feet by 24, 4 stories high, with piazzas in front, and a wing for lodging rooms, and is duly fitted and furnished for the accommodation of its numerous guests.

The prospect from this rock is more extensive and diversified than, perhaps, from any other point in the United States. Petty inequalities disappear, and the whole surrounding country is spread out as a plain. The eye roves, in endless gratification, over farms, villages, towns, and cities, stretching between the Green Mountains of Vermont on the N. and the Highlands. The Hudson river with its green isles, and thousand sheets of white canvass, becomes visible for 60 miles, in a clear atmosphere. At times a thick curtain of clouds of ever changing form, veils the region of lower earth from sight; and in their respective seasons storms of rain and snow, spend their force in mid air, beneath the rays of a bright sun which gilds the mountain above them. The scene when gradually unfolded with the day is most enchanting.

A few years since this delightful position was almost unknown and rarely visited; but the reports of the extent, beauty, and grandeur of its prospects, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, at length fixed public attention. The number of visitors at each successive season increased, until the temporary buildings at first erected, gave place to the edifice we have described. The following heights on the mountain have been given by Captain Partridge; Mountain House, 2,212 feet above the Hudson; 1,882 feet above Lawrence's tavern; 1,547 feet above the turn-pike gate, at the foot of the mountain, and 947, above Green's bridge.

Two miles from the hotel, are the *Kaaterskill Falls*, upon a stream flowing from two lakes, each about a mile and a half in circumference, and about a half mile in the rear of the house. After a W. course of a mile and a half, the waters fall perpendicularly 175 feet, and pausing, momentarily, upon the ledge of a rock, precipitate themselves 85 feet more, making the whole descent of the cataract, 260 feet. Below this point, the current is lost in the dark ravine or clove, through which it seeks the valley of the Catskill. The water fall with all its boldness, forms, however, but one of the interesting features of this scene. From the edge of the first falls is beheld, a dreary chasm, whose steep sides covered with dark ivy and thick summer foliage, seem like a green bed prepared for the waters. Making a circuit from this spot, and descending about midway of the first fall, the spectator enters an immense natural amphitheatre behind the cascade, roofed by a magnificent ceiling of rock, having in front, the falling torrent, and beyond it the wild mountain dell, over which the clear blue sky is visible. The falls on the W. branch of Kaaterskill have a perpendicular descent of more than 120 feet, and the stream descends in rapids and cascades, 400 feet in 100 rods. The Kaaterskill has a devious and very rapid course of about 8 miles, to the Catskill, near the village. The falls are best seen from below; and the view from the Pine Orchard is better between 3 o'clock P. M. and at sunset, than in the middle of the day.

During the season for visiting the mountain, commencing about the 15th June, stages, twice a day, on the arrival of the steamboats, run to and from it, by the village of Catskill.

About a mile from the village is a limestone cave, said to have an extent of nearly a half mile.

Catskill, incorporated 14th March, 1806, the seat of justice of the county, on the banks of the Catskill, near its confluence with the Hudson river; 111 miles N. of New York, 5 S. from Hudson city, and 33 from Albany, and 9 from the head of ship navigation. The mouth of the creek makes a fine harbour for sloops; and a long and broad dyke, walled with stone, connects the village with an island near the middle of the river, affording commodious landings for steamboats. On the island are several buildings, appropriated to the accommodation of travellers. The village is principally built in the deep valley of the Catskill, and upon a single street, on the left bank of the stream between which and the river is a bluff 150 feet high, but it extends upon both sides of the creek and upon the heights. A substantial wooden draw bridge connects the portions of the town, admitting the passage of sloops some distance above it. There are the county buildings comprising, a substantial and commodious court house and prison, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Baptist, churches, 3 common, 1 select, 1 classical, schools, and 1 seminary for females; the Catskill bank, capital, \$150,000, and the Tanners' bank, capital, \$100,000; 2 printing offices, issuing weekly papers; 1 grist and 1 saw mills, 2 paper mills, and a very extensive sash factory, for which the Catskill and Kaaterskill supply abundant power, and much

for future improvement; 14 ware houses and docks, 40 stores, 10 mechanics' shops, about 285 dwellings, on the E. and 40 on the W. side of the creek. The site of the town is very favourable to trade, and much business is now done, as well on account of residents, as in the forwarding of goods for merchants in the interior. The exports consist of about 250,000 sides of sole leather, valued at \$750,000; 3 millions feet of lumber, and 3000 bundles of shingles; 15,000 firkins of butter, valued at \$200,000; vast quantities of grain, flour, hay, brick, wood, &c.; 600 tierces flaxseed, estimated at \$9,000; pot and pearl ashes; 3,000 bbls. salted herrings at \$9,000; 5,000 bbls. beef at \$30,000; 500 bbls. tallow, \$7,000; 2,500 slaughter hides, \$10,000; 50,000 lbs. wool, \$25,000, and the products of many handicrafts. A company was incorporated in 1836, to supply the village with pure and wholesome water.

A stage leaves the village daily, on the arrival of the morning steamboats from New York, for Ithaca, via Delhi, Oxford, &c., 165 miles—returning, leaves Ithaca, daily, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Catskill the second day in time for the boats for New York or Albany. Another stage leaves Catskill, for Canajoharie, every Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, via Cairo, Durham, Schoharie court house, &c., distant 65 miles—and a stage runs daily, between this village and Hudson city. Authority was renewed in 1836, to make a rail road from this village to Canajoharie, on the Mohawk, with which it is proposed also to connect other like roads.

Leeds or Madison, 4 miles N. W. of Catskill village, on the Susquehanna turnpike road and Catskill creek, having on the S. and E. a broken and sterile county and on the N. W. a fine alluvion, contains a Dutch Reformed church, of stone, 2 large grist, 2 plaster, mills, an air furnace, a tavern, 6 stores, district school, and near 40 dwellings. *Jefferson*, a hamlet on the same turnpike $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from Catskill village, upon a fertile sandy plain, contains 3 taverns, a store, district school, and some 12 or 15 dwellings. There is a post office at Irvingsville.

COXSACKIE,* originally organised, 7th April, 1788, as part of Albany county; surface on the W. broken and hilly; on the E. level, with much pine plain; soil of light sandy loam, mixed with tracts of clay; drained on the N. E. by Cocksackie creek, a branch of Dieppe creek, which flows by the village of Cocksackie; on the W. by Potock creek and a branch called Stake Oak brook; and on the S. E. by Murderer's kill. This town was principally settled by the Dutch, whose descendants constitute a large portion of the inhabitants, holding their lands chiefly in fee simple. *Coxsackie*, village and landing, of the town, lies in the N. E. part, 124 miles from N. York, 20 from Albany, and 16 from Catskill. The village is upon a high and fertile plain of sandy loam, 1 mile W. from the landing, on the N. river, and contains a Dutch Reformed church, 7 stores, 2 hat manufactories, 3 powerful hay presses, 2 taverns, brick yards, and more than 100 dwellings. At the landing, there are several wharves and docks, several narrow streets upon the restricted margin of the river, and on the hill side, on which are 1 Baptist, and 1 Dutch Reformed, churches; 2 taverns, 22 brick yards, an extensive hay press, and about 30 dwellings; and 12 extensive stores and warehouses; several mechanics' shops, druggists, jewellers, &c. and a printing office, whence issues "The Greene County Advertiser." At the docks many sloops and canal boats are annually built and some steamboats have been constructed, and small ships occasionally haul up for repair. This is a place of much business, employing 25 sloops and having an export trade of more than half a million of dollars annually, in grain, cattle, sole leather, stone, brick, lime, hay, cord wood, &c.

DURHAM, taken from Cocksackie, by the name of Freehold 8th March, 1790, changed 28th March, 1805; N. from N. York 134, from Catskill village, N. W. 24, from Albany, S. W. 30, miles; surface hilly and broken, the Kaatsbergs forming 11 miles of the S. boundary; soil clay and gravelly loam on slate; drained by the Catskill. Durham, South Durham, Cornwallsville, Winansville, and Oak Hill, are post offices. The first two are on the Susquehanna turnpike, about 6 miles asunder; Oak Hill, is on the creek about 2 miles N. of Durham village; around each is a collection of dwellings.

GREENVILLE, taken from Cocksackie and Freehold towns, organised March 26th, 1803, by the name of Greenfield, changed to Freehold, April 6th, 1808, and

*Derived from an Indian word, meaning "Hooting of Owls."

subsequently to Greenville; distant from N. York, N. 130, and from Albany, S. 25, miles; surface broken and hilly; soil clay and loam, productive and excellent for grass, the dairy of the town being in high repute; drained by Provost and by Potuck, creeks; good roads lead to Coxsackie, Albany, Athens, and Catskill.—Freehold, Greenville, Newry, and Gayhead, are post villages. *Freehold*, 15 miles N. W. from Catskill, near the junction of Provost and Catskill, creeks, contains a store, tavern, grist and saw mill, shingle mill, carding machines, post office, and 25 dwellings. *Greenville*, 16 miles from Catskill upon Provost creek, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; an academy, 3 stores, a tavern, and about 30 dwellings. *Newry*, on the Albany county line, 18 miles from Catskill, has a tannery, and 8 or 10 dwellings. *Gayhead*, in the S. E. part of the town, 13 miles from Catskill has a tavern, 2 stores, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

HUNTER, taken from Windham, Jan. 27th 1813, by the name of Greenland, changed 15th April, 1814; distant from N. York, N. 130, from Albany, S. 58, miles; surface mountainous, having the main ridge of the Kaatsbergs on the N. boundary, some of whose summits, as the Round Top and High Peak, attain the height of 3801 and 3718 feet above the tide; and on the S. another ridge of the same chain. The high, intervening, uneven and broad valley is drained by the main Schoharie creek, and the E. and W. branches. The Kaaterskill Falls, and the mountain house above described, are in this town. The soil is poor, except immediately on the streams, and comparatively little of it reclaimed. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by procuring lumber, large quantities are sent to market, and by furnishing bark to the extensive tanneries in this and the neighboring towns. *Tunnersville*, 22 miles from Catskill, upon the main branch of the Schoharie kill, contains a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings, and the most extensive tannery in the county, established by Mr. Edwards. It lies in a deep and comparatively fertile valley. Hunter, East Hunter, and East Kill, are names of other post offices.

LEXINGTON, part of the Hardenburg patent, taken from Windham, by the name of New Goshen, 27th Jan., 1813, altered to Lexington 19th March, 1813; N. from N. York 140, from Albany, S. 45, miles; surface mountainous, the main ridge of the Kaatsbergs running on the north, and another ridge of the chain along the S. boundary. The high intervening valley, is drained by the main branch of the Schoharie and its great tributaries, E. and W. Kills. The lands here are holden partly in fee simple, and partly at rent charge; commonly 20 bushels of wheat annually, to the 100 acres. The country was first settled by emigrants from Connecticut, in 1788. Lexington Heights, and Lexington, are post villages; Sportsville, and West Kill, post offices. *Lexington Heights*, on the mountain dividing the Batavia Kill from the E. branch of the Schoharie, 30 miles from Catskill, contains 1 Presbyterian church, a select academy, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 tannery, 12 dwellings, surrounded by a fine grazing country, settled by emigrants from Goshen and Wallingford, Connecticut. *Lexington*, village, on the main branch of Schoharie Kill, 34 miles from Catskill, contains 1 large tannery, 1 Baptist meeting house, 1 grist mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 12 or 15 dwellings, in a deep valley upon a fertile alluvial soil.

NEW BALTIMORE, organised 15th March, 1811; distant from N. York, N. 130 miles; surface broken and hilly; soil clay and sandy loam underlaid with limestone, fertile and highly cultivated; drained by Dieppe and Hannakrai, creeks. New Baltimore and Four Corners, are post villages, and Stanton Hill is an agricultural vicinage. *New Baltimore*, village, upon the Hudson river, 15 miles below Albany, 19 miles N. of Catskill, contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings upon one street, remarkable for their size and neatness. It is a place of considerable trade, employs 6 sloops and exports large quantities of building stone to Albany. *Four Corners*, near the S. boundary of the town, 16 miles, N. from Catskill, in a hilly country, contains 1 Christian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches; 2 saw mills, and about 20 dwellings. *Stanton Hill*, is settled chiefly by "Friends," who have here 2 meeting houses, pertaining to the respective sects of that society, and about 15 dwellings.

PRATTSVILLE, taken from Windham, in 1833; centrally distant S. W. from Albany 50, from Catskill, N. W. 36, miles. The town lies between 2 great ridges of the Kaatsbergs, and is drained by the Batavia Kill. The country is covered generally with forests, but there are some good grazing farms in the valleys.—

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Athens,	2030	2038	2425	2673	222	526	109	337	180	564	10	42	45	17	12
Cairo,	2353	2642	2912	2-61	217	585	15	314	229	589	25	63	44	52	27
Catskill,	3510	4085	4861	5179	456	1068	27	582	548	1073	22	114	90	39	37
Coxsackie,	2355	2398	3373	3364	388	698	122	460	254	767	32	58	63	34	26
Durham,	2979	3180	3039	2954	264	646	9	360	309	622	11	43	35	22	21
Greenville,	2374	2304	2566	2313	236	510	2	278	247	480	29	39	31	20	18
Hunter,	1025	1407	1960	2024	190	397	101	289	100	480	14	64	61	18	14
Lexington,	1798	2221	2548	2598	205	552	44	311	195	501	21	45	44	12	20
New Baltimore,	2036	2171	2370	2395	230	445	32	271	212	520	16	46	35	19	18
Prattsville,				1469	197	323	44	192	84	326	7	30	34	6	7
Windham,	2536	3963	3471	2343	268	507	58	293	184	442	9	35	33	14	11
	22996	26920	29525	30173	2885	6257	633	3687	2542	6394	204	579	515	253	201

NOTE. Males, 15,428; Females, 14,745; Blacks, 1000; Black voters, 21; Deaf and Dumb, 10; Blind, 20; Idiots, 30; Lunatics, 27.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woollens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Athens,	12056	9115	287450	19950	533	1206	815	1153	554	1017	1995	356	1166
Cairo,	35180	17953	209330	37765	720	2081	2555	3448	2150	2570	4026	469	932
Catskill,	13347	17251	687155	294959	1016	2388	3016	2456	1988	1955	3094	1623	3725
Coxsackie,	18436	15507	327995	55424	693	1753	1923	1751	1530	1481	2942	643	1472
Durham,	36145	26900	272110	26765	878	3419	9952	2285	4400	6122	11481	526	1134
Greenville,	24025	17818	253359	42975	713	2029	2888	1658	3208	3207	6722	256	1124
Hunter,	74123	10633	83343	10450	440	1830	3010	616	2244	2423	1797	655	355
Lexington,	67157	17720	115075	5410	780	3235	3713	1359	325	3702	4569	671	453
New Baltimore,	24412	15647	264874	72537	662	2126	2695	2110	2516	3094	5255	767	1277
Prattsville,	13545	7060	57083	12325	323	1163	3269	713	1432	1402	2045	143	263
Windham,	54507	19177	16252	28567	704	2951	7892	1263	4055	3236	4516	390	722
	32933	174841	2719831	607117	7462	24181	41728	18812	27431	30268	48412	6499	12563

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full mills.	Card. machines.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Paper mills.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Athens,	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	252	113	354
Cairo,	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	303	584	758
Catskill,	6	7	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	506	1194	839
Coxsackie,	6	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	345	1019	722
Durham,	6	16	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	363	820	932
Greenville,	2	15	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	290	642	773
Hunter,	2	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	314	566	630
Lexington,	3	15	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	397	551	919
New Baltimore,	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	236	711	564
Prattsville,	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	115	315	492
Windham,	4	34	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	261	523	767
	37	144	20	20	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	152	3382	7038	7750

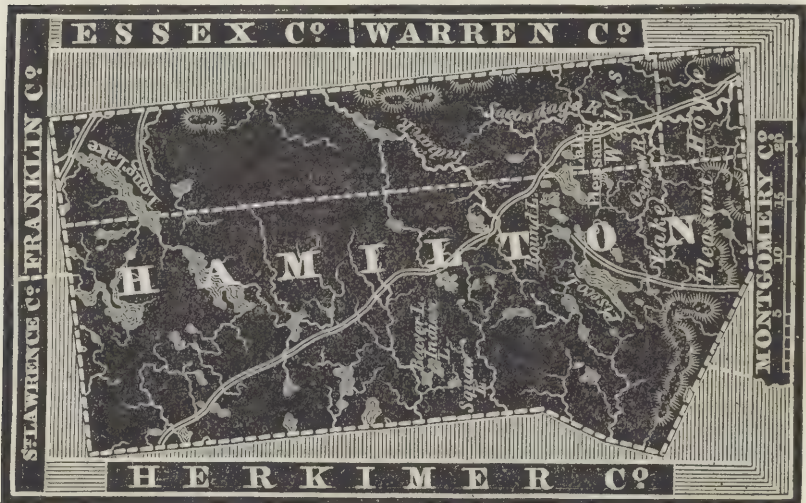
Value of product,

Value of material,

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 8,238.

Prattsville, post village, upon the right bank of the main Schoharie kill, in a broad and fertile valley, contains, including a settlement about a mile below, a Dutch Reformed church, 1 select, 1 district, schools, 2 very extensive tanneries, grist and saw mill, 1 tavern 2 stores, and 30 dwellings. This is a thriving village, and has its name from Zadock Pratt, who established the first tannery here.

WINDHAM, taken from Woodstock, 23d March, 1798; centrally distant from N. York, N. 140, from Albany, S. 39, miles. It consists of two ridges of the Kaatsbergs, with a high narrow intervening valley, through which flows westerly the Batavia kill. The country is generally heavily timbered with beech, birch, maple, hemlock, bass wood, and ash. The valleys contain some excellent lands and the hills produce grass abundantly. The lands are holden partly in fee simple, and partly on ground rent, from the Hardenburg proprietors. Windham, formerly called Batavia, Osbornville and Scienceville, are post villages. Windham, 26 miles W. from Catskill, stretches along the Batavia valley about 2 miles, and has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches; a district school, 2 taverns, 2 tanneries, a store, 3 saw mills, and about 20 dwellings, surrounded by a fertile and picturesque country. Osbornville, in the same valley, 24 miles N. W. from Catskill, has a fine new Presbyterian church, a grist and saw mill, 2 tanneries, a tavern, store, district school, and 20 dwellings. Scienceville, also in the same valley, miles from Catskill, has 2 taverns, a store, 2 tanneries, a district school, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Big Hollow and Union Society, are names of other post offices.



HAMILTON COUNTY, was provisionally erected, but not organised, by Act of 12th April, 1816; and yet, for municipal purposes, forms part of Montgomery county, from which it was taken. It is to be organised when it shall contain 1288 taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for members of Assembly.

It is bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin; E. by Essex, Warren, and part of Saratoga; S. by Montgomery, and W. by Herkimer counties; greatest length N. and S. 60, greatest breadth E. and W. 30, miles; area 1,800 square miles; situate between $43^{\circ} 13'$ and $44^{\circ} 07'$ N. Lat.; and $2^{\circ} 4'$ and $2^{\circ} 47'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York 250, from Albany 105, miles.

The county is covered with mountains; being traversed by the Clinton, the Sable, and Chateaugua, ridges, and embraces that elevated region, in which the Hudson, the Sacandaga, Black, and Racket rivers, and the E. and W. Canada creeks have their sources. It is sprinkled with almost countless lakes and ponds. The chief of which are Long Lake and Lake Pleasant, connected by a creek of half a mile, with Round Lake, Piseco Lake, and Elm Lake. From a mountain in Lake Pleasant town, nine ponds may be seen at one view. These lakes abound

with trout, and upon their margins are tracts of arable lands, covered with white pine. But generally the county is broken and sterile, abounding with swamps and clothed with dreary forests, as are the bounds of the counties which surround it, of which little is known.

The site of the county town was designated in 1817, on the N. bank of Lake Pleasant. The whole county is divided into four towns, Lake Pleasant, Wells, Hope, and Morehouse, in all of which are post offices. The mountains are all primitive and chiefly granitic, abounding with magnetic ore, said to be of excellent quality. Deer, bears, panthers, catamounts, and wolves, are numerous, and it is supposed, that some moose may yet remain in this wild country.

The chief streams are the *Sacandaga* and *Indian rivers*. The former is described in our account of Saratoga county. The latter, forming the W. branch of the Hudson, rises near the centre of the county, and flows by a N. E. course of about 30 miles in the valley between the Clinton and Chateaugua mountains, into Minerva town, Essex county, and thence by a S. E. course of about 40 miles, to the N. branch of Schróon river, in Warren county.

For statistics the reader is referred to "Montgomery county."

HOPE, taken from Wells 15th April, 1818; centrally distant N. from New York 215, from Albany 70, from Johnstown N. N. E. 25, miles. Except some small tracts, the lands are said to be of little value; yet the town contains one half the population of the county. The settlements are, principally, on the Sacandaga river, on Stony creek, one of its branches, and on a tract called the Benson Tract. The land belongs chiefly to the state; and the best of it is surveyed into small tracts for farms.

LAKE PLEASANT, taken from Johnstown 26th May, 1812; centrally distant N. of New York 255, of Albany 120, of Johnstown 43, miles. It extends N. and S. about 60 miles, and E. and W. 26; is covered with mountains and lakes, stocked, respectively, with deer, and trout; contained, in 1830, but 266 human beings, about one to every three square miles; and in 1835, 336; but Morehouse had then been taken from it. A wild and sterile desert; with an occasional oasis, of tolerable fertility. Of late, some Welch families have gone into this district; and it has become a favourite resort for the fowler and angler.

MOREHOUSE, was taken from Lake Pleasant, by act, 13th April, 1835, which gives it the following boundaries; beginning at the N. W. corner of the Arthurborough tract, and running thence, S. on the line of that tract, to the Vrooman patent; thence by the W. line of the county, across that patent to the S. line of the county; thence, E. by such S. line, to the intersection of the E. line of the Arthurborough tract; thence, N. across the Lawrence patent to the E. line of the Arthurborough tract; thence, N. along the E. line of the said tract, to the N. E. corner thereof; thence, N. on a course parallel with the W. line of the county to the place of beginning.

WELLS, taken from Mayfield and Northampton 28th March, 1805; centrally distant N. from New York 255, from Albany 110, and from Johnstown N. N. E. 50, miles. A wild waste of mountain and swamp, abounding with small lakes from which flow by opposite directions, two principal branches of the Hudson, the Sacandaga by the S. and Indian river by the N. Its sparse population is confined chiefly to the valley of the Sacandaga.

HERKIMER COUNTY, was originally constituted, by act 16th Feb., 1791; and part of the town of Winfield, was taken from Otsego county, in 1816; and Danube, Salisbury, and Manheim, from Montgomery, in 1817; bounded N. by St. Lawrence; E. by Hamilton and Montgomery; S. by Schoharie and Otsego; W. by Oneida and Lewis, counties: Greatest length, N. and S. 90; greatest breadth, E. and W. 23, miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 50'$ and $44^{\circ} 5' N.$ Lat. and $1^{\circ} 43'$ and $2^{\circ} 14' E.$ Long; area 1386 square miles; centrally distant N. W. from N. York, by the way of Albany 260, and from Albany 115, miles.

The surface is greatly diversified, and broken by mountains, which cross it in every direction. The Chateaugua range enters in on the East, from Hamilton county, in Salisbury, and runs, South West to the Ottsquake hills, which form the water shed between the Mohawk and Susquehanna, rivers; broken through, however, by the river, at the Little Falls. The elevation of this range, at its entrance into the county, may be 1200 feet above tide; but it sinks to 712 feet, at Little Falls; rising, however, to the Ottsquake hills, in the distance of



8 miles, near 1000 feet. The Otsquake hills extend W. covering the whole southern extremity. Between the Chateaugua range and the western line of the county, are the Highlands of Black river, and on the S. the Hassenckleaver mountain, which has a base of 8 or 9 miles and an altitude of from 800 to 1000 feet. The West Canada creek, breaks through the Highlands, at Trenton Falls, and runs some distance along the Hassenckleaver mountain upon its eastern base. That portion of the county which lies N. of W. Canada creek, is little known. It is covered by high and barren hills. The ridges are scooped into innumerable lakes, and bounded by deep valleys and rapid streams, such as the Black river and its tributaries Moose, Independence and Beaver, rivers. This region has summits 1400 feet higher than Lake Ontario, and 1634 feet above the ocean.

Upon the northern extremity, however, the inclination of the country is north-

ward; and here the Oswegatchie river, of the St. Lawrence, has its sources.—From the Highlands, the country dips to the Mohawk, and is drained almost wholly by the E. and W. Canada creeks. The streams flowing to the river from the S. are short, rapid and of inconsiderable volume.

The northern part of the country is chiefly granitic. The rock, sometimes well defined granite, at others gneiss, breaks through the surface into bare and desolate fields; but the granite is frequently covered by transition and secondary slate, limestone, and calcareous sand stone, apparent upon the banks of the E. and W. Canada creeks, and other places in the central parts of the county and in the valley of the Mohawk.

On the S. of the river, the granite rarely appears, except, for some miles, in Fall Hill. The dividing ridge is of slate, upon which is imposed siliceous and calcareous sand stone, and secondary limestone.

The Mohawk river runs centrally through the populus portion of the county, eastwardly about 23 miles; and receives, as we have already observed, E. Canada creek, upon the eastern boundary and W. Canada, near the centre. The river from the end of the long level, in Frankfort, descends through the county, at least 100 feet; 42 of which are in the defile of Little Falls. The Erie canal runs on the S. bank, and overcomes this ascent, by 14 locks, having together a lift of 97 feet. Along the river, chiefly in the towns of Herkimer and German Flats, are broad alluvial bottoms of inexhaustible fertility.

We have included E. Canada creek in our description of Montgomery county.

West Canada creek, (Cayoharie, Indian name,) the principal northern branch of the Mohawk, and in size inferior only to the main stream, rises from small lakes amid the mountains in the S. W. parts of Hamilton county, interlocking with the sources of Black and Sacandaga rivers, and flowing S. W. through the wilds of Herkimer, indenting the E. border of Oneida, and thence by a S. E. course, unites with the Mohawk, at the village of Herkimer, being in length near 60 miles.—The upper part of the stream has been little explored. In passing through the Highlands, on the borders of Oneida county, which deflect its course, it falls, in a distance of less than 5 miles, 387 feet. Indeed, from its source to its mouth, this stream is a torrent. Its springs are said to be 1600, above the tide level, and its mouth 380; so that in less than 60 miles, it has a fall of 1220 feet; more than 20 feet to the mile. It receives Black creek, about 5 miles above Trenton Falls, and Cincinnati, one mile below.

The Trenton Falls, on this stream, form a distinguished object of curiosity, and grow yearly, in interest with the tourist. They are 6 in number, and commence a short distance above the High Bridge, on the Black river road, and terminate, at Conrad's Mills; embracing a space of two miles. But the ridge of secondary limestone over which they break, has a breadth of four or five miles, and the descent in the stream, two miles above the first cataract, is at least 60 feet. At this cataract, the water is precipitated 20 feet over an abrupt ledge, in breadth nearly 80 yards, into a spacious basin, where a deep and winding ravine begins; cut, apparently, by the water, through the rock, to an average depth of one hundred, and breadth of two hundred feet.

The falls are connected by race ways or shutes; the most remarkable of which, is that between the first cataract and the "*Cascades*," 20 rods long and from 10 to 15 feet wide; troughed shaped and rugged, contorted and much inclined, through which, the water rushes with great velocity. At low water, the length of this chute may be 10 rods, in floods, it is 60, reaching to Sherman's Fall. Between Sherman's and Conrad's, Falls, commencing at the foot of Sherman's, a stairway, with a width of 15 feet, bounded by rocks and a strand upon the W. affords a passage to the visitor.

The appearance of these falls, varies greatly with the state of the water. In seasons of freshet, the scene is tremendously wild and exciting; and possesses at all times great interest. The best time to visit it, is when the waters are low; for, then the ravine may be ascended from the foot of Sherman's stairway, to the head of the upper race way.

The limestone of these cataracts is scarce less curious than the water falls. It is generally in horizontal layers, varying in thickness from some inches to a foot, or more, and readily divisible; having petrified animal remains in prodigious quantities between the laminæ. In most instances, all the parts are so fully defined,

that, not only the order, but the genera and species, may be recognised. They are easily separated from their case; have a smooth glossy and black exterior, much darker than the enveloping rock.

A company has been recently formed for the erection of hydraulic works on an extensive scale, at the falls.

At no very remote period this stream seems to have made a remarkable change in its bed, near its confluence with the Mohawk.

The Utica turnpike and rail roads extend along the N. bank of the Mohawk, through the villages of Manheim, Little Falls and Herkimer.

The lands of this county were originally granted in large tracts; such were the "*Royal Grant*," to Sir William Johnson, embracing the country between the E. and W. Canada creeks, 92,000 acres, noticed under "*Montgomery County*;" the *Jerseyfield patent*, covering a large portion of the northern part of the county; 94,000 acres, made April 12th, 1770; the *German Flats patent* granted in 1725, 9186 acres, and others.

The county has 18 towns.

COLUMBIA, taken from Warren, June 12th, 1812; N. W. from Albany 75, from Herkimer, S. 10, miles; surface hilly; soil calcareous and sandy loam; indifferently watered on the N. by some small streams flowing to the Mohawk, and on the S. by the sources of the Unadilla, and a tributary of the Canadadaga lake.—The hills are generally arable, and the slopes fertile, in grass and grain. There are a post office bearing the name of the town, and another called South Columbia, a church, common to Lutherans and Presbyterians, and 2 stores. The first settlements were made here by German families, previous to the revolution.

DANUBE, taken from Minden, 7th April, 1817; N. W. from Albany 68, from Herkimer, S. E. 10, miles; surface gently undulating; soil argillaceous sandy and calcareous loam, highly fertile, especially in the valley of the Mohawk; drained by the Nowadaga, a small stream flowing some 6 or 8 miles; at whose mouth formerly stood, a Mohawk castle, with its church and bell. There is no village in the town, the pursuits of the inhabitants being wholly agricultural. One post office bears the name of the town, another is called Newville.

FAIRFIELD, taken from Norway, 19th Feb. 1796; from Albany W. N. W. 76, from Herkimer N. E. 10, miles; surface hilly; the prevailing rock is blue and gray compact lime, and calcareous sand, stone, through which the granitic base sometimes breaks; soil strong clay loam, highly fertile, and well cultivated, adapted to grass, and there are here large dairies; watered by the West Canada creek, and by many springs and small brooks. Fairfield, Middleville, and Eaton's Bush, are post villages. *Fairfield*, village, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches; the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, a fine stone edifice, near 200 feet front, and three stories high, having an extensive museum of natural history and cabinet of minerals—professorships of anatomy and physiology, materia medica and medical jurisprudence, surgery and midwifery, chemistry and pharmacy, practice of physic and diseases of women and children—and numbering in 1834, 217 students; an academy, occupying two large buildings, one of wood, the other of stone, highly flourishing; 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 60 dwellings. *Middleville*, on West Canada creek, partly in this, and partly in Newport town, has a church common to Episcopalians and Baptists, a cotton factory, making \$10,000 worth of goods annually, 1 grist, 2 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 60 dwellings. *Eaton's Bush*, on the lines of Manheim, Fairfield, and Herkimer, 5 miles N. E. from Herkimer, has 1 Baptist church, a store, tavern, and 20 dwellings.

FRANKFORT, taken from German Flats, 5th February, 1796; distant W. N. W. from Albany 86, from Herkimer W. 8, miles; surface on the S. hilly and broken, underlaid with slate and sandstone; upon the river are fertile flats; drained by Steele's creek, about 10 miles long, and some smaller tributaries of the Mohawk, which courses the N. boundary. The Union Furnace in this town manufactures annually \$30,000 worth of iron ware. The company to whom it belongs were incorporated in 1811, and their charter was renewed for 21 years, and their capital increased to \$30,000, April 27th, 1835. *Frankfort*, post village, upon the canal 5 miles N. W. from Herkimer, 100 from Albany, 10 E. from Utica, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 taverns, 7 stores, and about 50 dwellings. The Frankfort Manufacturing Company was incorpo-

rated May 1, 1834, for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods and machinery, with an authorised capital of \$200,000, to go into operation when \$50,000 should be subscribed, and \$25,000 paid in.

GERMAN FLATS, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany 75, from Herkimer S. E. 5, miles; surface undulating, rising from the Mohawk river on the N. boundary. Upon the river are the extensive flats giving name to the town, proverbially fertile, although the culture might be much improved. The soil of the town is, generally, of superior character. Drained, principally, by Fulmer's creek, some 10 miles long, rising in the northern declivity of the dividing ridge. A canal has been cut around the Wolfe Rift, in the Mohawk, 5 miles above the Little Falls, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, affording advantageous water power. Remington's manufactory of rifle barrels is in this town, producing returns of \$15,000 per annum. *Mohawk*, post village, on the canal and river, 2 miles S. from Herkimer, has 3 taverns, 5 general and 3 grocery, stores, 4 forwarding and commission houses, a large malt house, and 30 dwellings. This is an excellent market for produce of the county. Here is a post office called Paine's Hollow.

HERKIMER, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany 80, and from Utica 14, miles; surface rising into hills towards the north, and spreading into broad rich alluvial flats along the Mohawk river, forming part of the famed "German Flats;" soil generally productive, but under ordinary cultivation; drained by the West Canada creek.

Herkimer, post village, and seat of justice for the county, incorporated April 6, 1807-1825, three-fourths of a mile N. of the river, on the West Canada creek, built principally on two parallel streets, contains 1 Methodist church, a new and very handsome Dutch Reformed church, with steeple and spire; a new and commodious court house, of brick, prison of stone, a fine building, and county clerk's office, of brick; 5 taverns, 5 general stores, 8 law offices, printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and about 120 dwellings, chiefly of wood. The village and vicinage exhibits small evidence of enterprise, or of the wealth which pertains to it; yet "The Herkimer Manufacturing and Hydraulic Company" was incorporated here 17th April, 1833, with a capital of \$100,000, for making a dam across the West Canada creek, north of the village, to create water power, to manufacture cotton and woollen goods, and machinery, and to dispose of the surplus power. This company, at the expense of \$40,000, have constructed extensive works. The whole volume of the creek is turned into a canal, and may be used at any point for the space of two miles under a head and fall of 40 feet.

LITCHFIELD, taken from German Flats, 7th Feb. 1796; distant from Albany 88, from Herkimer and Utica 11, miles; surface hilly and broken; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam; drained S. by a branch of the Unadilla, and N. by Steele's, creeks. Argillaceous oxide of iron, found in the town, is smelted in a furnace here, at which hollow ware, to the value of \$20,000, is made annually. *Cedarville*, partly in this, and partly in the towns of Winfield and Columbia, contains a post office, 1 Methodist and 1 Universalist, churches; an academy, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills; an extensive distillery, and 35 dwellings. There is also a post office named after the town.

LITTLE FALLS, taken from Herkimer, Fairfield, and German Flats, 16th Feb. 1829; from Albany 75 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy and argillaceous loam, based on granite, calcareous sand and limestone, the greater part broken and rugged, producing equally grass and grain. The town extends north and south of the Mohawk and has no other streams worthy of note, save the Nowadaga, which drains its S. E. angle.

The only village is *Little Falls*, 73 miles from Albany, and 7 from Herkimer, upon both banks of the Mohawk, and on the Utica turnpike and rail roads, incorporated in 1827, and containing 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Union, churches, the latter occupied by Methodists; a select seminary for males, and another for females; 2 grist, 2 saw, 2 paper, mills; 2 tanneries, 2 furnaces for casting iron, 2 machine shops, 1 trip hammer, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill; a bank, with a capital of \$200,000, incorporated 14th May, 1833; a canal collector's office, 11 law offices, 5 physicians, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly journals, and above 300 dwellings, generally of stone, whose number is rapidly increasing. The village is supplied with water brought, by an incorporated company, from a spring in the granite mountain, 306 feet above the tops of the houses. The "Little Falls

Manufacturing Company" was incorporated April 20th, 1832, with a capital of \$300,000, for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, and machinery. The largest portion of the land here has recently been purchased by Richard R. Ward, Esq. of New York, and the lots brought into market.

This spot is remarkable for the passage of the Mohawk river through the mountain barrier; for its wild and picturesque scenery; and for the difficulties which have been overcome in constructing the Erie canal through the pass. It receives the name of the Little Falls, in contradistinction to the Great Falls at Cohoes. The falls extend upon the river, about three-fourths of a mile, descending in that distance 42 feet, and consist of two long rapids, separated by a stretch of deep water, occupying each about the fourth of a mile. The upper rapids are most considerable. Above them, a dam across the stream renders it placid, over which the waters, separated by a small island, form beautiful low cascades, falling into a deep pool beneath, whence the current rushes, murmuring and foaming, over ridges and amorphous masses of granite and gneiss rock, flowing with comparative gentleness beneath the overarching bridge and aqueduct, and thence hurrying, with new impetuosity, over the stony bed below.

This waterfall would be beautiful any where; but it acquires grandeur here, from the high hills which confine it, and which the slightest observation teaches us have been cut down by its ever enduring and irresistible force. The defile is two miles long, with a medial breadth of one hundred rods. On either bank, the hill, on which deciduous and evergreen trees are pleasingly intermingled, rises from 360 to 400 feet, and the fall, over which may have once poured the waters of Lake Ontario, may have had a very little inferior altitude. A mound, raised here to the height of 70 feet, would now cause the waters to overflow the Rome summit, and send them again, by Wood creek and the Oneida lake, to Ontario.

That the hill has been so abraded is incontestibly demonstrated by the many cavities, basins, and channels, worn in the rock, at the bottom and sides of the defile, visible throughout its extent, and at an elevation of 60 feet. Below the Gulf Bridge, on the N. side of the road, is an insulated rock, having a remarkable water-worn cavity or funnel; its top is between 30 and 40 feet above the low water mark of the river, and the rock in which it is formed is 16 feet high. The funnel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, descends perpendicularly from the top below the exposed part of the base. Near the base it is broken so that the sky may be seen as through a chimney. This funnel has doubtless been worn by the violent action of water upon loose stones within its cavity. Similar indications of like action are common here, and some have lately been disclosed by removal of the soil from other portions of rock.

At the foot of the falls the river expands into a basin more than an hundred feet deep, into which the high cataract once poured its floods, and from whose depths rocky spires rise above the surface.

A canal, with 5 locks, was constructed here by the Western Inland Navigation Company, in 1802, which now gives a valuable hydraulic power, and serves as a feeder for the Erie canal, with which it is connected by a noble aqueduct of marble, 214 feet long, 16 feet wide, confined by walls 14 feet high and 4 feet broad, sustained by three arches, the central one of 70, and the outer ones each of 50, feet span. The western parapet, guarded with an iron balustrade, forms an agreeable promenade, from which a great portion of this varied scenery is visible. This beautiful structure is best seen from a fine stone bridge immediately above it.

This defile presented an obstacle to the Erie canal, inferior to none save the deep excavation at Lockport. Here, two miles of deep rock cutting were necessary; years were supposed requisite to accomplish the work; but the perseverance and skill of the contractors effected the most difficult portion in less than 90 days.

The canal descends the pass, by 5 locks, 40 feet in the distance of one mile, and the time of the passage permits the traveller in boats to view, leisurely, the natural scenery and artificial improvements.

This place has much attraction for the student of natural science. The geologist will find the various formations, curiously blended, in its vicinity. The rocks, immediately at the falls, are granite, gneiss, and hornblende, with calciferous sand rock overlaid by transition limestone. Beautiful quartz crystals of unusual size, purity, and lustre, and fine specimens of tourmaline, may be obtained.

About half a mile N. W. of the village, is a sink in the limestone rock which engulfs a small stream.

MANHEIM, taken from Palatine 3d March, 1797; distant from Albany 69, E. from Herkimer 11, miles; surface hilly, in the N. descending to the Mohawk river on the S.; soil clay and calcareous loam of good quality; drained by the Manheim creek, some 10 miles in length, and by E. Canada creek. First settled in 1770, but the inhabitants were driven from their possessions during the revolutionary war. *Manheim*, post village, on the Utica turnpike and rail road, near the mouth of East Canada creek, 14 miles from Herkimer, contains a Presbyterian church, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and about 20 dwellings, and a substantial bridge over the creek. Manheim centre is a post office.

NEWPORT, taken from Norway, Fairfield, and Schuyler, 7th April, 1806; distant from Albany 95, from Herkimer N. 13, miles; surface hilly, with fertile valleys; soil sandy and calcareous loam, more productive of grass than grain; abundantly watered by the West Canada creek; Newport and Middleville are post villages. The latter, lying partly in Fairfield, has been described above. *Newport village*, formerly called Bowen's settlement, on the creek, has 1 Episcopal church, a cotton factory, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, a furnace for iron castings, 2 tanneries, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and about 100 dwellings.

NORWAY, taken from Herkimer 10th April, 1792; distant from Albany 90, from Herkimer N. E. 18, miles; surface high and hilly, declining to the S. W. and N.; soil sand, sandy loam, and clay, more productive in grass than grain; drained by small tributaries of West Canada creek. *Norway*, post village, contains a church common to Presbyterians and Episcopalians, a Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 30 dwellings.

RUSSIA, taken 7th April, 1806, from Norway, by the name of Union; distant from Albany 94, from Herkimer 20, miles; surface and soil like those of Norway; drained by West Canada and Black creeks; sparsely settled, having few or no inhabitants N. of Black creek. *Russia*, post village, on Black creek road, contains a church common to Baptists and Presbyterians, 1 grist and 1 saw mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. The village grows rapidly. *Poland village*, on West Canada creek, 15 miles from Herkimer, has a cotton factory, clothing works, 1 tannery, store, tavern, and 25 dwellings. Cold Brook and Postville are post offices.

SALISBURY, taken from Palatine 3d March, 1817; distant from Albany 76, from Herkimer 19, miles; surface mountainous, with broad valleys on the N. E. and centre; soil sandy and clay loam, most productive of grass; drained by East Canada, Spruce, and Black creeks. Salisbury, Salisbury centre, and Winton, are villages. *Salisbury village*, 14 miles from Herkimer, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist churches, 2 stores, a tavern, and 20 dwellings. *Salisbury centre*, 17 miles from Herkimer, has 1 Universalist and 1 Methodist churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist and 2 saw mills, a large tannery, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, a scythe and axe factory, 1 gunsmith, and about 30 dwellings. *Winton*, named after the proprietor, D. B. Winton, 20 miles from Herkimer, has 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 tavern, a tannery, tanning 100 hides per day, sending to market, annually \$80,000 worth of leather; 2 extensive turner's shops, two furnaces, two saw, 1 grist, and 1 plaster, mills, 1 brewery, and 1 coach and waggon factory, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

SCHUYLER, taken from Herkimer 10th April, 1792; distant N. W. from Albany 86, from Herkimer 8, from Utica E. 6, miles; surface hilly but generally arable; fertile flats on the Mohawk river, on the S., well watered with springs and brooks, and producing abundant crops of wheat in the S. and grass in the north. East and West Schuyler are post offices.

STARK, taken from Danube April 28th, 1828; centrally distant N. W. from Albany 29, from Herkimer, S. E. 16, miles; surface hilly on the N. and S. dipping towards the centre, to the valley of Otsquake creek; soil sandy calcareous and argillaceous loam, resting chiefly on lime and calcareous sand stone; fruitful in grain and grass, and sustaining many sheep. *Vanhornsville*, post village, upon the forks of the creek, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 2 large grist mills, clothing works, and 15 dwellings. There is also a post office called Starkville.

The Otsquake creek of this town, flowing 9 miles to the Mohawk river, is remarkable for the number and extent of the calcareous incrustations and petrefactions along its banks, and tributaries, near its source. A fine example of the former is presented about half a mile above the first mill, where a tufaceous rock stretches across the dell, from 60 to 70 yards, with a breadth of 16, and height of 2, yards, enclosing masses of petrefied wood. The most perfect petrefaction, in the ravine of a small stream descending to the creek, is the trunk of a hemlock tree 2 feet in diameter, in which the concentric circles and colours of the wood are admirably preserved. This curious laboratory of stone is still in action.

WARREN, taken from German Flats, 5th February, 1796; distant from Albany 68, from Herkimer S. 10, from Cooperstown N. 15, miles; surface hilly, lying upon the dividing ridge, and sending tributaries N. to the Mohawk, and S. to the Canaderaga and Otsego lakes; soil sandy and clay loam, on lime and calcareous sand stone; the hills, generally, arable, and excellently adapted to the culture of sheep; the valleys, fertile in grain. Subterranean streams burst forth here in large volumes, sufficient for hydraulic uses. Iron ore is found, and the oxide has been manufactured into brown paint. *Little Lake village*, on the Cherry Valley turnpike, 15 miles from Herkimer, contains the post office called after the town, a Methodist church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 30 dwellings. There is another post office at Crain's Corners.

WEST BRUNSWICK, taken from Norway April 11th, 1823; comprises all that part of the county lying N. of the N. line of the "Royal Grant," and the S. line of the Jersey field patent, the far greater portion of which is yet an almost unexplored wilderness. The settlements are chiefly near the southern border, distant from Herkimer about 25 miles, and S. of West Canada creek, where is a post office having the name of the town.

WINFIELD, taken from Richfield and Plainfield, of Otsego, and Litchfield of this county, April 17th, 1816; distant from Albany 75, from Herkimer S. W. 15, miles, lies on the S. inclination of the dividing ridge, and contains the primary sources of the Unadilla river; surface rolling; soil rich calcareous and sandy loam, maintaining many sheep and producing much grain. Winfield and West Winfield are post villages. *Winfield*, contains 1 church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 25 dwellings upon a long street. *West Winfield*, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, 2 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 35 dwellings.

TOWNS.	Females.												Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Columbia.	2051	2180	2181	1983	175	440	4	265	163	443	20	26	23	6	9	
Danube.	3187	3275	1723	1651	155	325	12	206	119	402	4	35	38	14	7	
Fairfield.	2610	2535	2265	2062	192	452	20	232	284	379	17	35	25	11	12	
Frankfort.	1860	2148	2020	2070	360	539	104	347	200	598	15	61	45	15	13	
German Flats.	2665	3065	2460	2715	276	599	43	351	201	566	21	52	51	33	28	
Herkimer.	3055	3198	2486	2710	301	642	247	341	179	543	5	31	41	14	17	
Litchfield.	1729	1701	1750	1629	140	374	9	195	153	326	3	39	23	5	12	
Little Falls.			2539	3147	374	635	154	411	289	638	16	60	59	28	25	
Manheim.	1777	1841	1937	2095	234	392	115	262	175	493	14	29	47	7	11	
Newport.	1746	1811	1863	1955	166	398	29	250	178	447	20	32	24	11	15	
Norway.	1612	1168	1152	1131	137	260	9	132	129	210	3	22	12	12	9	
Russia.	1685	2174	2458	2313	216	492	46	298	200	483	23	38	39	10	11	
Salisbury.	1438	1779	1999	1974	209	446	18	252	157	400	4	30	39	8	12	
Schuyler.	1837	1936	2074	2153	164	368	166	238	167	445	6	32	23	12	10	
Starks.			1781	1581	152	319	6	187	145	375	15	25	28	12	16	
Warren.	2013	2077	2084	2004	142	463	15	238	225	372	27	47	31	13	9	
West Brunswick.		515	713	698	68	148	6	88	38	156	4	14	15	5		
Winfield.	1752	1701	1778	1739	171	407	21	227	154	321	10	31	18	11	14	
	31017	33040	35869	36201	3732	7699	1020	4520	3150	7597	226	639	586	227	231	

NOTE. Males, 18,612; Females, 17,589; Paupers, 62; Blacks, 244; 1 Black voter, in Newport; Deaf and Dumb, 14; Blind, 12; Idiots, 35; Lunatics, 28.

TOWNS.	Area in Acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.
Columbia,	21000	13196	222420	14415	977	2612	6584	2069	4231	4339	5578	570 77
Danube,	32000	12082	225360	38758	832	2104	3426	1662	2066	2345	3447	636 52
Fairfield,	26000	16057	326415	80254	667	4583	3915	1895	2902	2833	3665	980 07
Frankfort,	20000	11067	229440	12710	791	2799	3964	2050	2295	3501	2622	583 58
German Flats,	31000	12950	241426	31104	877	2751	4094	1737	3647	2808	4144	656 79
Herkimer,	27000	9613	330195	66059	752	2307	4481	1637	2132	2273	2654	954 97
Litchfield,	15500	11846	162998	36011	599	2723	4793	2009	2525	3675	1931	479 61
Little Falls,		11377	428698	395624	750	2412	2622	1378	2821	1928	2841	1745 62
Manheim,	21000	12264	260999	23114	679	2628	2795	1580	3146	2520	4087	684 71
Newport,	21500	11653	200030	37643	448	3150	1971	936	2155	2050	1980	572 79
Norway,	21000	17690	220349	26770	325	3205	1450	1184	1669	2550	2500	595 56
Russia,	144000	14973	270969	29657	688	3694	3979	2097	3085	3551	5308	724 55
Salisbury,	76000	13332	241747	41755	466	3267	2527	1221	2719	3534	3545	683 24
Schuyler,	25000	14101	286800	27107	705	3266	3400	1117	2498	2927	3937	756 51
Starks,		12070	151181	18309	745	1847	3342	1363	3010	2730	5069	408 47
Warren,	22000	16177	239376	38670	918	2990	6907	1787	4051	5939	6009	670 09
West Brunswick,	360000	3638	95600	2136	199	713	526	405	610	637	772	237 54
Winfield,	13500	11950	167778	38730	668	1756	16666	1390	2131	2511	2972	479 68
	887000	226036	4300801	859826	12086	226036	77432	27523	48193	52671	63118	12469 07

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton factories.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Columbia,	3	6	1	1											13	282	656	765
Danube,	1	7	1	1											8	190	352	472
Frankfort,	2	10	1	1			1	1							13	288	547	811
Fairfield,	1	7	2	2					1						14	242	657	609
German Flats,	1	12	2	2											11	257	519	771
Herkimer,	2	7	1	1											12	259	539	619
Little Falls,	2	4	1	1											9	262	555	580
Litchfield,	2	11	2	2			1		2	1					12	179	489	503
Manheim,	2	7	1	1											11	201	543	591
Newport,	2	4	1	2		1			2	2					12	161	624	724
Norway,	2	4	1	1					1						9	120	218	366
Russia,	3	4	1	1		2			3	1					15	256	437	822
Salisbury,	5	16	1	3	3				1						14	208	536	689
Schuyler,	2	11	1	1	1				1						10	342	315	706
Starks,	3	9	1	2	2				1	1					8	186	412	585
Warren,	3	2	2	2	2				1						12	231	554	614
West Brunswick,	5	5													5	112	20	185
Winfield,	4	9	3				1		1						8	185	416	580
	36	136	2	31	26	3	2	3	13	10	17	12	4	52	196	3961	8389	10992
Value of product,	226286	83344	775	6842	61834	21800	2629	28080	38580	83365	17560	23145	32576	161362				
Value of material,	40928	83344	450	47446	61834	55102	1301	17022	38580	53120	11328	19767	13449	18260				

No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 10,604.



JEFFERSON COUNTY, taken from Oneida, 28th March, 1805; bounded N. W. by the St. Lawrence river and Upper Canada, N. E. by St. Lawrence county, E. by Lewis, S. by Oswego, counties, and W. by Lake Ontario; extending about 65 miles along the lake and river; greatest length N. and S. 48, greatest breadth E. and W. 36, miles; area 1125 square miles; situate between $43^{\circ} 40'$ and $44^{\circ} 23'$ N. Lat., and $0^{\circ} 35'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 28'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 305, and from Albany 160, miles.

The surface is generally level, or gently undulating, and may be divided into two steeps, of which the broader is on the N. W. The mountain ridge, continued from the Niagara river, runs from the southern bound of Ellisburg, in a N. E. direction, to the Black river, a short distance above the falls, at Watertown, and follows the S. side of the river into Lewis county. The north-western portion may have once been part of the bed of the lake, when the ridge, elevated about 100 feet above the plain, formed its shore. The country on the S. E. of the ridge preserves a high elevation, rising gradually towards the south, and is of more broken character than that on the N. W. The natural turnpike, or Ridge road, follows the course of the ridge. (See page 23.)

The whole of the county is of secondary formation, except a small portion on the N. E. embracing Antwerp and Wilna towns. The rock of this secondary district

consists chiefly of limestone of various qualities, and clay slate. The limestone of the lower terrace is universally blue, containing abundance of organic remains; but the impression of shells is commonly not very distinctly marked. Upon the upper terrace the lime assumes a light gray appearance, and along the ridges seems to be an aggregate of shells washed up on the shore.

The lands in the basin on the N. W. are adapted to wheat, large quantities of which are annually exported; rye and Indian corn are also abundant, but the soil is less favourable to them than the higher lands of the S. E. where wheat is not a favoured crop; oats, barley, potatoes, pulse, are raised alike profitably every where. The average product may be given: for wheat 15 bushels, corn 30, oats 30, potatoes 250 bushels, the acre. The culture of every species of grain may be highly advanced, and the product much increased, by due care and skill, as have been shown in many instances; and perhaps few portions of the country, even in the far, far West, will prove more enduringly fruitful. The cattle sent to market from this county exceed 4000 head per annum. Its horses are equal to any of the state, and their sale is a source of much revenue. Sheep culture has of late been commenced with zeal, and promises great success.

About one-half the exports descend to Montreal, while the other half is sent by the lake, and the Oswego and Erie canals, to New York, or through the Welland canal into Lake Erie, and the region of the upper lakes; but a new outlet will soon be made by the Black river canal. The vessels on the lake belonging to the county amounted, in 1834, to about 4000 tons. The exports of staves, lumber, iron, ashes, pork, beef, whiskey, lake fish, flour, cattle, sheep, butter, &c. are estimated at \$1,000,000 annually.

The only mineral of importance that has been discovered is iron, chiefly in the town of Wilna, in the eastern part of the county, in the granite region. Mines are opened there, and several forges established for the manufacture of pig and bar iron, making together about 500 tons per annum.

The timber generally prevailing is white oak, maple, beech, elm, ash, bass-wood, and a small portion of pine, hemlock, red and white cedar.

The county is not abundantly watered. It has, however, two considerable streams running through it; *Indian river*, described under St. Lawrence county, and the Black river.

Black river, so called from the colour of its waters, rises in a small lake, in the uninhabited parts of Herkimer county, and flows S. W. to the N. W. corner of Remsen, Oneida county, about 25 miles; thence N. W. through Boonville, of the same county, and through Lewis county centrally into Jefferson county, 53 miles; thence westward through Jefferson county, 24 miles, to Black river bay, of Lake Ontario, having a length of 108 miles. At Lowville, 40 miles from its mouth, its width is 18 rods, and 60 at Watertown. It receives from the E. Moose river, near the High Falls, in Lewis county, and Fish, Otter, and Independence creeks, and Beaver river, from the same county; from the W. Black creek, in Oneida, Sugar, Whetstone, and Martin's, creeks, and Deer river, in Lewis county. The greater part of its course is through a deep valley, and its tributaries generally are mountain torrents. On its westerly line, below the rapids, its banks are water sheds, turning the waters of the country from its bed into opposite courses. It descends itself from a great height by steps. For 25 miles from its source the current is sluggish and navigable to the High Falls, in Leyden, where it is precipitated 63 feet; thence it is again navigable, 40 miles, to the "Long Falls," at Carthage, where is begun a series of rapids, cascades, and pools; thence, in 14 miles, it falls some hundred feet to the Great Bend; thence to its mouth is another series of reaches, rapids, and falls. Its source is 1400 feet above the level of Lake Ontario. The connection of this river with the Erie canal, by means of the Black river canal, was authorised in 1836. The improved navigation will, for the present, terminate at Carthage; but will eventually be continued, by the valley of the river, through Watertown to Sackett's Harbour.

Besides these larger streams, there are others of considerable volume, which seek the St. Lawrence and the lake. Of the one, *Plessis creek*, of Alexandria, emptying into Black lake, of St. Lawrence county, is the most important, having a N. E. course of about 15 miles. Of the other, Chaumont and Perch rivers, Stoney and Sandy creeks, are the chief.

Chaumont river, rising in Orleans, flows S. W. about 14 miles, through Clayton

and Lyme, into Chaumont bay, of the lake, of which Hungry and Black river bays are part. In all these, there is depth of water and safe harbourage for vessels of the largest size. The name of Chaumont is now confined to the portion on the north, in Lyme, which is remarkable for its fisheries of white fish and siscoes, of which some thousand barrels are said to be taken annually. *Perch river* flows from Perch lake, in the S. E. angle of Orleans county, and runs a parallel course with the preceding, about 10 miles, into Black river bay.

Stony creek rises in Watertown, and has a S. W. course of 18 miles, through Adams and Henderson, to the lake; and Little Stony creek, issuing from a small pond of Henderson, runs about 6 miles to the same recipient.

Sandy creek, the most considerable of these lake streams, has its source in the E. part of Rutland, upon the upper steppe, and runs S. W. nearly 30 miles, through Rutland, Watertown, Rodman, Adams, and Ellisburg, descending by high falls to the lower terrace, and thence to the lake, receiving in its way the south branch and other tributaries.

The county has 19 towns.

ADAMS, taken from Mexico, 1st April, 1802; N. W. from Albany 149 miles; surface gently undulating; soil sandy loam, of excellent quality, on lime and slate; drained by Stony, and the north branch of Sandy, creek. *Adams*, post village, on Sandy creek, 14 miles S. from Watertown, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; a large grist, 2 saw, mills; clothing works, chair factory, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 select school, a seminary for young ladies, 4 lawyers, 6 physicians, and 120 dwellings. The fall on the creek here is about 15 feet. The town was originally the property of Mr. Nicholas Low, of New York, and was first settled by New England emigrants in 1801. Appling and Smithville are post offices.

ALEXANDRIA, taken from Brownsville and Le Ray, 3d April, 1821, including the islands of the St. Lawrence river fronting the town; surface gently undulating; soil clay, sandy, and marly loam; on the E. stony and broken, the rock of well defined granite, and the soil indifferent. The shores of the St. Lawrence are dry and elevated, indented by numerous bays, and remarkable for fine scenery. The river, from two to five miles wide, is speckled by the "Thousand Islands." Indian river flows N. across the E. part of the town, having falls of 80 feet near Theresa, and others adapted to hydraulic works above and below it. Below the falls, the river is navigable for boats to Rossie. Mullet, Otter, Hyde, Plessis, and Crooked creeks, are useful mill streams; and there are in the town 12 small lakes, from three-fourths of a mile to 3 miles in length. All these waters are well stocked with fish. Settlements were commenced here by emigrants from New England in 1817. Alexandria, Plessis, and Theresa, are post villages. *Alexandria*, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Otter creek, 25 miles below Cape Vincent, and 30 above Ogdensburg, 190 N. W. from Albany, and 30 N. E. from Watertown, contains 1 saw mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and from 20 to 25 dwellings, surrounded by a well cleared and improved country. *Plessis* has a grist mill, saw mill, tavern, and 10 dwellings. Two miles E. of the village are extensive glass works, making cylinder window glass. *Theresa*, 25 miles from Watertown, has a grist mill, saw mill, store, tavern, fulling mill, and 20 dwellings. Redwood is the name of another post office. There are in the town 1 Methodist church, and another common to Presbyterians, Baptists, and Universalists. The military road from Sackett's Harbour towards Plattsburg, leads centrally through the town.

ANTWERP, taken from Le Ray 5th April, 1810; surface hilly, but the greater portion arable; soil clay loam of good quality, resting on primitive limestone and granite, and best suited for grass; watered chiefly by Indian river. The Oswegatchie river, in the form of an oxbow, indents the N. W. boundary. Antwerp and Oxbow are post villages. *Antwerp* or *River village*, upon Indian river, 20 miles N. E. of Watertown, 7 S. E. from Oxbow, 164 from Albany, 41 from Ogdensburg, on the turnpike road, from Denmark to Ogdensburg, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist churches, one a neat building of brick, erected in 1813, at the cost of near \$10,000, by Mr. Parish, to whom the town belonged; 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 scythe factory and pocket furnace, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 43 dwellings, in a rough country of clay and marl. *Oxbow*, 25 miles N. E. from Watertown, has a large school house, in which public worship is holden; 2 stores, 1 tavern, grist and saw mills, pocket furnace, and 24

dwelling. One mile W. of the village, is a rock having the form of a pulpit, and bearing that name, where meetings for public worship have been occasionally convened.

BROWNVILLE, taken from Leyden 1st April, 1802; surface level; soil marly loam, on limestone, of excellent quality and highly improved, producing much wheat; drained by Black and Perch rivers. Brownville and Limerick are post villages. The town has its name from Mr. John Brown, an early settler, the father of the late Major General Brown. *Brownville*, on the right bank of Black river, 3 miles from its mouth and at the head of navigation, 4 miles below Watertown, 164 from Albany, contains 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 select schools, 2 taverns, 8 or 10 stores, 1 cotton factory, 1,500 spindles, (Brownville Manufacturing Company,) 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, an extensive distillery, and tannery, furnace and machine shop, and about 120 dwellings. The fall of the river, here, is about 24 feet. *Limerick*, on the Perch river, 4 miles N. W. from Brownville, 7 N. E. from Sackett's harbour, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 saw mill, and about 30 dwellings. *Pillar Point*, extending along Black river bay, is a fertile ridge, thickly settled. Perch river is the name of a post office. The village of *Dexter*, recently founded and very rapidly improving, is at the mouth of Black river.

CHAMPION, taken from Mexico, 14th March, 1800; distant N. W. from Albany 148, from Watertown E. 11 miles; surface hilly but generally arable; soil rich marly and sandy loam; drained by Black river, on which are the "Long Falls." The bottom of a small lake here, is covered with shell marl or white carbonate of lime, which has been substituted in various ways for Spanish White. This lake abounds with trout. *Champion*, *South Champion*, and *Great Bend*, are post villages. The first, centrally situate, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 25 dwellings. At the second, are some half dozen dwellings. The third, on the N. line and partly in Le Ray, 10 miles from Watertown, upon the river, over which is a wooden bridge, has a large flouring mill, saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 20 dwellings. A blast furnace has lately been erected on the river opposite the village of Carthage.

CLAYTON, taken from Orleans and Lyme 1832; distant N. W. from Albany 180, and from Watertown 14, miles; surface gently undulating; soil sandy and clay loam of good quality; drained by Chaumont river. *Grindstone*, and others of the "Thousand Islands," are within the town. *Depauville*, called after Francis Depau, proprietor of a large portion of the town, centrally situated at Chaumont river falls, above which, the stream is known as Catfish creek, contains, 1 free church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, and 25 dwellings. *Cornelia*, lies on the St. Lawrence river, 26 miles from Watertown; and 4 miles above, on the river, is a hamlet called *Clayton*, at which is a post office. North of Depauville, the limestone rock in the space of 3 square miles, comes so near the surface as to render the country unfit for cultivation.

ELLISBURG, called after Lyman Ellis, the first settler, in 1797; taken from Mexico, 22d February, 1803; distant N. W. from Albany 169, from Watertown S. W. 17 miles; surface level; soil rich sandy loam; drained by the N. and S. branches of Sandy creek, affording abundant mill power. Belleville, Woodville, Ellisburg, and Mannsville, are post villages. *Belleville*, on the N. branch of Sandy creek, 5 miles from its mouth, has 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, grist and saw, mills, clothing works, 2 taverns, 4 or 5 stores, and 50 dwellings. *Woodville*, on the same stream, 2 miles from the mouth, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, grist and saw, mills, 30 dwellings. *Ellisburg*, on the S. branch of Sandy creek, 4 miles from its mouth, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 30 dwellings. *Mannsville*, on Little Sandy creek, has grist and saw, mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and some 15 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. There are in the N. part of the town, some remains of ancient fortifications, consisting of 7 tumuli, surrounded by ditches and having an area varying from half an acre to 2 acres. Stone instruments, as axes, wedges, knives, &c., are ploughed up, from time to time, in the adjacent fields.

HENDERSON, taken from Ellisburg, 17th February, 1806; from Albany 173, from Watertown S. W. 15, miles; includes Stony, Gallapoli, and some other small islands in the lake; surface level; soil rich sandy loam, easy of tillage; drained by Big and Little Stony creeks.

Henderson, post village and port, lies at the head of Hungry bay, where vessels of 100 tons may find safe harbourage. The village is about three quarters of a mile from the landing: At the latter, there is a dock, 3 ware houses, 1 tavern, 2 retail stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings. At the village, which lies on Stony creek, are 1 church common to Presbyterians and Baptists, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and between 60 and 70 dwellings, 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, carding and cloth dressing mill. *Smithville*, post village, also, on Stony creek, and on the line between Henderson and Adams, has a church common to Presbyterians and Baptists, 1 tavern, 2 or 3 stores, a large flouring mill, 2 saw mills, clothing works, a large distillery, tannery, and about 60 dwellings; 12 miles S. W. from Watertown, 5 miles from Sackett's harbour. Salisbury mills is the name of another post office.

HOUNSFIELD, taken from Watertown 17th February, 1806; surface gently undulating; soil clay and sandy loam; drained W. by Black river and some small creeks. Settled by August Sackett, agent for the owners, in 1801. The lands of the town are generally taken up and as generally cleared and cultivated, scarce more wood being left than is necessary for economical uses. The larger proportion of the soil is well adapted to wheat, large quantities of which, and of Indian corn are raised.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, incorporated 3d April, 1821, on the S. W. side of Black river bay, of Lake Ontario, 12 miles below Watertown, 8 from Lake Ontario, 306 N. W. from New York, 161 from Albany, 63 S. W. from Ogdensburg. The bay and harbour are well situated for shelter and defence, being land locked by the curvatures of the shores and some islands opposite the mouth of the bay, 8 miles distant. The harbour is the best on the lake, for ship building and a naval depot. From the lower extremity of the town there juts a peninsula, forming an inner and outer harbour, the latter of which, within 2 fathoms of the shore, has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships of war. Near the mouth of Black river is another place equally advantageous, and at both, vessels of the largest class were commenced during the late war, and are on the stocks under cover. The village contains extensive military barracks, and the ruins of forts Tompkins and Pike. The barracks on the N. consist of 3 ranges of limestone buildings, each some 250 feet long, two stories high, with piazzas in front, forming three sides of a square, the fourth side of which fronts on, and commands the harbour and bay. These buildings afford accommodation for 2000 troops. They are surrounded by an area of several acres closely picketted in. There were laid up in the port at the close of the war a frigate of 68, and 3 ships of 28, guns, 4 brigs and a number of gun boats.

The village extends a mile along the bay, and contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal churches, a Methodist society, holding worship in the school house, a select school for males, and another for females, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 3 hotels, 16 stores, 3 groceries, 1 cupola, and 1 pocket furnace, a manufactory of steam engines, 3 saw mills, 2 grist mills, one having 4 runs of stone, an extensive tannery, a distillery, a bank with a capital of \$200,000, and 300 dwellings, many of which are of limestone. Upon a point projecting into the lake S. of the town, is a light house.

A very considerable trade is carried on from this port, by the lake and the St. Lawrence river, and by the Oswego, Erie, and Welland canals. Many vessels for the lake trade are built here; one steamboat is owned in the village, and 4 steamboats, plying on the lake, touch here, daily. The water power is derived from a canal from the Black river, commencing, 2 miles above Watertown, and running thence 6 miles into Mill creek, whose bed is used 4 miles, and thence a canal of 1 mile brings the water to the village. The fall obtained is about 30 feet, yielding power for many more mills than have been erected. The cost of this improvement, made by the citizens of the village, was \$25,000. After the late war, the business of this place very much decreased, but has grown with the general improvement of the country, and is now in a thriving condition.

LE RAY, organised 17th February, 1806; N. W. from Albany 156, from Utica 78, and from Watertown N. E. 9 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and sandy loam, fertile and easy of tillage; drained S. by the Black river, along which is a belt of sand about 1 mile in width covered with large white and yellow pines, and by Pleasant and West creeks, and Indian river. The settlements commenced here in 1803. *Le Raysville*, and *Evans' Mills*, are post villages. The former

named after Mr. Le Ray Chaumont, has a store, 2 taverns, 1 grist mill, and about 40 dwellings. The mansion of Mr. Le Ray, near the village was built at much expense and is surrounded by grounds neatly disposed. The latter, upon a small branch of Indian river, having a grist mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 50 dwellings, is a place of much business. There are two other post offices called, respectively, Sandford's Corners and Joachim.

LORRAINE, taken from Mexico, by the name of Malta, 24th March, 1804; N. W. from Albany 145, W. from Watertown, and E. from Lake Ontario 16, miles; surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam, not so subject to drought as the limestone lands, and having more hemlock than other portions of the county, with much pine on the west; drained by the S. branch of Sandy creek. The post office has the name of the town. Little wheat is raised, but grass and summer crops abundantly.

LYME, taken from Brownville March 28th, 1817; N. W. from Albany 185, and from Watertown 15, miles. It includes Grenadier, Fox, and other islands of Lake Ontario and Carlton island, of the St. Lawrence river; surface gently undulating soil marly and sandy loam, of excellent quality; indifferently watered by Chaumont river. Cape Vincent, port of entry of the collection district of that name, at the fork of Lake Ontario, and head of St. Lawrence river, 25 miles from Watertown, contains a new Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 3 taverns, and 50 dwellings; the port is a good one, and much business is done here in lumber. A good turnpike road, made by Mr. Le Ray, runs from this village to Brownville. *Chaumont village*, at the head of Chaumont bay, 14 miles from Watertown, and 11 from Cape Vincent, has a store, tavern, grist and saw, mills, and 25 dwellings. There is much improved land in the N. part of the town. There is a light house on Tibbets Point, and another post office called Three Mile bay. The first settlers here were Elijah Fox, jr., James McKee, and a Mr. Balcarn.

ORLEANS, taken from Brownville 2d April, 1821; N. W. from Albany 184, and from Watertown N. E. 15, miles; surface gently undulating; soil generally rich clay and loam, on limestone, in detached masses near the surface, and in some places, impeding, and in others, preventing beneficial cultivation; drained S. by Perch river, issuing from Perch lake, and by branches of Catfish creek. Perch lake is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and half a mile wide, stored with perch. Upon its western bank, is an extensive cranberry swamp, apparently floating upon an abyss of water, from which large quantities of fruit are annually gathered, Le Fargeville and Stone mills are post villages. *Le Fargeville*, called after John Le Farge, the proprietor of the town, 16 miles from Watertown, has a church, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 1 store, 2 taverns, and 15 dwellings. Near the village is the costly stone mansion of the proprietor. *Stone mill*, in the S. W. angle of the town has a saw mill, store, 1 tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

PAMELIA, taken from Brownville 12th April, 1819; the name was changed to Leander and the bounds altered in 1824; but the name was restored in 1825; N. W. from Albany 166, and from Watertown 4, miles; surface level, or gently undulating; soil sandy and clay loam, chiefly of the latter, highly cultivated. In the high bank some ten rods distant from the Black river opposite to Watertown, was discovered, in 1832, a cave, whose extent has not yet been explored. It has been followed, it is said, for half a mile in a direct course; and has many lateral branches and apartments. The entrance is by a contracted passage about 3 feet wide, from a cavity 5 feet below the surface, from which the descent to the floor is gradual and short, consisting of a few feet only. The roof is frequently so low that the visitor must stoop much in getting through the galleries, and the chambers, rarely rise to 12 feet, or have more than 20 feet in diameter. The walls are uneven and rise into arches of a pointed form. The water percolating through the roof and sides, forms stalactites, the most perfect of which have been removed. A rill descends N. easterly, forming, it is said, at the remote end, a considerable stream. The county poor house, with a farm annexed of about 100 acres, is in this town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Watertown. *Williamsville*, is on the bank of the river along the falls, and might properly be considered a part of Watertown, being connected with it, by bridges. It contains 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 taverns, and about 40 dwellings. Pamela and Pamela Four Corners are post offices.

PHILADELPHIA, taken from Le Ray, 2d April, 1821; N. W. from Albany 170,

from Watertown, N. E. 16, miles; surface gently rolling; soil clay and sandy loam, generally of good quality, but not so well adapted to wheat as some other towns of the county; underlaid generally with clay, slate and graywacke; drained by Indian river and some small tributaries; settled in 1813, principally by Quakers from Pennsylvania. The village of *Philadelphia*, centrally situate, has one Quaker meeting house, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 store, 2 taverns, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and 20 dwellings; near the village the country is hilly and broken.

RODMAN, taken from Adams, 24th March, 1704, by the name of Harrison; N. W. from Albany, 154, from Watertown, S. 10, from Lake Ontario, E. 12, miles; first settled in 1801, by emigrants from N. England; soil sandy and clay loam, of excellent quality, resting on slate in the south and limestone in the north; surface undulating; iron ore is found here both bog and mountain, but not in quantity; black lead is said to be abundant. Several Indian mounds or tumuli are scattered over it, with remains of ancient fortifications. *Whitesville*, is a post office, where are a saw mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *Rodman*, lying near the confluence of the Gulf stream with Sandy creek, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches; 2 grist and 2 saw, mills, carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and from 30 to 40 dwellings. The Gulf stream, coming in from Pinckney, of Lewis county, is remarkable for the profundity of its valley, having cut its course for a mile to the depth of at least one hundred feet, through slate rock. The soil generally is better adapted to grass, than grain, and is well improved.

RUTLAND, taken from Watertown, Oneida county, 1st April, 1802; N. W. from Albany 154, from Watertown, S. E. 6, miles; surface gently undulating; soil chocolate coloured loam, of excellent quality underlaid by limestone. Rutland, Tylersville and Lockport are post villages. There are here also remains of ancient fortifications, situate upon a hill, enclosing about four acres of ground surrounded by a ditch; in form, an irregular ellipsis; on one side a triangular projection of 50 paces, surrounded also by an entrenchment, terminates in a point. From this have been dug human bones, and part of a skull, imbedded in 2 or 3 quarts of Indian corn, apparently parched to a dark brown colour, but sound and well preserved. This place was covered with trees of some centuries growth. *Rutland*, village, centrally situate, has 1 tavern, a small store, and from 10 to 15 dwellings. near the village is a pond, worthy of notice from its great depth, which has never been fathomed. *Tylersville*, in the S. part of the town, has a grist and saw mill, a tavern and store, and some 12 dwellings. The lands of the town are all taken up and generally cleared and thickly settled. There are in the town 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and a Baptist, associations. *Lockport*, in the N. part of the town, at the falls upon the river, 8 miles E. from Watertown, has 1 grist, 4 saw, mills, 1 store, 2 taverns, and about 30 dwellings. Much of the business here consists in preparing White and Norway pine timber for market. There is a post office called South Rutland.

WATERTOWN, organised as part of Oneida county, 14th March, 1800; surface moderately uneven; soil clay and sandy loam, of excellent quality and finely cultivated, resting chiefly upon secondary lime. Upon the S. E. the town is crossed by the ridge we have already described; drained along the N. boundary by the Black river, and southerly by Stony and Sandy creeks. Mr. Nicholas Low, of N. York, was originally proprietor of this town, and the first settlements were made here in 1798. There are post offices at Watertown and Burr's Mills. *Watertown*, incorporated village and seat of justice of the county, founded in 1802; distant N. W. from N. York 325, from Albany 176, from Utica, N. N. W. 81, from Carthage 16, and from Sackett's Harbour, E. 10, miles, contains 2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal and 1 Universalist, churches; one of the Presbyterian and the Methodist, churches are of stone, the others of wood, 5 of them have cupolas or spires; 1 academy, incorporated 1835, 5 select schools, apprentices reading room and library, 4 printing offices, 3 of which issue weekly papers; a Sunday school and temperance society; 7 taverns, a large and splendid hotel, recently erected, 20 general stores, 2 book stores, the Jefferson County Bank, with a capital of \$ 200,000, an insurance company, court house and prison and county clerk's office, of stone, 550 dwellings and about 3500 inhabitants.

This large and flourishing village owes its existence and prosperity to the great hydraulic power of the Black river, which is here about 60 yards wide, and has, from the upper end of the village to the lower, a space of a mile, 88 feet fall, in

which there are 7 artificial dams and five natural cascades. At the upper dams the river is divided by an island into two channels deep and rocky, uniting again at the second range of dams; thence flowing about half a mile in one channel, the stream is again divided into 2 branches, on which are other dams, and in the right channel, below the dams, is a natural cascade, over which the whole water of the river is poured by a fall of 18 feet, and where it has excavated a basin at the foot, more than 100 feet in depth. Below the cascade is a rapid of 8 feet, where the water is ever beaten into foam. Upon these falls, there are, on the left bank, a woollen factory, cotton factory, 2 machine shops, an extensive tannery, currying and morocco factory, a large paper mill, 2 other woollen factories, 2 other grist mills and saw mill, carriage factory, an iron foundry and a 3d machine shop; on the right bank, 3 saw mills, a sash factory and paper mill; a machine shop, grist mill and a large distillery, together with several mechanics' shops on either side. With all these works the available power here is far from being exhausted, and some of the best sites remain unoccupied. The river is a continued rapid for four miles, to Brownville. The rocks over which it is precipitated are secondary lime in which organised remains are very abundant.

There was erected here in 1827, by Levi Bebee and company, a cotton factory, 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high; of limestone of the most substantial character, with many tenements for the work people. The building was designed to receive 10,000 spindles, and half that number, with 128 power looms had been put into it when it was destroyed by fire, in 1832. It had cost 120,000 dollars. The flume and pits for the water wheel are excavated in the solid rock, and so placed as to be safe against freshets. This advantageous site is now unemployed.

A company was chartered, in 1836, to make a rail road from the Erie canal at Rome, directly to this village, and another company to make a like road from the village by way of Brownville and Dexter to Cape Vincent—thus to open an easy and direct route between the Canadas, the Mohawk valley and the port of New York. Should that port become, as is contemplated, the port of entry for Canada, instead of Quebec, this line of communication will receive the principle freight and travel to Kingston and the adjacent regions.

WILNA, taken from Le Ray, of this, and Leyden, of Lewis county, 2d April, 1818; N. W. from Albany 151, N. E. from Watertown 17, miles; surface level; soil on the N. E. sandy, elsewhere clay loam, of medium quality, on lime and granitic rock; drained by the Black river, having the "Long Falls," extending through the town, from Carthage village; and Indian river, over which is the natural

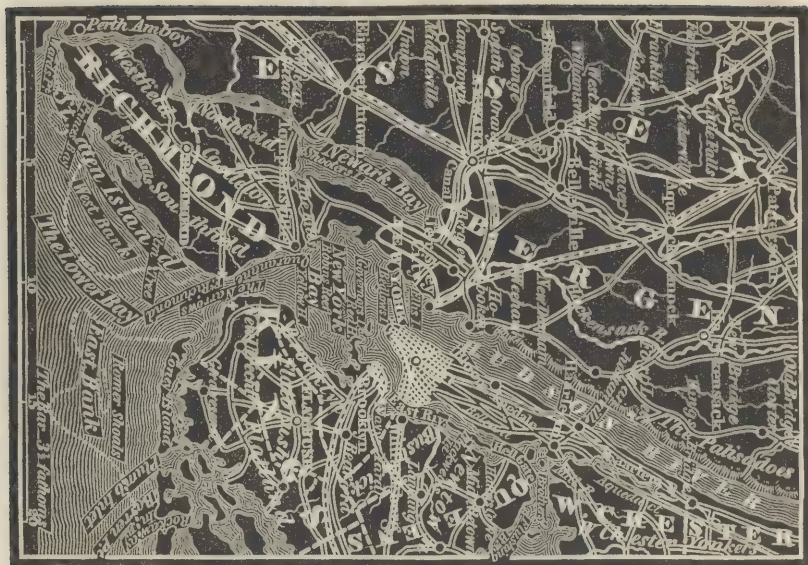
TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Births.		Deaths.		
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adams,	2467	2415	2935	2970	778	642	25	380	280	600	21	59	42	19	27
Alexandria,		1543	1523	2701	210	497	121	367	145	706	29	61	64	19	16
Antwerp,	1319	2557	2412	2614	191	554	74	329	193	628	12	41	38	23	20
Brownville,	3990	2580	2938	2890	281	552	44	396	219	621	12	42	43	9	14
Champion,	2080	2028	2342	2490	250	534	24	293	253	513	41	44	41	16	18
Clayton,				3344	356	625	225	446	199	776	16	80	89	24	34
Elisburg,	3531	4733	5292	5024	414	1040	46	624	409	1080	25	104	76	36	31
Henderson,	1419	2074	2428	2701	187	439	30	277	191	518	24	35	40	8	13
Hounsfield,	3429	2769	3415	3558	249	680	244	493	269	724	27	66	54	29	23
Le Ray,	2944	2556	3430	3668	282	702	175	467	272	850	24	92	80	14	18
Lorraine,	1112	1400	1727	1615	101	31	21	195	128	396	12	36	31	19	13
Lyme,	1724	2545	2872	3816	365	672	343	534	213	901	41	90	96	32	24
Orleans,		3544	3101	2044	221	388	73	283	122	506	15	41	51	15	9
Pamelia,	1342	1988	2263	2322	201	450	31	317	173	581	35	53	56	15	20
Philadelphia,		826	1167	1616	120	329	14	220	94	389	8	37	44	9	12
Rodman,	1735	1719	1904	1608	170	379	8	198	156	375	22	24	27	6	13
Rutland,	1946	2102	2339	2111	181	468	17	271	187	450	11	31	33	16	15
Watertown,	2876	3416	4768	4279	430	856	100	545	437	898	11	81	67	32	43
Wilna,	648	1126	1602	2053	182	375	94	283	123	475	9	35	45	14	15
	32052	41680	48515	53088	4669	10498	1712	6918	4063	11992	395	1068	1017	355	378

NOTE.—Males, 27,190: Females, 25,898; Blacks, 137: Deaf and Dumb, 33; Blind, 15; Idiots, 29; Lunatics, 29.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Adams,	27198	16137	268320	44630	3641	958	7550	3702	4640	6144	6761	629 00	783 76
Alexandria,	77844	10003	147170	1680	3092	619	3889	1938	2995	3742	5875	686 24	424 75
Antwerp,	60644	6023	113500	1770	4807	830	6446	2070	4945	5773	4754	486 67	284 97
Brownville,	34764	16226	271030	1900	3047	823	6337	2950	4767	625	2194	952 55	725 20
Champion,	26109	15608	260450	9030	4034	946	5851	2546	4831	5296	4438	569 37	689 85
Clayton,	52001	13588	178310	40 0	3778	786	4349	3307	3125	3902	4157	853 71	468 00
Ellisburg,	42473	2 312	404470	9200	7089	1478	13803	7435	8221	13053	12358	915 02	1071 93
Henderson,	24416	13515	187970	9750	3174	757	6144	3124	3905	5732	4641	520 68	579 98
Hounsfield,	22800	13592	235420	216575	3523	915	6188	3698	3864	4681	3441	800 01	1334 54
Le Ray,	41063	17961	257200	21190	4767	1044	5389	4099	511	5340	6751	960 45	707 08
Lorraine,	49104	9348	117810	5623	3324	536	4033	1970	3141	4197	4841	529 79	309 45
Lyme,	67977	18542	423090	3400	4054	881	5455	3874	3877	3640	2811	654 44	635 93
Orleans,	25544	10030	146430	30 1	2621	604	3326	2240	2891	3326	4624	735 01	378 08
Pamelia,	23351	15062	191390	2001	3608	862	6356	3155	4195	4896	5670	774 31	501 59
Philadelphia,	23494	5730	87450	2000	1854	437	2686	1239	2434	2734	5255	375 25	258 52
Rodman,	24787	14828	175150	20620	3692	722	7891	2628	3061	5877	6438	570 21	484 41
Rutland,	24200	16378	220440	5250	4339	923	7180	2479	4222	5557	6400	341 02	434 41
Watertown,	25642	16810	618560	163550	4346	1301	9260	3748	4180	5730	4547	806 34	1952 00
Wilna,	47743	6116	113340	3275	1947	395	2258	1493	1903	2199	2032	616 28	290 05
	720574	258348	4279100	533964	70737	15813	114371	57693	77043	94438	98055	12774 55	12315 02

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton factories.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Glass factory.	Rope factory.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of scholars.							
Adams,	2	11		2	1			1				2				2	1	15	306	770	1015							
Alexandria,	2	8		1	1							5	1					14	252	563	799							
Antwerp,	1	5		1	1				2	1		2				2		19	366	551	858							
Brownville,	2	5		2	2	1		1								2		18	436	815	1189							
Champion,	2	4	1	3	5			1	1							1	1	14	315	467	722							
Clayton,	2	13		1	1													17	333	603	603							
Ellisburg,	7	12		3	3				3	3						5		32	543	1245	1841							
Hounsfield,	3	6		3	1			2	1		1	1				1	1	17	424	967	1120							
Henderson,	3	5		2	2				1	2	1			1		3		14	248	592	895							
Le Ray,	3	5		1	1				1	1	1	1				1	1	18	534	840	1246							
Lorraine,	2	9		1	2						3							12	271	253	600							
Lyme,	3	9									9					1		21	447	414	984							
Orleans,	1	3														1	1	15	246	289	686							
Pamelia,	1	7								1				1		1		13	342	468	793							
Philadelphia,	1	4		1	1	1										1	1	10	117	298	457							
Rutland,	2	6		2	1				1	1		3				3	3	16	223	712	757							
Rodman,	2	2		2	1				1			1						13	194	404	605							
Watertown,	2	5		2	4			2	4	3	1	1			1	6	1	18	505	1146	1031							
Wilna,	2	9		1				1				2				2		16	241	227	681							
	47	134	2	25	27	2	6	10	12	13	43	1	1	3	36	3	3	312	6383	11024	17160							
Value of product,	246705	131623	1700	58702	75537	74643	80435	20250	40000	17878	29585	27570	52675	10	12	43	3700	9000	3700	4870	175	193	8500	17200	59314	84 08	5550	11700
Value of material	246705	131623	1700	58702	75537	74643	80435	20250	40000	17878	29585	27570	52675	10	12	43	3700	9000	3700	4870	175	193	8500	17200	59314	84 08	5550	11700
																				Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 15,789.								

bridge, giving name to a small village; bog iron ore abounds. The Count Survilliers purchased 80,000 acres of land here, of Mr. Le Ray, upon part of which he erected a large mansion. The town is settled by emigrants from New England and from Ireland. *Carthage*, post village, upon the Black river, at the head of the Long Falls, above which the river is navigable 40 miles, to the "High Falls," for steamboats; distant 16 miles from Watertown, contains a Catholic church, an academy 1 grist, 2 saw mills, 1 nail factory, 1 blast furnace, making 500 tons iron annually, 2 forges, 3 taverns, 6 stores, and 50 dwellings. There are 2 fine bridges over the river here. The surrounding country is broken and swampy. At the *Natural Bridge*, are 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, tavern, post office, and about a dozen dwellings. The bridge is about 12 feet wide and 6 above the water. There is also a post office having the name of the town.



KINGS COUNTY, an original county, of Long Island, organised by the colonial assembly Nov. 1st, 1683; bounded E. by Queens county; N. E. by New York bay, and East River, separating it from Manhattan island; W. by the middle of the main channel of the Hudson river, from the S. boundary of the county of New York, through the Narrows to the ocean; S. by the Atlantic ocean and Jamaica bay; including Coney island, Barren island, together with all the islands S. of the town of Gravesend. Greatest length 12, greatest breadth 7, miles; area about 76 square miles;* situate between $40^{\circ} 33'$ and $40^{\circ} 44'$, N. Lat. and $2^{\circ} 53'$ and $3^{\circ} 07'$, E. Long.

The surface on the N. E. for three or four miles back from the river, is hilly and ridgy; the spine of Long Island terminating with the Brooklyn heights. Much of this ridge here seems alluvial, consisting of gravel, sand, and clay, imbedding masses of granite some of which of many tons weight, yet apparently are water worn boulders. Upon the S. E. a plain of sandy loam and sand extends to the ocean.

The soil is generally light, warm and when properly manured and cultivated, fertile, well adapted to horticulture, and generally highly improved, supplying a large portion of the vegetables sold in the New York and Brooklyn markets.

The streams are few and inconsiderable; Gravesend, Gowanus cove, and Waal-boght are the chief indentations from the rivers, upon which Redhook and Yellowhook are noted points. Upon the S. Plumb inlet and Rockaway inlet communicate, from the ocean, with a series of small bays and ponds.

The first settlement in the county was made at Brooklyn, by George Jansen de Rapelje, in 1625, at the Waalboght, or Waaloons bay, which probably derived its name from the family, who were Waaloons. Some other families of the same race may have come in about the same time, but it is supposed that few emigrants had then arrived in the Dutch territories, with a view to the cultivation of the soil. The earliest deed known, for lands in the county, was in 1636; in the town of Brooklyn. The first grant of land was to Abraham Rycken, in 1638, and the earliest deed on record was to Thomas Besker, in 1639.

In 1641, the Dutch government permitted the English settlers here, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the States General, and the Dutch West India Company. Under this permission, the town of Gravesend was peopled. All the other towns of the county appear to have been settled by the Dutch.

The right to the soil was purchased by the emigrants from the *Canarse* tribe of

* As given by Burr: By supervisors returns less than 43 square miles.

Indians, who inhabited that part of the island, W. of Jamaica, save a small district near the Narrows occupied by a portion of the *Nyack* tribe. Tradition says, they were subject to the Mohawks, paying an annual tribute of dried clams and wampum; and that having, at the instance of the Dutch, withheld payment, they received from the conquerors a chastisement so severe, that they ever after, fled from the face of an Iroquois. Their territory was called *Matowcas*. The tribe has been long extinct.

The settlements here seem to have been made by the casual concurrence of individuals, not by premeditated and formal associations, as in most of the towns in Queens and Suffolk counties. Nor was the difference less in the mode of government than in the manner of settlement. Whilst the towns of those counties were governed by magistrates of their choice, and by laws of their own enactment, those of Kings, were ruled by magistrates appointed in the several villages by the governor, with such powers and titles as he deemed proper. As the inhabitants increased in number, they were permitted to choose their own magistrates subject to his approbation; but these officers held arbitrary and discretionary powers until the conquest.

The county has one city and five towns.

BROOKLYN CITY, includes the former town of that name; it is divided from the city of New York, by the bay and East river, here about three quarters of a mile wide. Its length N. E. and S. W. is 6, and its greatest breadth 4, miles; giving an area of 9,200 acres;* a large portion of which in the prevailing spirit of improvement and speculation has been apportioned into city lots. The surface is high, hilly, broken, and stony. The elevated points, especially, upon the bay and river, afford beautiful sites, which are not neglected, for country seats. The

Gowanus creek puts in from the cove in the bay, about 2 miles S. of the compact part of the city, through an extensive salt marsh, upon which are some tide mills. Bedford, a pleasant village $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river, will soon, by extension of the city buildings, lose its distinctive character.

On the Waalboght, are the United States navy yard and stores, with extensive buildings and appurtenances for such an establishment.

On an eminence E. of the Waalboght, stands the U. S. naval hospital, a large commodious building, having in the rear a grave yard laid out gardenwise remarkable for the neatness with which it is kept. A stone at the head of each grave, preserves the memory of the individual, however humble, who rests beneath it.

At the Waalboght, were stationed the Jersey and other prison ships, of the English, during the revolutionary war, in which, it is said, 10,000 American prisoners perished, from bad air, close confinement, and ill treatment. In digging for the public works, the bones of the sufferers were uncovered; and in May, 1808, were collected and decently interred, in a spot designated by a small house enclosed with black palings.

With Brooklyn heights is connected the memory of the bloody battle of Aug. 27th, 1776. The Gowanus marsh impeded the retreat of the Americans, and proved fatal to many. Here Generals Stirling and Sullivan were made prisoners. On the heights were lately some remains of a fort, erected near the close of the war, in which was a well of fresh water 120 feet deep.

The shores of Brooklyn, where not defended by wharves, undergo continual and rapid changes by the velocity of the current, in the East river. The tide rises here about 5 feet. It would seem that Governor's Island was formerly connected with Redhook point. Previous to the revolution, cattle were driven from the hook to the island, then separated, by a narrow channel called Buttermilk channel, which is now wide and deep enough for the passage of the largest size merchant vessels.

It is averred that, a general patent for the town of Brooklyn was granted by the Dutch government, in the year 1657. It is certain that Governor Nicholas, Oct. 18th, 1667, granted a patent to certain of the inhabitants, of the town of *Breuckelen*, for and on behalf of themselves, and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants, for all the lands in the town, (not taken up in severalty.) In 1670, license was given, by Governor Lovelace, to the inhabitants to purchase the Indian title.

* Burr's Statistical Table: By return of supervisors to the comptroller, 1835, the number of acres improved is 4,624.

The patent of Nicholls, and his erection of the town were confirmed by Governor Dongan, 13th May, 1686, subject to a quit rent of 20 bushels of wheat, annually, which appears to have been regularly paid to the colony and state of New York, for a full century. These muniments have grown into great importance, in consequence of powers claimed and exercised by New York, relative to certain water lots and ferry privileges involving pecuniary considerations of great value and important questions of jurisdiction. The town lands thus acquired were divided among the early inhabitants.

On April 12th, 1806, the village of Brooklyn was erected and incorporated out of the town; and on April 8th, 1834, the city was chartered, including the whole town, by the title of "the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Brooklyn." It is divided into nine wards. The council consists of the mayor, and two aldermen from each ward, annually elected.

Within the last two years, the improvements, here, have been very great. New and spacious streets have been opened in all directions, and many, very many splendid public and private houses have been erected. The great expansion of the city of New York and the rise in value of property there, are driving to this city men of business, who find a residence here more convenient than in the distant wards of the metropolis. For foreign and domestic commerce, it has many of the advantages of the greater city. Vessels of all ranks may moor at its quays, and in a few years more, no inconsiderable portion of the business of the great emporium may be done here. As a place of residence, a more charming one cannot be designated. Its site is high and healthy: In the summer cooled, and in the winter, warmed, by the breeze from the ocean, and at all times commanding a delightful view of the great city, the busy river, the lovely bay, and the verdant shores of New Jersey and Staten Island. There are now three ferries between the cities, and more about to be established. The spirit of speculation and improvement has spread its influence over all the towns of the county. Property has every where risen greatly in price.

The city of Brooklyn, now contains a municipal court, which sits daily. *Churches*—2 Episcopal, St. John's and St. Anne's; 1 Reformed Dutch, 2 Presbyterian, first and second; 1 Baptist, 1 Baptist congregation, meeting in the Brooklyn academy; 1 Unitarian congregation, meeting in the Classical hall; Mission church, meeting at the district school room; 1 Roman Catholic, 3 Methodist, for whites, and 1 African Methodist Episcopal.

Literary Institutions—An academy; the collegiate institute for young ladies, incorporated April, 1829, with a capital of \$30,000, the whole of which has been expended in land and buildings, designed to afford young ladies the same advantages of education as are enjoyed by the other sex in colleges; seventy-five pupils may be accommodated as boarders, in the family of the principal; it has 1 principal, 5 professors, and 7 instructresses: Lyceum, formed October, 1834, under a charter granted the 2d of the preceding May; designed for the improvement of its members, by essays and lectures on miscellaneous subjects: The United States Naval Lyceum, composed of the officers, and others connected with the navy: Many select and district schools.

Benevolent Societies—House carpenters, incorporated April 4th, 1833; mechanics and manufacturers' society, incorporated 1832; Roman Catholic orphan asylum.

Banks—Long Island, instituted April 1st, 1824; capital \$300,000; Brooklyn, incorporated 24th February, 1832, capital \$200,000; Savings bank, incorporated April 20th, 1832; Atlantic bank, incorporated May, 1836, capital \$500,000.

Insurance Companies—Brooklyn fire; Long Island, capital \$200,000; Agency of Jefferson fire insurance, of New York.

Manufactures—Steam cotton factory, in a 3 story fire proof building; spindles 5,700; carding machines 20; hands employed 200; weekly wages \$1000: New York and Brooklyn Crown Glass Manufactory, company incorporated with a capital of \$60,000, in full and successful operation: Gilliland & Co.'s glass manufactory, making all the varieties of plain and pressed glassware; four manufactories of oil floor cloths, employing a great number of hands; very extensive saddle and harness factories; 2 mustard and 1 chocolate manufactories; an extensive gold and silver pencil case manufactory; 9 rope walks; two morrocco factories, employing 80 hands; two white lead works, 65 hands; 2 cloth finishing works, one with two steam engines; 1 chain cable and steam engine factory, with furnace for castings; 7 distilleries, consuming daily, 1,500 bushels of grain; 2

rectifying distilleries; 3 printing offices, 1 issuing a daily, and the others weekly, journals.

The corporation are about to erect a splendid city hall.

Several turnpike roads lead from the city. A rail road has been constructed hence to Jamaica, distant 12 miles, by a company incorporated 25th April, 1832, with a capital of \$300,000. The road cuts the line of hills in Howard's woods, and gaining the plain, continues upon it the remainder of the distance. In 1836, this company was merged in the Long Island rail road company, incorporated April 24th, 1834, with a capital of \$1,500,000, to construct a road from Brooklyn and Williamsburg, to Greenport, in Suffolk county, with liberty to unite with the Brooklyn and Jamaica company. The stock has been subscribed. The road may be cheaply and permanently made, with inclinations permitting the effective action of steam locomotives. The distance from Brooklyn to Greenport, is 98 miles. The design is to open a short and speedy route to Boston, by this road, the ferry from Greenport to Stonington, in Connecticut, 25 miles; and the Stonington, Providence, and Boston rail road, 88 miles, making the distance from New York to Boston only 211 miles. The estimated cost, with a single tract from Jamaica and including the Williamsburg branch, is \$1,257,000.

In 1836, also, a company was authorised to make a rail road from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton, Bath and Coney Island.

BUSHWICK, at the N. E. extremity of the county; surface hilly, stony, and somewhat broken; it is separated from Williamsburg, in part, by Maspeth creek, which puts up from the East river. The post village of *Williamsburg*, centrally situate upon the river line, is opposite to the upper part of the city of New York, whence there is a ferry to Corlaer's hook. The village plat was, in the year 1835, greatly extended and the lots sold at a very high price. The village was incorporated 14th April, 1827, and the corporate powers enlarged 18th April, 1835. It grows rapidly and no description for the current year will be applicable for the succeeding one.

FLATBUSH, original Dutch name, *Midwout, Anglice*, Mid-wood; greatest length N. E. and S. W. 7 miles; greatest breadth upon the E. line, about 4 miles; S. from Brooklyn 5 miles; surface various, but chiefly flat; *Prospect Hill*, half a mile N. W. of Flatbush village, estimated at 200 feet above the plain, overlooks four of the adjacent towns, and has an extensive sea view. The soil in the W. is a light loam; and in the E. or "*New Lots*," light sand, but by the force of good tillage is rendered generally productive, in field and garden vegetables. *Flatbush*, post village, the county seat of justice, until 1832, when, in consequence of the conflagration of the court house and prison, it was removed to Brooklyn, contains, on one street, 1 Dutch Reformed church, originally built in 1658; the present church, the third, is of gray stone, with tower, bell, and spire; 40 dwellings, generally of wood, neat and commodious, inhabited by farmers; 2 stores, and 2 taverns. A cross road passes through the village, on which are a few cottages.

The Erasmus Hall academy, here, is a flourishing institution; for statistics of which, see page 198.

FLATLANDS, formerly called Amesford; E. from Brooklyn 8 miles; surface level; soil light sand and sandy loam, made productive by good husbandry: The marsh upon the bay and Barren island, which pertains to the town, yields abundance of salt hay. *Flatlands*, village, centrally situate, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, originally built in 1661; 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 14 dwellings.

GRAVESEND, at the S. side of the county, and W. end of Long Island; S. from Brooklyn 10 miles. Much of the town consists of salt marsh; not more than one third being returned as improved land; surface, generally level, but near the sea shore are some ridges of sand hills. Coney island, which covers the town on the ocean, is about 5 miles long by 1 in breadth. Gravesend beach is much resorted to for sea air and bathing. There is an excellent shad fishery annexed to the town, and the shores abound with clams, oysters, and water fowl. The landings and harbour are safe for vessels, carrying from 40 to 60 tons. This town was settled by English patentees, so early as 1643, since which it has borne its present name. These settlers laid out a village, regularly into streets and squares, and erected a defence of palisades. The present inhabitants, however, are chiefly of Dutch descent, and with the language, preserve the industry and frugality of

their ancestors. *Gravesend village*, centrally situated on a branch of the bay, and border of the marshes, contains a Dutch Reformed church, originally built in 1655, rebuilt in 1833, a neat building, with cupola and bell; school house, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings, inhabited by farmers.

NEW UTRECHT, at the W. end of Long Island, opposite the narrows, 9 miles S. from Brooklyn; length and breadth, about 4 miles; surface on the N. W. and W. hilly and woody; interior level; the soil light loam or sand. New Utrecht shad fishery, in this and Gravesend, is much celebrated. The post village of *New Utrecht*, pleasantly and centrally situated on a fine plain, contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 12 or 14 dwellings, inhabited chiefly by farmers.

Bath House, a good public house on Gravesend beach, 10 miles from New York, is much frequented for the benefit of sea bathing and air, fowling and fishing. *Fort Fayette*, at the narrows, is in the town. Some years since, on digging a few feet below the surface, near the narrows, several *waggon loads* of arrow heads were discovered, of various sizes from 1 to 6 inches in length; some of them very neatly made, and mixed with unformed blocks of stone, which appeared to be of the trap or green stone, of the Palisades.

This town was settled in 1643.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brooklyn,															
1st ward,				1523	91	227	141	189	257	264	19	19	22	15	10
2d ward,				4674	381	811	615	757	453	748	13	99	90	59	43
3d ward,				2764	169	401	69	431	506	515	8	20	15	12	6
4th ward,				5724	4'3	919	582	866	740	1067	66	108	124	79	76
5th ward,				4510	326	690	427	806	241	794	2	46	64	43	44
6th ward,				2139	109	283	265	366	155	490	9	49	41	33	27
7th ward,				2042	212	344	400	329	148	390	19	45	48	37	16
8th ward,				487	53	102	82	47	39	71	3	5	7	2	2
9th ward,				666	32	99	295	67	44	87	2	9	7	2	5
Total,	7175	10790	15394	25312	1786	3876	2776	3858	2583	4356	141	400	418	282	227
Bushwick,	930	958	1620	3325	449	575	394	464	226	564	9	70	60	41	18
Flatbush,	1027	1049	596	1537	66	211	34	145	154	237	7	10	14	32	12
Flatlands,	512	491	1143	684	70	114	20	91	45	122	2	12	6	8	4
Gravesend,	534	408	565	695	62	134	31	81	27	123	3	9	16	5	7
New Utrecht,	1009	982	1217	1287	99	197	59	149	114	222	12	17	26	15	10
	11187	14679	20535	32057	2532	5107	3414	4788	3149	5624	174	518	540	383	278

NOTE.—Males, 16,550; Females, 15,507; Blacks, 1,967; Black voters, 38; Deaf and Dumb, 8; Blind, 8; Idiots, 7; Lunatics, 3; Paupers, 238.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed val. real estate.	Assessed val. personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Brooklyn City,	4624	4624	23113411	3276736	2218	1655	29	1878	8002		4320 00	37472 00
Bushwick,	3860	2655	2665753	294056	1179	396	8	866			2646 20	1054 17
Flatbush,	7226	5777	822120	144850	662	490	81	894			319 16	208 78
Flatlands,	4001	2881	333630	24892	381	239	81	406		153	779 72	78 73
Gravesend,	3179	2587	310150	83550	326	237	80	157		255	349 46	88 19
New Utrecht,	4729	4009	775580	96200	394	338	12	415		135	779 72	188 12
	*27619	22533	28020644	3920288	5160	3355	291	4416	8002	687	28280 00	39090 93

* This area is from the return of the supervisor to the comptroller in 1855. Burr gives 48,800 acres: improved, 24,426 acres.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Cotton fact.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Glass factories.	Chain cable fac.	Oil cloth fact.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Fulling mills.	Rope factories.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Brooklyn,	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	1	6	8	953	1447	948
Flatbush,	3													2	55	330	70
Flatlands,	1													2	62	434	72
Bushwick,	2					12								3	168	792	201
Gravesond,	2													2	56	352	65
New Utrecht,														3	126	686	110
	11	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	3	4	2	1	15	20	1420	4041	1466
Value of product,	24000	31000	50000	80000	125000	150000	10000	15000	42000	79353	148340	13500	20400	75000	125000	424460	602504
Value of material,														Number of children above 5, and under 16 years of age, 5,562.			

LEWIS COUNTY, was taken from Oneida 25th March, 1805, and named in honor of Gov. Morgan Lewis; bounded N. E. by St. Lawrence; E. by Herkimer; S. by Oneida; W. by Oswego and Jefferson; and N. W. by Jefferson, counties: Greatest length N. and S. 54; greatest breadth E. and W. 35, miles: Situate between $43^{\circ} 25'$ and $44^{\circ} 12'$ N. Lat. and $1^{\circ} 05'$ and $1^{\circ} 48'$ E. Long; area 1122 square miles; centrally distant N. W. from N. York, 275, and from Albany 130, miles.

The Black river divides the county into two not unequal portions; differing from each other, greatly, in surface, soil and geological character. The country on the E. forms part of the great northern primitive district. The underlying rock, breaking frequently through the surface, is granitic; giving to the soil a sandy character. In the valleys of the streams, the alluvion is fertile. From the river, the country ascends easterly, and pretty rapidly, to the mountainous tracts in Herkimer and Hamilton, counties, in which are the sources of the Sacandaga, of the Hudson, the W. Canada creek, and other tributaries of the Mohawk; the Grasse, St. Regis, Racket and Oswegatchie, tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The principal streams which flow down this inclined plane to the Black river, are the Moose river, Otter and Independence creeks, and the Beaver river. On the N. the country has a northern inclination; and, here, are the sources of Indian river, and the western branch of the Oswegatchie. Upon the Black river are broad alluvial flats, of easy cultivation and highly productive. The whole of this region, comprehending full one half the county, will, when the forest shall be felled, become a valuable grazing and grain country. It is at present sparsely inhabited, having been recently opened for sale, and merits attention, mostly on account of the advantages it offers to the enterprising emigrant, the great forests of useful timber which incurber the soil, the beds of iron ore which lie beneath it, and the vast water power which the streams supply.

On the W. side of the river, the country is underlaid with compact limestone of excellent quality. In travelling from the village of Trenton, in Oneida county, to Le Raysville, in Jefferson county, a distance of 60 miles, it appears every where upon the road, constituting the bottoms and banks of the streams which descend to the Black river from the left, and rising to the apex of the highest hills. In the town of Denmark, of this county, it is denuded, in some places, to the extent of acres; with a surface rent by fissures; and along Deer river, which flows upon it, it is visible here, in perpendicular masses, and there in vast horizontal beds.—The soil of gravelly, sandy and clay loam, which overlays it, is uniformly fertile; productive in the central and northern towns of wheat, and everywhere of grass. This section contains the mass of population. Its surface is rolling and frequently hilly. Along the Black river it inclines for 6 or 7 miles W. to the stream. On the S. W. its declination is southward and westward, sending Fish creek to the Oneida lake, and Salmon river to Ontario. The streams, flowing to the river, are small. The principal ones are Sugar run, Whetstone and Martin's, creeks, and Deer river.



We have described Black river under "Jefferson county," we shall here speak only of the greater tributaries it receives from this county.

Moose river rises in Hamilton county and flows, almost due W. through Herkimer and Lewis, to its recipient, a few rods above the High Falls. It is a mountain torrent, 40 miles in length, fed by numerous lakes, as Beaver, Indian, Squaw and Moose. It receives a large branch from the N. E. which also has its source in some ponds. This branch is navigable for scows nearly 30 miles through a chain of lakes into Hamilton county, and unites with the main stream near the junction of Lewis, Oneida and Herkimer, counties, near the foot of its navigable waters. Beaver river, also, has its source in Hamilton county, and a course of about 40 miles across Herkimer and Lewis to the Black river, within 7 miles of the N. E. line of the latter. There are 20 miles of good navigation on it for scows into Herkimer and Hamilton counties, and also 5 miles at its mouth. Independence river has a shorter course, being about 25 miles long, rising near the centre of Herkimer county.

The description of the Oswegatchie and Indian rivers, will be found in "St. Lawrence county."

Of the Black river, we may observe here, that, below the High Falls, in Leyden, which are 63 feet in altitude, it has a tranquil course of near 40 miles, through the county; in all which, it is navigable for steamboats. The Black river canal, the construction of which was authorised in May, 1836, will commence at the village of Rome, in Oneida county, and pass by the valleys of the Mohawk and Lansing's creek to Boonsville, in the same county, thence to the High Falls, on this river, a distance of 37 miles. The feeder which is to be navigable, will be taken from Black river, 9 miles above Boonville, and continued upon the summit, to that village. The elevation from Rome to the summit is 696 and a half feet, and the depression from the summit to the junction with the Black river, below the falls 387 feet; making the whole lockage 1083 and a half feet. The cost is estimated at about a million of dollars; including an expenditure of \$20,000 to improve the navigation of the river. A boat navigation will thus be opened for 91 miles, including parts of the tributary streams, into a country abounding with excellent timber and iron ore, and vast hydraulic power. A company was incorporated for this object in 1832, with a capital of \$900,000; but the work will now be accomplished by the state.

The whole of this county was included in the patent from the state to Alexander Macomb, and was sold by him to William Constable, and by the latter in parcels; the portion west of the river to capitalists in New York city, among whom Nicholas Low, Richard Harrison and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, were principal purchasers; and the portion on the E. to a French company at Paris. The latter was conveyed in trust to Peter Chassing, and transferred by him, to James Le Ray de Chaumont. From these sources, the present possessors derive title.

The first settlements commenced here in 1797, by pioneers from Massachusetts and Connecticut, who with characteristic enterprise and perseverance entered the wilderness, with a determination, which surmounts the most formidable obstacles. There were, at this time, small settlements at Utica and at Fort Stanwix, (now Rome,) whence the settlers made their way into this county, by a line of marked trees, to the High Falls, on Black river; and thence floated with the stream to the town of Lowville, where they established themselves. Their families followed in the succeeding winter, shod with snow shoes; mothers making their way with their infants in their arms, whilst their husbands and fathers trod paths through the snow for their cattle and teams. It was not unusual, some time after, for farmers to go 40 miles to mill, and to carry the grist upon their shoulders. Eighty thousand acres of this region now rejoice under cultivation, and give all the comforts and much of the luxury of life to 16,000 souls.

Six hundred thousand acres of land here, are now in the market; lying chiefly on the E. side of the river; for which, from one to four dollars the acre are demanded, and a credit of seven years given. For cash the price is yet less.

The staple products, are wheat, rye, indian corn, peas, beans, oats and barley, and the whole country is adapted to grass. The timber is chiefly pine, spruce, hemlock, maple, beech, elm, bass, cherry, &c.

The stage route from Utica to Sackett's Harbour, lies nearly through the centre of the county, parallel with the river, and a mail passes daily, each way, in coach-

es drawn by four horses. The roads, except in the spring and fall, are good; the enterprise of the inhabitants, in this respect, having been aided by the liberality of the state.

The county is divided into 11 towns.

DENMARK, taken from Harrisburg, 3d April, 1807; N. W. from Albany 143, and from Martinsburg 14, miles; surface various; a considerable hill crossing the town N. easterly, having plains on either side; soil rich loam, underlaid with limestone; watered by Deer river, which has great descent, falling at one place, 175 feet, perpendicularly, and at others from 10 to 60 feet. At the High Falls, the limestone rocks, form banks of 200 feet perpendicular height. The inhabitants, derived from English and Dutch origin, have generally paid for their lands, and agriculture is here, in a highly progressive state. Denmark and Copenhagen, are post villages. *Copenhagen*, near Black river, 12 miles, from Martinsburg, eight from Lowville, contains 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist, churches; 2 taverns, 2 stores, an academy, and 25 dwellings. *Denmark*, 14 miles N. from Martinsburg, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches; 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 oil, mills, 1 woollen factory, 2 tanneries, and about 40 dwellings; a large hemp factory, with a capital of \$100,000 invested, making 100 tons of rope per annum and employing 43 hands.

DIANA, taken from the N. part of Watson, 16th April, 1830; N. W. from Albany 150, and N. E. from Martinsburg 22, miles; surface hilly, inclining to the N.; soil sandy and gravelly loam, adapted to grass and summer crops; drained N. by the W. branch of the Oswegatchie river, and N. W. by Indian river. There is a furnace in the town for making iron.

GREIG, taken from Watson, April 5th, 1828, by the name of Brantingham, changed 20th Feb. 1832: N. W. from Albany 150, E. from Martinsburg 18, miles; surface hilly and broken, with a strong soil near the river, heavily timbered generally; drained on the W. by Black river and its tributaries, Moose river, Fish and Otter creeks, and having Fish and other small lakes. The town is much better adapted to grass than grain. There are two post offices called respectively, Brantingham and Lyonsdale.

HARRISBURG, taken from Turin, as part of Oneida county, 22d Feb. 1803, since altered; N. W. from Albany 140, from Martinsburg 11, from Brownsville 20, miles, S. E.; surface gently sloping to the E.: soil rich brown loam, underlaid with lime stone, chiefly employed in grass; first settled in 1803; drained N. E. by Deer river. The post office on the road from Lowville to Whitesville, bears the name of the town.

LEYDEN, taken from Steuben, when part of Herkimer county, 10th March, 1797; N. W. from Albany, 116, from Martinsburg, S. 14, miles; surface hilly; soil sandy loam, underlaid with limestone and of good quality; drained on the N. E. by Sugar run, flowing to Black river, on the W. The post village of *Leyden Hill*, centrally located, contains 1 store, 1 tavern, and half a dozen dwellings; near the village are 1 Union and 1 Baptist, churches. *Talcotville*, has 1 Universalist church, 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, and 12 or 15 dwellings and the West Leyden post office. The town is well settled, chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut, wealthy and enterprising.

LOWVILLE, taken from Mexico, when part of Oneida county, March 14th, 1800, named after Mr. Nicholas Low; distant N. from Albany 132, and from Martinsburg 5, miles; first settled in 1797. This is one of the best towns in the county; surface rolling; soil on the uplands of good quality, and the lowlands of the Black river, bounding it on the E. very rich. Its staple products are wheat, wool and peppermint; drained E. by some small but steady streams. Lowville and Stowe's Square, are post villages. *Lowville*, on the great road from Utica to Sackett's Harbour, three and a half miles from Martinsburg, in a pleasant valley, handsomely laid out in squares, the largest village of the county, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, 1 Orthodox Friends, churches; an academy, incorporated and highly flourishing, a printing office publishing a weekly paper, 2 taverns, 5 stores, one large grist and saw mills, and 60 very neat dwellings. This place appears to be, as it is, inhabited by a moral and industrious people. *Stowe's Square*, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 Presbyterian church, and 6 dwellings. A third post office is called West Leyden.

MARTINSBURG, taken from Lowville, Champion and Mexico, as part of Oneida

county, 22d Feb. 1803; N. W. from Albany 129, N. from Utica 48, miles; surface undulating; soil fertile loam, resting on limestone, abundantly productive of wheat and other crops; drained easterly by Whetstone and Martin's creeks; settled in 1801, by Gen. Walter Martin and others; the general having purchased Porcia, one of the townships included within the present bounds of this town, containing 8000 acres. *Martinsburg*, post village and county town, centrally situated, having the relative distances above stated, upon a high and commanding site, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; court house and prison of wood, under the same roof; 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist and saw mills, 1 cotton and 1 woollen factory, and 40 dwellings; the Lewis county bank, incorporated 20th April, 1833, with a capital of \$100,000, a printing office issuing a weekly paper. *West Martinsburg*, has 1 Methodist church, 3 stores, 1 tavern and 10 or 12 dwellings, and a post office.

PINCKNEY, taken from Harrisburg and Harrison, 12th Feb. 1808; N. W. from Albany 153, and from Martinsburg 14, miles; surface level; soil sandy and clay loam of good quality; drained by Deer river, and Sandy creek. The post office is named after the town. The town was settled by Wm. Henderson, Esq. the original proprietor.

TURIN, organised as part of Oneida county and taken from Mexico, in 1800; N. W. from Albany 121, and from Martinsburg, S. E. 6, miles; surface rolling; soil fertile loam, better adapted to summer than winter crops, cultivated by industrious and wealthy farmers. *Turin Four Corners* and *Houseville*, are post villages. *Turin Four Corners*, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 grist, 1 saw, mills, a woollen factory, tannery, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and 30 dwellings. *Houseville*, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, and 15 dwellings.

WATSON, taken from Leyden, 30th March, 1821; N. W. from Albany 136, from Martinsburg, N. E. 12, miles; surface mountainous; soil sandy loam of excellent quality upon the river and principal streams; drained westerly, on the S. by Independence creek; on the N. by Beaver river. This town is highly important for its inexhaustible beds of iron, its forest of valuable timber and its great water power. The post, and only village, is *Dayanville*, founded by Charles Dayan, Esq. on the falls of Chrystal creek, a fine stream, about 2 miles E. of the Black river, 5 from the village of Lowville, and 9 from Martinsburg, containing 1 saw mill, 1 store, 1 tavern and 10 dwellings. This village is destined to become a place of extensive business. *Belfert*, is a settlement on Beaver river, with a saw and grist mill and fine water power, and post office. *Carterville*, is another settlement on the same stream at the head of navigation, well located for business and possessing valuable mill privileges.

WEST TURIN, taken from Turin, 25th March, 1830; N. W. from Albany, 130, from Martinsburg 15, miles, S. W.; surface generally undulating; soil fertile clay and sandy loam, adapted to grass; its staples are butter and cheese; drained by Fish creek, Salmon and Deer rivers. *Constableville* and *Collinsville*, are post villages. *Constableville*, has 1 Episcopal and 1 Union, churches; 1 tannery, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 20 dwellings. *Collinsville*, has 1 church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and a dozen dwellings.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Denmark,	30634	14199	208710	5200	4232	810	7013	2433	3658	4610	4686	555 51	434 47
Diana,	126361	1602	33567		441 70	409	393	358	466	686	472 19	64 14	
Greig,	93827	2507	60907	575	468	123	380	538	383	502 911	308 57	115 86	
Harrisburg,	23040	2264	55386	2444	1180	278	1510	416	1710	1497	2478	463 13	111 72
Leyden,	20110	11465	136860	13530	3636	523	2607	1751	2308	2372	4142	364 35	302 06
Lowville,	19002	13551	195335	36320	2954 781	11238	2217	5420	3674	3406	650 48	516 89	
Martinsburg,	44075	13902	231088	109043	3873	805	8170	3119	3545	4020	3718	682 62	715 85
Pinckney,	23620	4286	43048	1167	1175	131	2031	462	1534	2022	2661	379 02	93 16
Turin,	18400	9342	144360	6800	2742	552	3679	2533	2818	2133	2249	536 59	288 65
Watson,	149278	3613	78512	150 885	148	384	645	574	1042	1228	786 71	157 23	
West Turin,	169917	9329	207120	13300	3471	463	2863	1690	2193	3578	4442	413 62	502 75
	718265	86150	1402893	188520	25063	4684	40234	16197	33591	26621	30607	5902 79	3293 72

TOWNS.					Virgins.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	18 5.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Denmark,	1745	1989	2270	2552	205	527	86	330	229	514	20	49	45	21	13
Diana,			301	449	42	83	10	66	17	129	4	11	6	5	
Greig,			662	538	41	96	3	73	36	126	7	15	11	3	3
Harrisburg,	520	722	712	803	67	158	6	91	65	171	7	16	16	1	4
Leyden,	869	1156	1502	1687	169	370	18	232	158	344	11	31	36	10	1
Lowville,	1943	2107	2334	2097	199	443	24	247	241	376	4	32	31	14	18
Martinsburg,	1497	1950	2382	2238	316	470	31	253	178	470	17	35	18	14	13
Pinckney,	507	664	783	796	78	158	2	100	69	178	5	12	12	1	4
Turin,	1812	2388	1561	1907	190	365	54	238	170	423	14	22	22	10	20
Watson,	334	693	909	1163	82	182	134	143	52	295	4	22	24	13	7
West Turin,			1534	1843	136	280	236	229	143	391	13	34	37	9	10
	9227	11668	14953	16093	1528	3161	604	2009	1359	3417	123	285	248	101	93

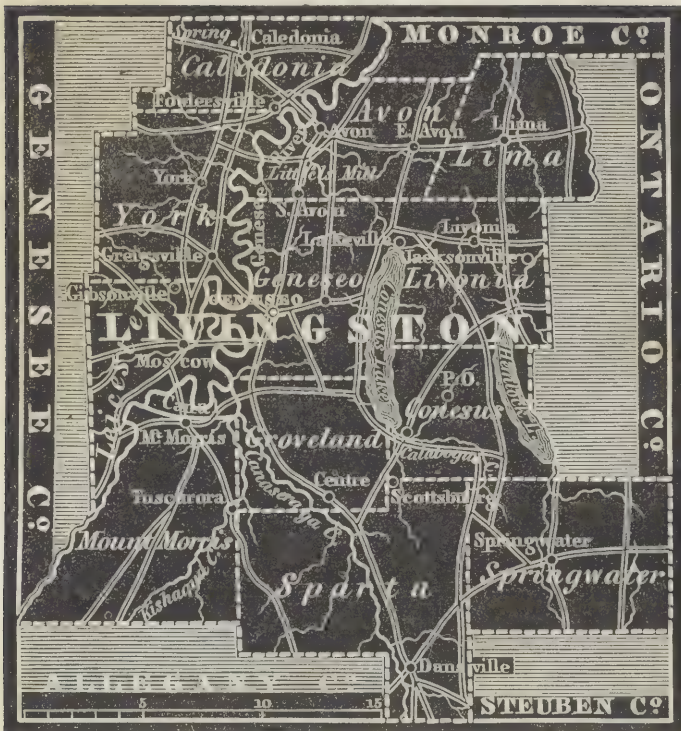
NOTE. Males, 8,902; Females, 7,891; Blacks, 66; Black voters, 3; Paupers, 27; Deaf and Dumb, 5; Blind, 9; Idiots, 4; Lunatics, 6.

TOWNS.	Lumber mills.		Saw mills.		Felling mills.		Card machines.		Cotton fact.		Woolen factories.		Iron works.		Distilleries.		Asheries.		Rope fact.		Paper mills.		Tanneries.		Breweries.		No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Paid teachers, besides public money.	Scholars.
	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.	1820.	1830.				
Denmark,	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	236	461	733
Diana,	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	6	47	59	127
Greig,	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	13	1	1	7	109	30	217
Harrisburg,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	110	105	260
Leyden,	2	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	1	13	156	328	473
Lowville,	4	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	1	12	243	567	708
Martinsburg,	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	248	665	743
Pinckney,	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	122	116	322
Turin,	3	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	1	12	245	403	617
West Turin,	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	1	13	209	277	457
Watson,	2	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	1	10	135	81	295
	19	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	94	2	1	116	1860	3092	4952
Value of product,	135091	148457	25147	73379	25779	49289	27170	37248	648	1426	4600	9640	940	1700	8450	21750	19693	29204	14000	30000	49	100	11311	18530	1495					
Value of material,	135091	148457	25147	73379	25779	49289	27170	37248	648	1426	4600	9640	940	1700	8450	21750	19693	29204	14000	30000	49	100	11311	18530	1495					

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 4,812.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, was taken from Ontario and Genesee counties, by act of 23d February, 1821; bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Ontario and Steuben, S. by Steuben and Allegany, and W. by Genesee counties. In 1822 a small tract, the N. W. quarter of township No. 6, in the 7th Range, then the town of Dansville including the village of that name, was added to this county; the territory between the N. line of Avon, and the Honeoye creek, in Rush, was taken from this and annexed to Monroe county. Greatest length N. and S. 30, greatest breadth E. and W. 28, miles; lying between 42° 33' and 43° N. Lat., and 0° 37' and 1° 08' W. Long.; area 494 square miles; centrally distant N. W. from New York 360, from Albany W. 224, miles.

The surface is much diversified by plains, hills, and valleys. In a comprehensive view, it will be included in the great western plain, forming part of the great St. Lawrence basin, and probably once part of the bed of the lake which covered the wide spreading shores of Ontario and Erie, when those inland seas had no distinctive existence. But the geography of the county has its proper, peculiar, and strongly marked features. The course of the streams show a northern declivity of the whole surface, which may be divided into two terraces; the higher, at the southern extremity of the county, is probably 800 feet above the surface of Lake



Ontario; upon which lie the Conesus and Hemlock lakes, elevated from 150 to 200 feet above Canandaigua lake, which is about 440 above Lake Ontario.

But this inclined plane is broken in a transverse direction by the streams which flow over it. Thus the country upon the west of the Genesee river is level, until we reach its ancient banks, whence is a descent by ledges, in breadth altogether from one to two miles. Upon the east side of the river, the land rises in a corresponding form and height. A vale has been thus formed by the river, varying in breadth from two to four miles, whose depth in the south part of the county is more than 400 feet. The views from either bank are every where pleasant, and frequently of unsurpassed beauty.

East of the Conesus lake, the land still rises; there being a strongly marked ridge between it and the Hemlock lake, precipitous on both sides, but steeper on the east. This ridge might probably be traced in a N. E. direction into Perrinton, of Monroe county, where it compels a deflection of the Erie canal around its base. If this be so, the ridge is not unbroken, for it is traversed by the Honeoye outlet, in the town of Mendon. East of the Hemlock lake, the surface of the country is broken by lower ridges, but descends through this and Ontario county to the Canandaigua lake. Thus it would seem that the country east of the Genesee river, including the greater portion of this county, forms a high and broad ridge, declining to the east, west, and north, and rising to the south, supposed to be a prolongation of one of the Allegany chains; but we think it difficult to trace the continuity.

The great stream is the *Genesee river*, (described at p. 28.) It is the recipient of the waters which rise in or flow through the county. Its principal tributaries here are the Canaseraga and the Cashagua on the south, and the *Outlets* of the Conesus and Hemlock lakes. The *Canaseraga* heads in the town of Nunda, Allegany county, and by a tortuous course flows through a N. W. part of Steuben county, and through Sparta and Groveland, of this county, to the river at the S.

W. point of the town of Genesee, within a mile of the village of Mount Morris. Its course is through a rich, but yet not well cultivated intervalle, averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, with a character much like that of the Genesee flats. Its length exceeds 30 miles.

The *Cashagua* has its source in Grovetown, of Allegany county, and runs thence by a N. E. course of about 20 miles to the Canaseraga, one mile above its mouth, on the line of Groveland and Mount Morris. A canal about 3 miles long, in the latter town, connects the waters of the Genesee with the bed of the creek, and affords a valuable mill power.

Conesus lake, about 9 miles long, and from three-eighths to one mile in breadth, on the borders of Genesee and Livonia, Groveland and Conesus, towns, receives some small brooks, and sends forth a mill stream, rendered very valuable more by its great fall and steadiness than by its volume. It unites with the Genesee about 2 miles S. of Avon bridge. The lake, it is said, exceeds 300 feet in depth; its waters are very pure and cold, and well stocked with the muscalonge by the neighbouring inhabitants.

The *Hemlock lake*, extending from the southern part of Livonia, S. E. through Conesus into Caneadea of Ontario, receives its waters from those towns, and from an inlet, flowing N. through Springwater, and pours its surplus flood, by an outlet 7 miles long, into the Honeoye creek, in Richmond, Ontario county. The latter stream, on its way to the Genesee river, forms the eastern bound of Lima, of this county.

About two-thirds of the county, upon the N., compose part of the great western secondary lime formation, the rock of which rises in some places so near the surface as much to impede its cultivation. The geological constituents of this section are probably the same which are exhibited at the Genesee Falls below Rochester. (See *Monroe county*.) In the southern portion, the slate formation prevails, but lime is common. The soil in the N. is gravelly or sandy loam, in which disintegrated lime abounds; and renders it perpetually fertile. Much of this portion was "oak opening," highly estimated by the cultivator. Patches of other timber, similar to that which covered the south, were intermixed with the oak. The timber of the south consists of oak, maple, elm, basswood, butternut, walnut, ash, hemlock, white pine, &c.

The Genesee river, in its course through the county, has innumerable small curves, which embrace, sometimes on the east, at others on the west side of the valley, fine tracts of alluvion, covered with deep rich and inexhaustible soil. These flats rest upon quicksand, 20 feet below the surface, and are generally from one to two miles wide. The river frequently mingles its waters with the quicksands beneath, and occasionally cuts the base of the hills which skirt the valley. In this valley will run the Rochester and Olean canal. There are over the river one bridge, between Genesee and Leicester, called Jones' bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the village of Genesee; another at Fowlersville; and another on the main Buffalo road, at West Avon. The ascending and descending navigation of the river has been steadily increasing, but the Genesee canal will shortly be the channel of commerce.

Bog iron is said to abound in various parts of the county, but is nowhere smelted. Gypsum has been long discovered in Caledonia, and lately in Leicester and Mount Morris, and may, probably, be found in other parts of the lime formation within the county.

The great staples are wheat, pork, and cattle; of the first, it is estimated that there is a surplus product of more than a million bushels annually. About one-third of the wheat raised is manufactured within the county; the remainder is sent to Rochester by the Genesee river. Large quantities of pork are cured for market by the farmers and merchants, and annually 4 or 5 droves of cattle, from 3 to 500 head each, are collected at Genesee for the Philadelphia and New York markets.

The county is part of the tract ceded to Massachusetts. It is divided into 12 towns.

Avon, organised by general sessions of Ontario county, under act 27th January, 1789, by the name of Hartford; changed April, 1800; W. from Albany 220, from Genesee N. E. 10, miles; surface on the west, for 2 miles from the river, hilly, rising in terraces from the streams; upon the east more level, but with some low ridges; soil rich sandy, clay and gravelly loam, on lime and calcareous sandstone; the river alluvial flats are luxuriantly fertile; drained by the Conesus outlet.

Avon, East Avon, and Littel's Mills, are villages. *Avon*, village, upon the upper bank of the Genesee river, upon a plain to which the ascent from the river is 100 feet, 10 miles N. W. from Geneseo, from Albany W. 233, and 25 W. from Canandaigua, 20 S. from Rochester, 24 E. from Batavia, and 64 from Buffalo city, laid out by Mr. Wadsworth in 1826, now contains 1 Episcopal church, 1 academy, 2 large and well kept hotels, 3 stores, and about 60 neat dwellings. The land around the village is fertile, and is valued at 50 dollars the acre. The river is navigable 20 miles for boats to the Erie canal at Rochester, with which it is connected by a feeder, and a steamboat runs between the two places occasionally. The river is crossed by a substantial wooden bridge.

The Avon springs are rising rapidly in public estimation. There are two within 40 rods of each other, issuing from the foot of a hill about 1 mile S. of the village. The upper one, by the analysis of Professor Hadley, contains, in one gallon: carbonic acid, 5.6 cubic inches; sulphuretted hydrogen, 12 cubic inches; carbonate of lime, 8 gr.; sulphate of lime, 84 gr.; sulphate of magnesia, 10 gr.; muriate of soda, 18.4 gr.; sulphate of soda, 16 gr.; and a small quantity of other matter.

The lower one, recently discovered, by the report of Dr. Salisbury contains, in a volume of 100 parts:

Carbonate of lime, - -	5.02	Hydro-sulphuric acid, - -	4.34
United to carbonic acid, 1.70	6.72	Nitrogen, - - - - -	2.35
Chloride of calcium, - - -	1.44	Oxygen, - - - - -	25
Sulphate of lime, - - - -	9.83		
Sulphate of magnesia, - - -	8.49		6.94
Sulphate of soda, - . - -	2.85		

28.33

And the presence of small portions of iodine and bromine are vehemently suspected.

The volumes discharged from these springs are the same at all seasons, and apparently independent of atmospheric influence. That from the lower spring is about 54 gallons the minute. The temperature is invariably 45° Fahrenheit; the specific gravity, 1.018. As the water issues from the spring it is very limpid, and somewhat sparkling. It is a powerful remedial agent in all cases in which sulphureous waters are recommended, and is much used by patients under such disorders, internally and by the bath. There are now three commodious houses for the accommodation of visitors at the springs, besides those at the village, from which boarders are taken to the springs, in carriages, without charge. To the invalid, the scenery of the country is scarce less attractive than the springs.

The curative qualities of these waters were known to the Senecas, who, until within a few years, inhabited a village on the opposite bank of the river, which they called Canawagus. The distinguished chief Red Jacket ranked them among his remedies.

There is a remarkable bulbous root, of the convolvulus, growing on the Genesee flats, in this town, lying like a log in the earth, from three to four feet long, and from six to eight inches in diameter, producing a small vine like that of the strawberry; it is called vulgarly the "man of the ground." Upon the flats there is a singular pond, in form an irregular circle of nearly 2 miles in diameter; a neck of land runs into, and expands within the circle occupying the centre, on which are remains of ancient Indian works.

East Avon, 2 miles from Avon, and 11 N. E. from Geneseo, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and half a dozen dwellings. *Littel's Mills*, 8 miles N. from Geneseo, on the Conesus outlet, has a flouring mill and saw mill, a distillery, store, furnace for castings, and about one dozen dwellings. There is a post office called South Avon.

The town was settled in 1790, by five families from Farmington, in Connecticut.

CALEDONIA, organised as part of Genesee county, March 30th, 1802, by the name of Southampton; changed 4th April, 1806; W. from Albany 228, from Geneseo N. 12, miles; surface undulating; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam, west of the village of Caledonia, and extending near to the W. line of the town, the limestone so covers the surface that it is difficult to find a space of six acres which may be well ploughed. The soil, however, is fertile, forming excellent sheep pas-

tures. In the whole town, the rock approaches the surface, and the growth of the timber, chiefly oak, is much and injuriously affected thereby; but in the east the soil is excellent, producing large crops of wheat, inferior in quality and quantity to none in the state; 25 bushels the acre being the average crop. The town, like many other portions of the limestone country, is indifferently watered. Near Caledonia village, however, is a remarkable spring, which sends forth an efficient mill stream. It is supposed that this is the lost water from Allen's creek, at the high falls in Le Roy, 7 miles west. Also, they are returned to that stream, in the town of Wheatland, Monroe county. The post village of *Caledonia*, centrally situate, contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 1 flouring and 1 saw, mills, 4 taverns, 4 stores, 1 large brewery, and about 60 dwellings, chiefly of limestone.

CONESUS, taken from Livonia and Groveland, and organised by the name of Freeport, 13th April 1819; changed to Bowersville 26th March, 1825, and to Conesus 15th April, 1825; W. from Albany, 221, from Geneseo S. E. 11, miles; surface hilly, and the descent to the Conesus and Hemlock lakes, is precipitous. The streams flowing to the lakes, have deep channels. In the S. part of the town, the Calabogue creek, on which are several saw mills, passes between the Conesus inlet, and the Hemlock lake, and gives to the surface a broken appearance; and the soil here is of second quality. The northern part of the town has a more level surface, of better quality. The Conesus inlet passes through a body of fine land, but affords no mill sites. The post office, bearing the name of the town, is near the head of the lake, 10 miles S. E. from Geneseo; where are a saw mill, store, and some half dozen dwellings. The town is nearly all settled.

GENESEO, organised by general sessions of Ontario county, pursuant to Act, January 27th, 1789; W. from Albany 226 miles, lying upon the acclivity of the ridge, which is divided into broad terraces, and dipping somewhat to the Conesus inlet, lake, and outlet, which bound the town on the east; and the Genesee river, on the W. boundary, where are broad alluvial flats, of exuberant fertility: A tract of about 1,200 acres on the bend of the river is called *Bigtree*, from an Indian chief of that name, who with his petty tribe cultivated it when the whites settled here, in 1790. Here are now Wadsworth's farms, celebrated for their fertility and excellent cultivation. The flats produce fine hemp, which has also been grown abundantly, in other parts of the county. Some small streams flow down the plain to the river, and on the principal one, Fall brook, is a cascade of near 100 feet perpendicular fall. The village of *Geneseo*, the county seat of justice, on the terrace above the flats, one mile from the river, incorporated 21st April, 1832, contains a court house, of brick 2 stories high, with portico; a prison, of wood; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches; the Livingston county high school, of which, Mr. Wadsworth was the chief benefactor, and which occupies a fine range of commodious brick buildings; 8 dry goods stores, 1 hardware store, 1 druggist, 4 taverns, 1 furnace for iron castings; 5 attorneys, 2 physicians, 2 printing offices, publishing weekly journals, and 120 dwellings, many of them neat, of stone and brick. Mr. Wadsworth's capacious mansion, is of wood, beautifully situated, and commanding a delightful view of the Genesee vale, and the hills which bound it on the W. There is not perhaps any seat in the western country more desirable. His land office is holden here. A bank with a capital of \$100,000, was established in the village, under the act of 7th April, 1830. This town was first settled in 1790, by Wm. and James Wadsworth, the principal proprietors, from Connecticut. The latter now holds large estates in the county.

GROVELAND, taken from Sparta, June 12th, 1812; W. from Albany 237, from Geneseo, S. 7, miles; on the W. there is a high ridge between the Genesee river and Canasraga creek, and also another ridge descending to the E. and W. These ridges consist of sand and clay loam, underlaid with slate and sand stone; the soil, upon the W. and S. is of excellent quality, and the remainder, a small quantity, somewhat inferior. *Groveland village*, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, store, tavern, and some 8 or 10 dwellings. *Groveland centre*, is a post office only. *Groveland hill*, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 20 dwellings.

LEICESTER, organised March 30th, 1802; as part of Genesee county; since modified; W. from Albany 232, from Genesee W. 5, miles; surface on the E. descending by terraces to the Genesee river, and on the W. table land; soil ex-

cellent. *Moscow*, centrally situate, has a post office, a building used for an academy and church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 distillery, 1 ashery, and from 40 to 50 dwellings. *Gibsonville*, near the N. boundary, has a post office, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, 1 distillery, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and 6 or 8 log houses.

LIMA, organised by general sessions of Ontario county, pursuant to act of 27th January, 1789, by the name of Charleston, name changed 6th April, 1808; W. from Albany 213, from Geneseo N. E. 14 miles; surface rolling; soil clay and calcareous loam, highly fertile and well cultivated; drained northerly and centrally by a tributary of Honeoye outlet. *Lima*, post village, centrally situate, on the great western road, is an almost continued street from the E. to the W. line of the town. It contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, incorporated 1st May, 1834; placed under the visitation of the Regents of the university, 29th March, 1836; liberally endowed and highly flourishing; 3 stores, 3 taverns, and nearly 100 dwellings, remarkable for their neatness and inhabited by wealthy owners. The seminary has a professor of mathematics, one of languages, an English teacher, and two teachers in the female department.

LIVONIA, taken from Pittstown, 12th February, 1808; N. W. from Albany 217, from Geneseo 10, miles; surface on the N. rolling; a ridge runs centrally and northward from the southern boundary between the Conesus lake on the west and Hemlock lake and outlet upon the E.; the N. is underlaid with limestone, and the S. with slate. *Livonia*, post village, centrally situate, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 saw mill, and 50 dwellings. This beautiful village consists of very commodious frame buildings neatly painted and surrounded with lawns and shrubbery. Lands around it average \$40, the acre. *Lakeville*, at the foot of Conesus lake on the W. line of the town, 6 miles E. from Geneseo, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 taverns, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 2 asheries, 3 stores, and 25 dwellings. *Jacksonville*, on the outlet of Hemlock lake, 11 miles from Geneseo, contains 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, a distillery, a carding and cloth dressing mill, and 15 dwellings. South Livonia is a post office.

MOUNT MORRIS, taken from Leicester 17th April, 1818; W. from Albany 236, from Geneseo S. W. 11 miles; surface, centrally, table land, 2 miles in breadth, underlaid with slate, and descending westward to the Genesee river, and E. to the Cashaqua creek; soil clay loam of excellent quality. *Tuscarora*, on Cashaqua creek, 12 miles from Geneseo, has 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 carding and cloth dressing mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 25 dwellings.

On the bank of the river in this town, an ancient mound or barrow, was discovered and opened in 1835, in which were some human skeletons in a very decayed state, with some stone arrow heads, stone knife and cleaver, and a copper skewer, about the size of a pipe shank flattened at one end and slightly twisted. The knife was of fine hard stone of the thickness of a quire of paper with sharpened edges. The cleaver was of slate. The articles were of the rudest workmanship. The Gardeau Reservation for the Indians, commonly called the White Woman's land, is partly in this town and partly in Nunda and Castile, of Genesee county; the barrow may have been a burial place of the canton.

Mount Morris village, incorporated 2d May, 1835, is at the head of the boat navigation of the Genesee river, 36 miles S. of Rochester, and by canal line 38½ miles; 6 S. W. from Geneseo. The site is beautiful, being elevated above the fertile flats, which border the river, and based on light sand is commonly dry: An Indian village formerly here, was called Allen's Hill, from its being owned by a white man of that name, who dwelt here and married an Indian. Other whites settled here also, about 40 years since, having been attracted by the proposed sale of land, which did not take place for several years afterwards. About 1804, the village was founded by families mostly from Connecticut. Its increase until of late was slow. But the water power obtained by the canal, 3 miles long, connecting the Canasraga with the Genesee river, has given an impulse to its growth. It now contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches, 3 taverns, 9 drygoods stores, 3 groceries, 2 hatters, 1 tannery, and 2 shoe stores, 3 cabinet makers, 1 chair factory, 1 bakery, 1 iron foundry, 1 hemp factory, 1 plough and waggon factory, 2 blacksmiths, 1 hardware store, and tin factory, 2 saddlers, 3 tailors, 2 drug shops, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 2 law-

yers, 4 physicians, 1 flouring mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and has in the immediate vicinity, 3 saw mills, and more than 100 dwellings. River Road, Brushville, River Road Forks, and Brooks' Grove, are post offices.

SPARTA, organised as part of Ontario county 27th January, 1789; area since reduced; centrally distant from Albany 231, from Genesee, S. E. 14 miles; surface hilly on the E. and W. with the Genesee valley, 2 miles broad; drained by the Genesee river, which receives the Canascraga creek and other streams here; soil fertile clay loam, on the hills, productive of wheat, and in the valley sandy alluvion favourable to summer crops and grass. The Canascraga swamp partly in this and partly in Groveland, is about to be drained and will afford a tract of great fertility. The town has 6 post offices, Dansville, Tuscarora, Union Corners, Sparta, North Sparta, and West Sparta. *Dansville village*, is at the head of the Genesee valley, 18 miles from Genesee and 45 from Rochester, by the road, and 52 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ by the proposed canal line. The valley is continued from Mount Morris, where it diverges from the Genesee river, by Canascraga creek; a stream abounding with mill sites, and nearly as large as the river above the point of junction. It receives at the village Great and Little mill creeks, good mill streams. The village contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Methodist, churches, neat buildings; a society of Episcopalians, 4 paper mills, each having a double engine, using together a ton of rags per day; 5 grain mills, 3 of which large and of superior fabric, a clover mill, which has prepared in one season 1,500 bushels of seed for market, 1 blast furnace, 2 trip hammers, 5 tanneries, and several other manufacturing and mechanical establishments; 3 carding and cloth dressing, 3 saw, mills, 4 taverns, 6 stores, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and about 220 dwellings. A side cut of 10 miles from Mount Morris, is to connect this village and the valley of the Canascraga, with the Olean and Rochester canals.

The soil near the village is partly alluvial flats, partly superior bottom timbered land; and the principal portion of the valley and the highlands which enclose it is first quality wheat land; S. of the village the country is thickly covered with pine timber of excellent quality. Within the circle of a few miles are 60 saw mills, which send immense quantities of pine lumber to the markets in the north.

Scottsburg, 10 miles S. E. from Genesee, has a post office, tavern, store, grist and saw, mills, and about a dozen dwellings.

SPRINGWATER, taken from Sparta and Naples 17th April, 1816; centrally distant W. from Albany 223, from Genesee S. E. 18, miles; soil clay loam, on slate; better adapted to grass than grain; surface on the E. and W. hilly and broken, descending towards the centre where, in a deep narrow valley, runs the inlet to the Hemlock lake, a rapid stream, affording mill sites. *Springwater*, post village, centrally situate on this stream, contains 1 grist, 2 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, extensive sash factory, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 25 dwellings.

YORK, taken from Caledonia and Leicester 26th March, 1819; W. from Albany 237, from Genesee N. W. 7, miles; surface for 2 miles W. of the Genesee river, hilly and in terraces; further W. very level; soil clay loam, underlaid on the N. by limestone; very fertile in wheat; drained by some small tributaries of the river. Fowlersville, York, and Greigsville, are post villages. *Fowlersville*, upon the Genesee river and near the N. boundary, 10 miles N. from Genesee, has a Presbyterian church, store, tavern, an ashery, and about 12 dwellings. *York*, centrally situate, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Scotch Presbyterian, churches, 3 taverns, 3 stores, and 30 dwellings. *Greigsville*, in the S. E. angle, 4 miles N. W. from Genesee, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

TOWNS.	Females.										Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.		Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
								Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.						
Avon,	2633	2301	2362	2754	324	670	25	353	267	478	6	41	42	7	12
Caledonia,	1323	1466	1618	1677	171	309	96	171	182	334	7	21	14	12	5
Conesus,	1288	1356	1690	1690	147	334	1	226	120	378	14	31	43	8	3
Geneseo,	1598	2202	2675	2714	318	593	73	365	249	545	15	57	36	15	13
Groveland,	1273	1551	1703	1715	188	319	50	199	143	391	7	37	32	12	17
Leicester,	1331	1772	2042	2135	233	435	22	251	161	478	20	40	41	10	17
Lima,	1963	1775	1764	2227	294	532	32	260	295	426	11	32	26	8	6
Livonia,	2427	2417	2665	2659	273	587	13	298	307	543	31	45	27	14	13
Mount Morris,	1002	1896	2534	3499	362	740	27	484	370	797	10	37	17	23	27
Sparta,	1475	3249	3777	4507	423	886	65	579	368	111	29	90	82	32	18
Springwater,	1154	1659	2253	2567	184	504	3	329	127	670	17	55	50	25	27
York,	1729	2176	2636	2948	296	577	147	348	259	672	18	48	43	20	20
	19196	23860	27719	31092	3213	6486	554	3863	2848	6823	185	535	525	186	178

NOTE. Males, 15,943; Females, 15,149; Blacks, 141; Black voters, 3; Paupers, 42; Deaf and Dumb, 10; Blind, 12; Idiots, 19; Lunatics, 14.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Avon,	25072	21531	476368	63175	2512	983	33380	2945	3450	2347	387	798	869
Caledonia,	26715	13948	427440	15804	2110	799	9606	2735	3195	2821	364	705	306
Conesus,	19554	7875	175986	25069	1861	604	6064	1785	2808	3729	2333	297	592
Geneseo,	26265	20000	525300	1378	3103	966	5823	2485	3159	3270	1695	1233	550
Groveland,	24269	8680	339766	2467	2322	770	9369	2725	2467	3521	1556	588	660
Leicester,	20820	12317	332800	12155	1863	811	5943	2349	2485	3874	1209	541	723
Lima,	18935	12427	397635		1947	876	5885	2660	3492	3119	2493	675	212
Livonia,	22882	18887	431758	9127	2637	1119	12015	3003	5485	6433	3300	704	711
Mount Morris,	29330	15212	469280	34671	2826	1095	5837	3600	5750	6032	5399	844	872
Sparta,	40378	18889	484536	49066	4061	1316	15369	4318	6164	7443	4806	811	993
Springwater,	32516	9791	243870	27163	2047	605	5526	2151	4162	5665	5431	409	46
York,	29515	17973	560785	24761	2984	1239	10602	2992	3682	7303	3478	1106	81
	316251	177531	4865524	206020	30273	11183	127179	33748	46712	55550	32457	8708	55
													7676
													47

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Carding machines.	Woollen factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Brewery.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Avon,	3	3		1			2		1	1	1		1		17	364	806	788
Caledonia,	1	3								1					9	167	657	500
Conesus,	1	5		1	1					1					11	174	378	511
Geneseo,							1			1			2		14	517	527	765
Groveland,	2	1													9	265	232	504
Leicester,	2									2	1				15	316	892	853
Livonia,	3			3	3					2	2		1		17	277	914	806
Lima,	3			1	1										10	158	581	454
Mount Morris,	2	6		2	2			1	4	3	1	4	2		16	411	751	1020
Sparta,	1	1		2	2		2		1	1	2		3		21	571	867	1143
Springwater,	3	20		2	2			1	1	1			1		15	233	500	830
York,	3	7							2	1					13	413	886	1026
	30	69	1	16	15	1	6	2	10	16	2	4	20	1	167	3866	7916	9200
Value of product,	325753	60216	1000	49736	40039	6000	14565	3390	20468	19546	7117	58000	51759	7500				
Value of material,	266173	30269	500	35316	25793	2400	8572	2000	13017	12158	6425	31000	30774	4560				

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 9,258.

LONG ISLAND, is separated from Connecticut by the Sound, and from the county of West Chester and Manhattan Island by East river, and from Staten Island, by New York bay and the Narrows. The Atlantic ocean washes it on the S. and E. It extends from $40^{\circ} 34'$ to $41^{\circ} 10'$ N. Lat. and from $2^{\circ} 58'$ to $5^{\circ} 8'$ E. Long: Length from the Narrows to Montauk Point 120 miles; with mean range N. $69^{\circ} 44'$ E.; the breadth from the Narrows to Peconic bay, varies from 10 to 18 miles, in a distance of 80 miles; widening for about 30 miles E. of New York, and thence gradually contracting to that bay. This irregular sheet of water, continued in Gardiner's bay, separates the N. E. part of the Island into two peninsulas, the longer of which terminates by Montauk Point: The shorter, bending from the general course, to N. N. E. ends apparently in Oyster Point, but may be considered as continued in Plumb, Gull and Fisher's, islands, to the point of the continent, S. E. from the mouth of Paucatuck river.

A range of hills, rising, in places, to considerable height, on the northern side of the island, forms its spine stretching from the W. end to Riverhead, over 60 miles. The country S. and E. of the ridge, comprising much the larger part, is a plain of uniform level and aspect, elevated little above the ocean, fringed by narrow bays, stretching from the W. end of the island to Saggs Point, about 100 miles, bordered by long, narrow and low sandy islands. This plain has probably been formed by the process which makes the islands; and in the lapse of time, the sounds may fill up, and with the islands extend the plain some miles farther into the ocean. From the sand bars, the land continues to descend beneath the sea, S. and S. E. to the Gulf Stream, where it terminates abruptly. The declivity extending from 40 to 50 miles is very gradual, being about 480 feet, giving from 8 to 12 feet to the mile. This coast, is every where inaccessible to ships, by reason of its flats, shoals and bars. The shore of the main island, within the sounds, is very irregular, but that of the sandy islets, exposed to the oceanic waves, has a finely drawn line, as if every asperity were removed by art.

The eastern part of this plain is sand and sandy loam; the latter of which prevails in the middle and western parts, where it is mingled with stones. The whole island is underlaid with granitic rock, which rises high in the spine and breaks out in the form of gneiss along the E. river, at Hellgate and various places upon the Sound and its islands. The soil upon the ridge and the narrow belt of undulating country on the N. is a loam in which clay chiefly predominates.

It is supposed that Long Island was once part of the continent, separated from it, by the waters of the Sound, breaking through at the narrow strait of Hellgate, to New York bay. The Indians have a tradition, that their fathers, passed this strait dry shod, by stepping from rock to rock.

Notwithstanding the simplicity and uniformity of its structure, the island, presents variegated and agreeable scenery. Three roads, northern, middle and southern, lead over hill and dale and plain, through cultivated fields, some extensive forests, now giving a view of the Sound from one point, and then a boundless prospect of the Atlantic from another. The middle road, of sand and gravel, is one of the finest in the United States. The temperature, influenced by the Ocean and the Sound is milder and moister than that of the continent. The difference is greater than could be expected from these agents. The winter in Suffolk county is strikingly contrasted with the severe and steady frosts of West Chester and Connecticut.

The western end of the island, when settled by Europeans, was, in a great measure, bare of timber. The Indian practice of burning over the woods, in order to clear the land and provide food for deer and other game prevailed; consequently there was no underwood, and large trees were so scarce that early and careful measures were deemed necessary for their preservation, in almost every town of the island.

Long Island Sound, is a bay or inland sea, with two outlets. If considered as extending from the Battery, in New York, to Fisher's island, its length is the same, as that of the island. Proceeding from the city, easterly, it has a tortuous course of 16 miles, in which it varies from half a mile to two miles in width. From the Battery to Harlem river, the course is N. N. E. 8 miles, and thence to Throg's Point, nearly E. 8 more. This portion is known as the E. river. At the bend, opposite to Harlem river, is the noted pass of *Helle Gat* (Dutch) or the gut of Hell, narrow, crooked and to the inexperienced, dangerous. The water, here,

when the tide is rising or falling, forms cataracts and vortices, which may dash to pieces or swallow up the largest vessel coming within their influence. The best times for passing it, are at high and low water.

Above Throg Point, the Sound, properly speaking, commences and turns to N. E. 18 miles, between Lloyd's neck and Stamford, in Connecticut. Thus far, the shores are rugged and the channel rocky and much interrupted by small islets, and projecting points; but beyond Lloyd's neck, it opens into a noble elliptical expanse, from 8 to 20 miles wide, and with depth sufficient for the largest vessels of commerce or war; presenting, along its northern shore, a continued picture of gradually rising hills, bold promontories and commodious havens, which is chased before the eye, like a brilliant phantasmagoria in the rapid passage of the steam-boats. Besides many of lesser note, it receives from Connecticut, the rivers Housatonic, Wallingford, Connecticut, Thames, and Paucatuck. The deeply indented shores, are decorated by the towns of Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Milford, New Haven, Branford, Guildford, Killingworth, Saybrook, New London, and Stonington.

Of the bays and islands which belong to Long Island, we shall speak particularly in our description of its several counties.

The principal Indian tribes possessing the Island, when the European settlements commenced, were the Canarse, Rockaway, Merikoke, Marsapeague, Secatogue and Patchogue, on the S. side; the Matinecocs, Nissaquague, Satauket, and Corchaug, on the N.; the Shinecoc, Manhasset, and Montauk, from the Canoe place to Montauk Point.

The Canarse held that portion of the Island now included in King's county, with a part of the town of Jamaica; the Rockaway, the lands around Rockaway, with portions of Newtown and Jamaica; the Merikoke and Marsapeague extended from Rockaway through Queens into Suffolk county; the Matinecocs from Flushing, through Queens into Suffolk, at Fresh Pond; the Nissaquague, from Freshpond, to Stony Brook; the Sataukets claimed from Stony Point to Wading river; the Corchaugs from Wading river through Southold; the territory of the Manhassets, was Shelter island; that of the Patchogues, reached to Southampton; the Shinecocs, from the Canoe place, to Montauk; and that peninsula was the seat of the Montauks.

Some other tribes are named in the old patents; but they must have been very small, since their places of residence are unknown. From those above enumerated, the purchases by the whites were originally made.

The Indian settlements were all on the bays, creeks and harbours, on the N. and S. sides of the island, and were divided from each other, by a middle line. Their numbers, at the entrance of the whites, were inconsiderable; much less than their means of subsistence, and had probably been reduced by the interminable and bloody wars which had long previously commenced the extermination of the race. The shell banks, which still indicate the sites of their villages, on the western half of the island, are large and numerous, from which it may be inferred that the population was once great, or had been long stationary.

It has been erroneously supposed, that the Five Nations had extended their dominion over the whole island; but, the traditionary accounts show only their subjugation of the Canarse tribe. The other petty clans were tributary to the Pequots, who had never submitted to the Mohawks. The Montauks, the most warlike, had probably obtained a superiority over the other tribes of the island, east of the Canarse territory; since the Sachem exercised a species of sovereignty which he claimed by virtue of conquest. Upon this ground, the first settlers sought his sanction to their purchases, and in 1651, acknowledged his supremacy by constituting him Grand Sachem of the Long Island Indians. Upon the reduction and dispersion of the Pequots, in 1637, by the New England colonies, their tributaries here, voluntarily repaired to the conquerors, and tendered the accustomed tribute of wampum, which they continued afterwards to pay. In 1653, the chief of the Nehantics from the main, commenced a war of several years duration, upon the Long Island tribes; reducing the Montauks to great distress and compelling them to seek protection from the white inhabitants of East Hampton, with whom they resided some years: For their security the commissioners of New England sent military supplies to the towns of East and South Hampton, and to the Indians; and stationed a vessel in the Sound to intercept the passage of the Nehantics. In

one of the enterprises of the latter, they took, among other prisoners, the daughter of Wyandance, the chief Sachem of the Montauks, who was ransomed by Lvon Gardiner; to whom the chief, in 1659, presented, in gratitude, a deed for the territory which now forms Smithtown.

Of all the tribes on the island, there remain only a few families of Montauks and Shinecocs, scattered upon the S. side. Their numbers were diminished rapidly by war, inebriety, and by emigration to the Indian settlements upon the main. In 1761, the Montauks numbered 38 families, and 192 souls. In 1786, that number was much reduced by emigration with Sampson Occum and others to Brothertown.

Long Island, was claimed by the Dutch and English nations, respectively, by the right of discovery. The settlements commenced under the Dutch authorities so early as 1625, at the W. end of the Island. In 1623, April 22d, the Plymouth company, by order of Charles I, issued letters patent, to William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, for the whole of the island. On April 20th, of the succeeding year, the Earl empowered James Farret, to sell the lands and the earliest purchases of the English settlers, were made or confirmed under this authority. A certified copy of this power is among the records of the town of Southampton. The settlement of the English was for a season resisted by the Dutch. In 1640, they forcibly removed some English settlers from the E. end of the island, but liberated them on a written promise not to return. And in 1647, one Andrew Forrester, claiming to be the lieutenant of Lord Sterling, and who asserted the right of his principal to the island, was arrested at New Amsterdam and sent to Holland.—(*Dutch Records.*)

The first purchase from the Indians, now known, was in 1635; and the earliest deed for land to individuals, is a patent, from Governor Van Twiller, to Andries Hedden and Wolphert Garritson, for a tract, in Amesfort or Flatlands, 6th June, 1636. In 1643, the Dutch settlements extended only 10 miles E. and W. and 7 N. and S. The claim of the Hollanders, however, was not limited to any definite portion of the island, but was extended with their purchases and settlements.

The extremities of the island were first settled; the W. under the Dutch and the E. under English authority. The settlements under both were nearly contemporary, were all commenced within the compass of forty years, and made in villages or towns, whose extent, where settled by the English, was determined by their purchases from the Indians; and where by the Dutch, probably, by gubernatorial grants. In the Dutch towns, the Indian title was bought by the Governor and the lands granted to individuals by him. In the English towns, in the Dutch territory, they were obtained of the natives by the settlers, by licence from the Governor; and in the towns under the English, with the consent of the agent of Lord Sterling, and after his death, by the people, of the several towns for their common benefit. Lands granted by the governor to companies, were divided by lot, to individuals, in proportion to their contributions to the purchase or to the patent, comprising it. The first purchase of Southold, was under the authority of New Haven, and that of East Hampton, by the governor of New Haven and Hartford, and the lands were afterwards conveyed to the respective settlers of the town.

The line of division between the territories of the two nations, was a source of constant contention and the public harmony was interrupted by mutual complaints, of encroachments on the island, as on the main. These discords were, for a short period only, composed by the treaty at Hartford, in 1650; stipulating among other things, "that, a line run from the westernmost part of Oyster bay, and so a strait and direct line to the sea, shall be the bounds between the English and Dutch there; the easterly part to belong to the English, and the westernmost to the Dutch." Disputes, however, afterwards arose respecting the westernmost limits of the bay, and colonies which had millions of acres unoccupied, wrangled about the placing of a line at points distant from each other not more than a mile and a half. For some time the settlers around the bay assumed a neutral character in this dispute, but finally, Jan. 8th, 1662, avowed their allegiance to the king of England, and resolved to defend any one, who should be molested for exercising authority among them, at the common expense.

The English towns on the island, in both territories were settled by companies, most of whose members had first landed in New England, remaining there only until they could select a permanent place of residence, and form associations to

prosecute their purposes effectually; thus the settlers of Southold came by way of New Haven; of South and Easthampton, by Lynn; of Hempstead by Weathersfield and Stamford. Those of East Hampton were originally from Maidstone, in Kent; those of Southampton and Hempstead, from Yorkshire; and those of the other towns, from almost every part of England.

Generally, those companies consisted of a few families; in Easthampton 9; Southampton 14; Huntington 11; Oyster bay 10: But they were immediately followed by others. They were principally Independents or Presbyterians, partaking largely of the puritan spirit. Many of them were well educated and of reputable condition, had a competent knowledge of the constitution and laws of the parent state, and were well acquainted with business. They fled from the homes and connections of their youth to avoid civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and to enjoy uninterruptedly civil liberty and their peculiar religious faith. They held, that, by the British constitution the people were entitled to share in legislation—that, their property could be taken from them only by their consent—that, each had the right to adopt that mode of worship which he believed most consistent with the scriptures—and that religion was essential to public order and social happiness. These principles they sought to make the basis of their social and political fabrics.

Under the jurisdiction of no colonial government, and without political connection with each other, self preservation required, that each town or colony should assume political powers. Each became a pure democracy, in which every question of the common weal was determined by the majority of voices in town meeting. Many of the colonies, and it is believed all in the eastern division, previously to settlement, contracted formally with each other, to obey the laws enacted by the major part, and to maintain the authority of the magistrates in their execution. But they did not disdain the aid derivative from the experience of others; several towns selecting from the laws of Connecticut such provisions as were adapted to their situation.

The laws are the best testimonials of the character of the law makers. These provided for—the division of lands—the enclosure of common fields—the regulation of fences, highways and watering places—the pasturage of cattle—and the destruction of wild beasts: For public defence by an organised militia—the education of youth—the preservation of morals—the support of religion, and the suppression and punishment of crimes. The teachers in churches and schools were sustained by general contribution, and whilst immoral or refractory members were ejected, strict watch was preserved over the admission of accessaries to their associations. The simple and peculiar character resulting from these regulations, has not yet been effaced, and the customs and manners of the puritans have been nowhere so thoroughly preserved as in the seclusions of Suffolk and Queens, counties.

Justice was administered by the town court, composed of three magistrates, a clerk and constable annually chosen, with power to determine all causes civil and criminal. Generally its proceedings were governed by the common law. The jury, however, which either party might require, consisted of seven, who decided by the voice of the majority. In most of the towns, the decisions of the court were conclusive; but in Southampton, an appeal lay to the town meeting, called the general court. Frequently the town courts exercised legislative authority which, if not given, was respectfully acquiesced in, by the people. Intemperance, the violation of personal security, sabbath breaking, slander, non attendance at church, wilful lying and *improvidence*, were subjects of special denunciation and punishment. In the credulity of the time, the impossible crime of witchcraft was recognised, and two instances of prosecution for the offence are recorded. In one case, the accused, a female, was sent to Connecticut, where provers of witches were more expert, for further trial; in the other, the parties, husband and wife, were acquitted.

It would seem, that, these small independent associations were not deemed efficient for all political purposes, and a union was early sought with those of Connecticut, which had been formed on like principles. The several towns joined Connecticut at different periods—Southampton in 1644—Easthampton in 1657—Brookhaven in 1659—Huntington in 1660—and Oyster bay, probably in 1662: Southold united with New Haven in 1648, and with that colony was attached to Connecticut in 1662.

By the union, they became members of that political body; partaking of the

benefits and duties of other towns under its jurisdiction, entitled to the protection of the United Colonies and to representation in the general court at Hartford.—Deputies were sent to this court, from South and Easthampton; and Southold had delegates at New Haven.. Authoritative jurisdiction could not be exercised by Connecticut, until she received a royal charter in 1662; nor did she, before that period, attempt to establish counties, organise courts, or levy taxes in Long Island.

In this charter, Long Island was not mentioned; but the names of some of the magistrates of one or more of the towns, were inserted among those who were to administer it. A clause annexing the adjacent islands to Connecticut, also furnished her with a pretext, to claim this island, and she was supported by the inhabitants in connection with her, in a construction, which, could it have been sustained, would have embraced all the English towns here and the whole island after the conquest. She now exercised legal jurisdiction over such towns as had associated with her, giving to each permission to send, but not requiring, a deputy to the general court. That court appointed such officers as were not, by the charter, to be chosen by the people; levied taxes for defraying the expense of procuring the charter; and organised courts on the island in 1664. But before these measures could be fully completed, they were frustrated by the grant of Long Island, with the province of New Netherland, to the Duke of York, and the subsequent conquest. (See Historical Essay.)

When the Dutch regained possession of the colony, August 1673, the governor, Capt. Anthony Colve, by proclamation, required the several towns on Long Island, to send delegates to New York, to make their submission to the states general.—The towns settled under the Dutch authority complied, but those in the eastern division, declined, after full consideration of the demand. Soon after, the requisition was repeated by officers specially sent to the several towns. Oyster bay submitted. Huntington and Brookhaven proposed to sign an agreement, to be faithful to the Dutch government, but refused the oath which would oblige them to take arms against Great Britain. The three eastern towns rejected all compromise, and solicited Connecticut to resume her jurisdiction and to aid them against the Dutch, should force be attempted. Their request was granted. The three towns were formed into a county, a court was established, judges and other officers appointed and a military force sent over.

Subsequently, Huntington and Brookhaven, on the promise of liberty of conscience, security of property, the choice of their officers and a like share in the government as was enjoyed by the Dutch towns, consented that their magistrates should take the required oath, modified to accommodate their scruples. Like terms offered by commissioners, specially delegated to the eastern towns, were unhesitatingly rejected, by the inhabitants of Southold, whom they found in arms, and who expressing the sentiments of their associates, resort to force was had. A Dutch squadron attempted several descents upon the east end of the island, which were repelled, by assistance from the Connecticut forces. In November, that colony with her confederates declared war against the Dutch and prepared to commence hostilities in the spring. But a petty and vexatious war was averted by the treaty concluded in Europe, 9th Feb. 1674, between the belligerent powers.

The three eastern towns, dreading the renewal of the oppressions of the Duke's government, of which we have elsewhere spoken, prayed of Connecticut the continuance of her protection. But Sir Edmund Andross, immediately upon his arrival, required the refractory towns to return to his government.

No conflict in arms was had between the settlers of Long Island and the aborigines save that known as the "Battle of Fort Neck," which, without undue severity, might be termed the *massacre*. In the war between the Dutch and English, of 1652, apprehensions were entertained by the English settlers of a design on the part of the Dutch to expel them from the country, by co-operation of the Indians. The deportment of the latter corroborated these suspicions; yet it is said they communicated the intention of Stuyvesant to the Connecticut colony. He denied the charge and challenged the proof; none certainly was made. But Capt. John Underhill, who had served much of his life in the British army, had commanded in the Pequot war, had the direction of the Dutch forces in a recent war with the Indians on the main, and had now settled at Flushing, claimed to have discovered a change in the disposition of the tribes on the island and to have extracted from them the secret of the Dutch machinations. He excited the fears of

the inhabitants and sought to engage the New England colonies in the war. A proposition to this end, made to the commissioners at a special meeting at Boston, was negatived by Massachusetts, much to the dissatisfaction of the other provinces. Disappointed in this effort, he turned to the colony of Rhode Island, which had so far embarked in the war as to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the Dutch commerce, and now resolved to grant the solicited assistance, giving him and others a commission to assault the Dutch or other enemies of the commonwealth of England. But the Dutch made no hostile demonstrations; yet the military taste of the captain, required a bloody sacrifice, and it was deemed necessary to make an example of such of the Indians as were supposed most forward in their *meditated* hostilities.

The unhappy natives had offered violence to no one, and if their alleged communications be credited, and credited they were, the most friendly dispositions toward their neighbours were apparent. No record of this transaction has been preserved. Tradition, however, reports, that a number of Indians *supposed* to be hostile, had assembled at the fort, near Marsapeague, since called Fort Neck.—Thither the captain “led a party, attacked and destroyed many of them, took the fort and kept possession of it in order to prevent the reunion of the Indians, to watch their movements, and to guard the English settlements against their incursions.”*

The late venerable Samuel Jones, a distinguished resident of the Island, and former comptroller of the state, gives another version of this tradition, little honorable to the bravery and less to the humanity of the captain and his associates.

“The Marsapeague Indians, who lived at Fort Neck, had a meeting with the Merrick Indians or Rockaway Indians, or both; notice of which being conveyed to Oyster Bay, intimating that the Indians were about rising or had risen, to massacre the white people, a captain Underhill, immediately, marched with a company of armed men to Fort Neck, where they arrived about the break of day.—But not finding any appearance of hostility there, and learning that the meeting of the Indians was to the westward, they marched that way and met the Indians on the eastern part of Whale Neck, about four miles from Fort Neck, and immediately attacked them, killing a considerable number of them; the Indians being unarmed and making no resistance. The wind being N. W. and the weather cold, Underhill’s company collected the bodies of the Indians and threw them in a heap on the brow of the hill; sat down on the leeward side of the heap and ate their breakfast and then returned home, having discovered, that there was no truth in the story of the Indians rising.”†

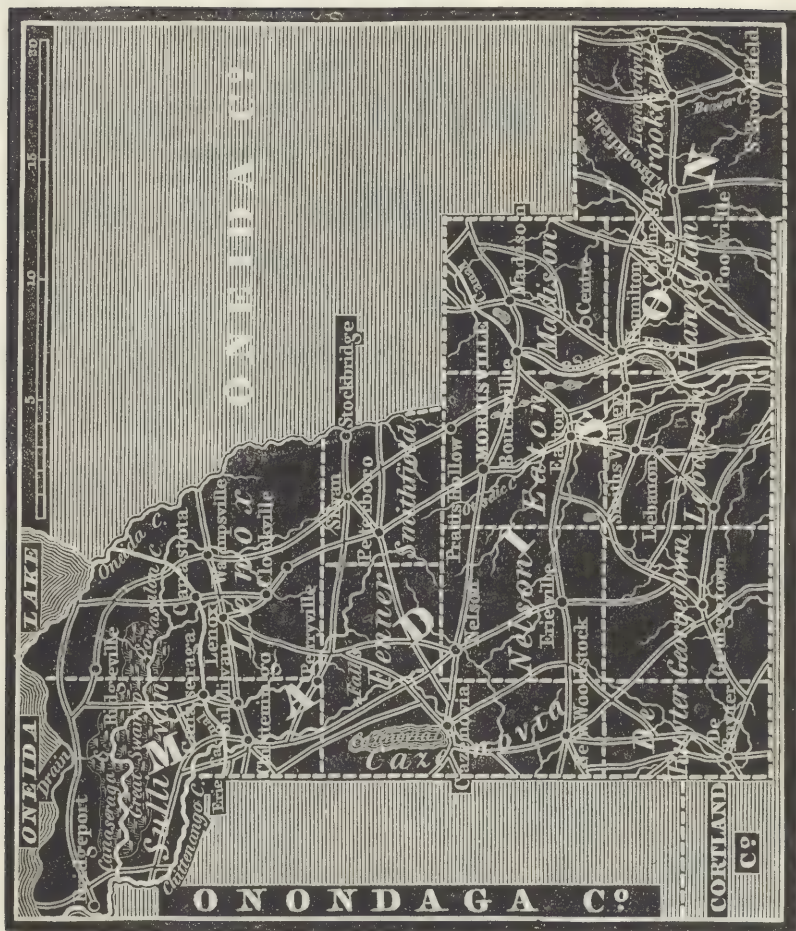
MADISON COUNTY, taken from Chenango 21st March, 1806; bounded N. by the Oneida Lake separating it from Oneida and Oswego counties; N. E. by Oneida county; E. by Otsego; S. by Chenango; and W. by Cortland and Onondaga counties: Greatest length, N. and S. 33, greatest breadth E. and W. 32, miles; area 590 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 44'$ and $43^{\circ} 10'$ N. Lat. and $0^{\circ} 57'$ and $1^{\circ} 40'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York city 250, from Albany W. N. W. 108, miles.

Surface generally hilly, except, about 8 or 10 miles upon the N., where the level and swampy ground, which borders the Oneida Lake extends. Much of this marsh has already been drained by a cut to the lake, and an incorporated company are successfully prosecuting the draining of the remainder, converting it into a highly productive soil. Its area exceeds 50,000 acres. The hills have, generally, smooth outlines and easy ascents. A ridge crosses the county, centrally, from E. to W. through the towns of De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, and Madison, rising probably more than 1,500 feet above tide level, inasmuch as the summit level of the Chenango canal, is 1,226 feet above tide, and 706 feet above the Erie canal. This ridge is part of the shed, dividing the waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Mohawk river.

The whole of the county is, probably, based on slate, over a greater part of which, however, the great central secondary lime formation spreads, covering the northern half, excepting a strip of sand stone on the lake, and for some miles

*Wood’s Sketch of the Settlement on Long Island, whence we have taken much of this notice of the island.

†Mem. N. Y. Historical Society.



further is seen alternating in ridges with the slate. Fragments of this rock are found, in boulders, from the size of an egg, to masses of many tons, over the southern portions. Fresh water limestone, containing much quartzose matter and fresh water shells, is found in the vicinity of the village of Chittenango, 2 miles S. of the Great Swamp.

Water lime is abundant, in Sullivan, and gypsum in that town and in Lenox, where it is extensively prepared for use. The latter rises into small swells and ridges, near the Erie canal. Argillaceous iron ore is dug and manufactured in Lenox.

The soil corresponds, generally, with the rock beneath; affected, somewhat, by the alluvion which may blend with it. The four northern towns, Sullivan, Lenox, Fenner, and Smithfield, have loamy soils, compounded of clay and sand, in which calcareous gravel abounds. These are excellently adapted for, and produce vast quantities of, wheat. In the soils of the southern towns, clay predominates, and they are better adapted for, and are employed in, grass. The greater portion of the county is subject to untimely frosts. In the middle of August, 1835, we saw many large tracts of Indian corn, as dry and shrivelled as if the blasts of all January had swept over them. But this was an extraordinary event. The summer crops generally thrive well in the south.

With some inconsiderable exceptions, the county is abundantly watered. The Oriskany, Oneida, Cowasalon, and Canaseraga, creeks have their sources in its

northern declivity; whilst the Chenango, Unadilla, and Otselic, rivers, flow from the southern. An account of most of these streams, will be more appropriately given under other heads, and we shall confine ourselves here to the following.

The *Cowasalon*, rises near Siloam, in Peterboro', and flows N. N. W. through Lenox and Sullivan, 18 miles to the Canaseraga. In its upper course, it is a useful mill stream; its lower is on the level of, and through the Great Swamp.

The *Canaseraga*, heads also in the town of Smithfield, and has a like course with the Cowasalon, of 25 miles, crossing for 6 miles through the swamp, to the Chittenango, in the town of Sullivan, on the N. W. line of the county.

The *Chittenango*, has its sources in Nelson and Fenner, and passes, by a very devious and rapid course, of 35 miles N. E. into the Oneida Lake; receiving in its way the overflowings of Linklaen Lake.

That lake, called by the aborigines, *Hawgena*, sometimes by the inhabitants, Cazenovia and Canaseraga, but generally, Linklaen, in the town of Cazenovia, is 4 miles long by 1 broad. It is a beautiful expanse, environed by a gently waving country. There are several small ponds on the dividing ridge, in Eaton and Madison, but, they do not claim special description.

There are three turnpike roads, the Cherry Valley; the Seneca, from Albany by Utica to Buffalo; and the Hampton and Skaneateles, from Madison to Skaneateles, 53 miles. A company was incorporated April 17th, 1829, for making a rail road from Chittenango to Cazenovia; capital \$200,000; the road to be made within ten years. It is proposed to connect it with the Erie rail road at Binghamton.

The Erie canal runs westerly through the northern towns, Lenox and Sullivan.

The county is divided into 13 towns.

BROOKFIELD, taken from Paris when part of Herkimer county, 5th March, 1795; W. from Albany 90 miles; surface hilly, ridges, running N. and S.; soil calcareous loam, generally, on secondary lime, with some clay slate in the S. The Unadilla river forms the eastern boundary, dividing the town from Plainfield and Edmeston, of Otsego county, and receiving from it, Beaver creek and other small streams; Clarksville and Leonardsville are post villages, and West, North, and South, Brookfield, post offices. *Clarksville*, centrally situate, on Beaver creek, incorporated May 5th, 1834, contains 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 1 furnace, and about 50 dwellings. *Leonardsville*, on the Unadilla river, 22 miles from Morristown, has a store, tavern, and some 20 dwellings.

CAZENOVIA, taken from Whitestown and Paris when part of Herkimer county, 5th March, 1795; W. from Albany 113, from Morrisville 11, miles; surface high and undulating; soil rich gravelly loam, on limestone, suitable for grain and grass; drained by the Chittenango and Limestone creeks, and containing Linklaen lake. When erected, this town comprised an area nearly equal to that of the county. It was first settled in May, 1793, by Col. John Linklaen, from Amsterdam, agent for a company in Holland, who were owners of large tracts in this and the adjacent towns. Cazenovia and New Woodstock are post villages. *Cazenovia village*, founded by Col. Linklaen, about 1795, incorporated in 1810, 8 miles S. of the Erie canal, 40 W. from Utica, with the relative distances above given, upon the margin of the lake, and its outlet, and upon Chittenango creek, is beautifully situated, and contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 woollen factories, 1 paper mill, oil mill, a manufactory of wire harness, for weavers' looms, 3 hotels, 10 dry goods, 2 extensive drug, and 1 book, stores, a book printing office, and bindery; ashery, a large tannery, and 6 groceries; a seminary, established by the Methodist Oneida Conference, about 1825, with large and convenient brick buildings, accommodating 125 boarders, and having, in 1835, 268 students, male and female; the studies are divided into six departments, forming a systematic and regular course, from the branches usually taught in common schools to those pursued in colleges. Students may take the whole or any part of the course; a high school, a seminary for young ladies; 1 bank, capital \$100,000, incorporated March 14th, 1831; a land office, of the Holland Land Company, a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 240 dwellings, many of which are remarkably neat, some of three stories above the basement, some of the stores of brick, on limestone columns, and some built altogether, of dressed limestone. This village was the seat of justice of the county, previously to its location at the present more central site at Morristown. Lands around the village are valued at from 40 to 50 dollars

the acre. *New Woodstock*, in the S. part of the town, 15 miles from Morristown, in a fine rolling country, has 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist, churches; an academy, incorporated May 2d, 1834, capital stock, \$2,500; 1 tavern, 1 grist and 2 saw, mills, carding and clothing works, 1 store, 1 tannery, and 30 dwellings.

Four miles N. of the village of Cazenovia, at the falls of the Chittenango creek, are extensive limestone quarries, yielding stone of any desired size; whence much is taken for the buildings in the village. The falls here of 140 feet, give a valuable water power.

DE RUYTER, taken from Cazenovia 15th March, 1798; W. from Albany 123 miles; surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam, underlaid chiefly by clay slate, with some limestone; drained S. W. by the E. branch of Tioughnioga river, upon which in the S. W. part of the town, is *De Ruyter village*, 17 miles S. W. from Morrisville, incorporated 15th April, 1833, containing 1 Presbyterian and 2 Baptist, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 taverns, 5 stores, 4 lawyers, and 5 physicians, 1 printing office, publishing a weekly paper, and about 75 dwellings. A literary seminary is about to be established here, by the 7th day Baptists; toward which, \$11,000 were subscribed, in 1835. Near the village, is a sulphur spring in much repute. Lands in this town, on the flats, are valued at from 25 to 35 dollars, on the hills, at from 10 to 15 dollars, the acre.

EATON, taken from Hamilton 6th February, 1807, named in honour of General William Eaton; centrally distant from Albany W. N. W. 100 miles; surface rolling; soil clay and gravelly loam, very fertile, especially in grass; drained S. E. by the Otselic creek and its branches. Morrisville, Eaton, and Pratt's Hollow, are post villages. *Morrisville*, on Morris' Flats, on the three great western turnpikes, 102 miles from Albany, 15 S. of the Erie canal, at Canastota, founded in 1803, by Thomas Morris, the proprietor of the lands here, incorporated 24th April, 1833; inhabited principally by emigrants from Connecticut, and their descendants, contains 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches; an academy, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper; a court house, and clerk's office, of stone; prison, of wood; 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; 1 furnace two tanneries, 1 ashery, 5 taverns, an extensive comb factory, 5 stores, and 120 dwellings. *Eaton village*, sometimes called *Log city*, 4 miles S. E. from Morrisville, 3 W. from the Chenango canal, 13 S. from the Erie canal, upon the stage road to Utica, founded in 1790, by Mr. Joseph Morse, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, a high school, 1 grist and 3 saw, mills, 2 woollen factories, employed on cassimers and cloths; 1 furnace, 1 tannery, 1 cotton mill, 1 scythe factory, 3 hotels, 4 general stores, 1 grocery, and about 100 dwellings, many of which are remarkably neat. *Pratt's Hollow*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Morrisville, has a cotton and woollen factory, a distillery, brewery, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 50 dwellings. Improved lands in this town, rate from 20 to 30 dollars the acre.

FENNER, taken from Cazenovia and Smithfield 22d April, 1823; W. from Albany 115 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, chiefly on limestone of excellent quality; drained N. by Chittenango and Canaseraga, creeks. *Perryville* and *Fenner*, are post villages. The former, 15 miles N. W. from Morrisville, on the line between this and Sullivan, has 1 Episcopal church, 1 grist mill, 1 store, 1 tavern, extensive tannery, and 40 dwellings. The latter, centrally situate, has a tavern, store, and 20 dwellings, and near it a Baptist church.

GEORGETOWN, taken from De Ruyter, 7th April, 1815; W. from Albany 106, and from Morrisville S. W. 12, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, underlaid chiefly with slate, highly productive in grass; drained S. by the Otselic creek. *Georgetown*, post village, centrally situate on the creek, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings.

HAMILTON, originally taken from Paris, when part of Herkimer county, in 1801; W. from Albany 96 miles; surface hilly; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam, of superior quality; drained S. by the Chenango river and its branches. Hamilton and Poolville, are post villages. *Hamilton*, incorporated village, 8 miles S. W. from Morrisville, in the N. W. angle of the town, upon the Chenango canal and main branch of the Chenango river, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches; the Theological Institute, hereinafter described, and an academy in high repute; 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 3 taverns, 10 dry goods stores, 4

groceries, 1 drug, 1 book, stores, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and 95 dwellings. *Poolville*, 12 miles from Morrisville, has 1 store, 2 taverns, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, a woollen factory, and 30 dwellings. *Colchester*, 12 miles S. E. from Morrisville, near the centre of the town, has 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, 3 stores, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings. *Hamilton Centre* has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist, churches, a tavern, and 10 dwellings.

The Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, (Baptist,) founded June, 1819, commenced operations in 1820. The principal building, erected in 1827, of stone, is 100 by 60 feet, four stories, containing 34 rooms for study, 34 chambers, reading and lecture rooms, library, and chapel. There are another large edifice for the same use, a boarding house, a joiner's shop, and a farm of 130 acres, belonging to the institution. The regular course of studies is 6 years; 4 in the collegiate and 2 in the theological department. The usual preparation is necessary for the collegiate course. An English course embraces only 4 years. Library, 1600 volumes; students, in 1835, 180. For board, washing, and lodging, students are charged \$1 per week; for tuition, \$16 the year. There are professorships of Systematic Theology, Sacred Rhetoric, Biblical Theology, Hebrew and Biblical Criticism, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy; and a principal of the preparatory department. It is the largest Baptist Theological institution in the world.

LEBANON, taken from Hamilton, 6th Feb. 1807; centrally distant W. from Albany 110, from Morrisville S. 9, miles; surface hilly; with extensive intervals along the Chenango river; soil clay loam, on slate; drained S. by the Chenango river and its branches. *Lebanon Centre*, *Lebanon*, and *Smith's Valley*, are villages. The first contains a post office, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist, churches, a tavern, store, and a dozen dwellings; the second has a store, saw mill, and 10 dwellings, and post office; and the third, a tavern and like number of dwellings.

LENOX, taken from Sullivan, 3d March, 1809; W. from Albany 118 miles; surface generally undulating on the south, and level on the north; resting, in the south, on slate and lime, and consisting, on the north, of alluvion; drained by the Oneida and Cowasalon creeks. The whole town is well adapted to wheat, and highly productive. *Clockville*, *Lenox*, *Wampsville*, *Canastota*, and *Ridgeville*, are post villages, and there is a post office at Bennet's Corners. *Clockville*, 10 miles N. W. from Morrisville, contains 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, churches, 1 grist and saw mill, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and from 60 to 70 dwellings. *Lenox*, or *Quality Hill*, 12 miles from Morrisville, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 2 taverns, and 30 dwellings. *Wampsville*, 13 miles from Morrisville, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 hotels, 4 stores, and from 30 to 40 dwellings. *Canastota*, 14 miles from Morrisville, on the Erie canal, 36 miles from Utica, and 124 from Rochester, incorporated 28th April, 1835, has 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Baptist, churches, 4 taverns, 4 stores, many groceries, several forwarding warehouses, 1 high school, and about 120 dwellings; a place of much business. *Ridgeville* is a post office, in a newly settled part of the county, around which are a few dwellings. The great swamp bordering the south margin of the Oneida lake, extends about four miles westwardly into the town.

Bog iron ore abounds two miles from *Clockville*, from which castings are extensively made at a furnace near the bed. There is a salt spring near the centre of the town, and a few rods from the Erie canal. The brine is said to be sufficiently strong for the profitable manufacture of salt.

MADISON, taken from Hamilton, 6th Feb. 1807; W. from Albany 94 miles; soil clay and gravelly loam; drained centrally by Chenango creek, and crossed S. W. and S. by the Chenango canal, the summit of which is in the town; N. by the Oriskany creek, which rises here. Madison and Bouckville are post villages; Madison Centre is a small village, at which there is no office. *Madison*, village, contains 1 Universalist and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 40 dwellings. *Bouckville*, or *Johnsville*, 6 miles E. from Morrisville, has 2 taverns, 1 store, and 20 dwellings, upon the Chenango canal.

NELSON, taken from Cazenovia, 13th March, 1807; W. from Albany 109 miles; surface high, and gently undulating; soil clay and calcareous loam; drained by Chittenango creek N. W., and branches of the Chenango river on the S. E. Nelson Flats and Erieville are post villages. *Nelson Flats*, 7 miles W. from Morris-

ville, upon the Chittenango creek, contains 1 Universalist and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 6 dwellings. *Erieville*, 9 miles S. W. from Morrisville, has 1 Baptist church, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 2 carding and cloth dressing mills, 2 tanneries, 1 ashery, and 40 dwellings. Improved lands in the town range from 12 to 25 dollars the acre.

SMITHFIELD, taken from Cazenovia, 13th March, 1807; from Albany W. N. W. 108 miles; surface hilly, underlaid with slate and lime, highly fertile; drained by Oneida and Canaseraga creeks. Peterboro, Siloam, or Ellingwood's Hollow, and Stockbridge, or Mann's Hollow, are post villages. *Peterboro* contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, a school for the education of blacks, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist and saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, and about 70 dwellings. *Siloam*, 6 miles from Morrisville, has a grist mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 40 dwellings. *Stockbridge*, 8 miles from Morrisville, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, 2 grist mills, several saw mills, 2 taverns, 4 stores, a large scythe and axe factory, and, within a mile, 75 dwellings, comprising what are called Mannsville and Knoxville. The principal part of this tract was leased of the Oneida Indians by Peter Smith, in 1794, and purchased by the state in 1795. The town comprises the larger part of the New Petersburg tract, and a portion of the Oneida reservation, and New Stockbridge tract.

SULLIVAN, taken from Cazenovia, 22d Feb. 1803; W. from Albany 129, from Morrisville N. E. 16, miles; surface undulating on the south, and level on the north; soil and product like those of Lenox; drained N. by Chittenango and Canaseraga creeks. Chittenango, Perrysville, described under Fennel, Canaseraga, and Bridgeport, are post villages. Lime, gypsum, and iron, abound. The Great Swamp extends centrally across the town.

Chittenango, village, on the Chittenango creek, at the junction of the north and south Seneca turnpike roads, and extending north along the banks of that stream and a branch canal, (a private work, with four locks,) to the Erie canal, at which point there is a tavern, several dwelling houses, a large and convenient basin and dry dock, with an extensive boat building concern. In the village are a woollen factory, (of stone,) in which about 100,000 pounds of wool are now annually manufactured into broadcloth and kerseymeres; flouring, gypsum, water lime, and saw, mills, furnace, trip hammer, &c.; about 150 dwelling houses, 1 Reformed Dutch, (a large stone edifice,) 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist Episcopal, churches, an academy, under the patronage of, and belonging to, the Dutch church, 3 taverns, beside the one at the basin, a number of retail stores and forwarding warehouses—this being the most convenient point of deposit for much of the business of the country lying south of it. The valley of the Chittenango, between this place and Cazenovia lake, of which the stream is the outlet, possesses as convenient and uniform a water power, as any in the state. The descent is somewhat more than 740 feet, with one perpendicular fall in it of 134 feet. Every part of this stream, to Cazenovia, a distance of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, may be conveniently used for hydraulic purposes.

In this valley, about a mile above the village, are two mineral springs; one mostly sulphur; the other has a large portion of magnesia; both have been found very efficient in many diseases. The natural slope of the hills, and the easy access it affords to the canal, has caused the termination of many roads from the country here. A hill on the E. is formed on calciferous slate, on the W. and S. W. sides of which are several small springs, whose waters are so charged with carbonate of lime as to convert most vegetable substances with which they come into contact into petrifications. Here may be seen trunks of trees, branches, twigs, leaves, moss, in the various stages of conversion, and in great abundance; and the laboratory is in constant activity.

Canaseraga contains the post office called after the town; a Methodist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and between 30 and 40 dwellings. *Bridgeport*, 20 miles from Morrisville, has within two years, from 1834, grown from a hamlet to a thriving village of 50 dwellings. There is a post office at Joslin corners.

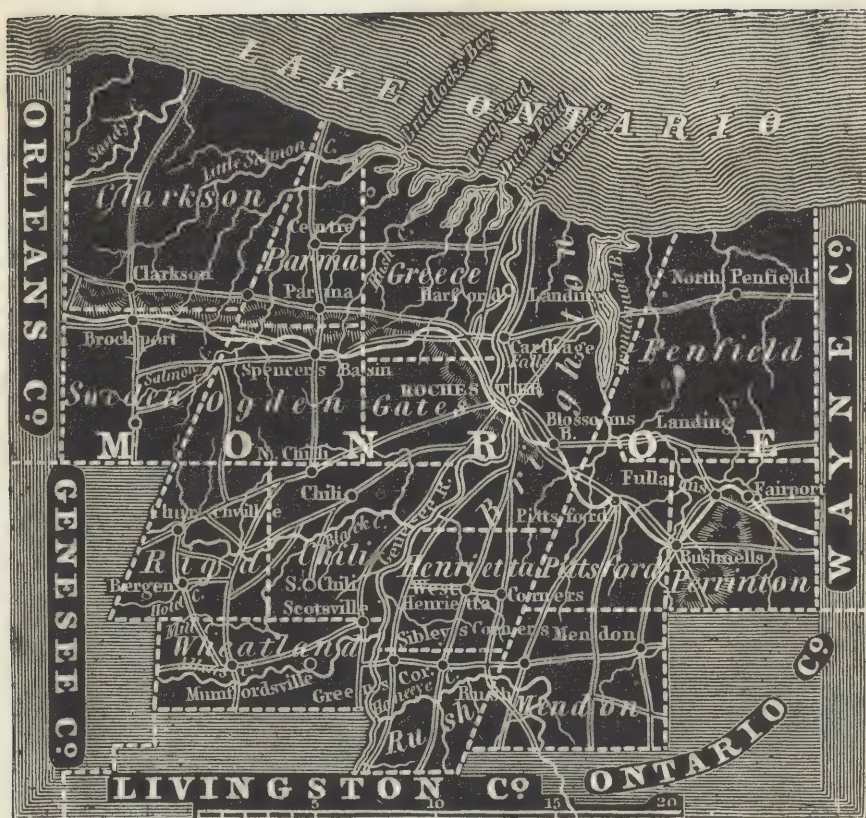
TOWNS.											Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 45 & 16.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Brookfield,	4240	4284	4367	3950	457	866		467	330	825	18	63	70	17	18			
Cazenovia,	3009	3860	4344	4647	503	1018	70	537	471	944	30	71	78	36	26			
De Ruyter,	1211	1419	1447	1562	159	328	9	185	153	233	12	36	22	4	5			
Eaton,	3021	3215	3558	3758	298	791	179	446	397	718	23	72	55	17	20			
Fenner,		1933	2017	1972	159	400	9	251	162	430	14	48	21	17	8			
Georgetown,	824	1044	1094	1177	88	229	3	145	77	270	9	25	22	5	3			
Hamilton,	2681	2931	3220	4022	646	1007	195	493	442	697	38	67	62	26	21			
Lebanon,	1940	2059	2249	2337	190	469	254	162	220	382	16	22	24	5	12			
Lenox,	3360	4326	5039	5314	487	1146	69	690	428	1184	102	104	110	46	46			
Madison,	2420	2488	2544	3655	183	579	699	494	280	641	16	59	53	14	16			
Nelson,	2329	2404	2445	2231	165	490	1	263	213	476	8	41	39	17	14			
Smithfield,	3338	2553	2636	2750	218	570	17	333	230	596	26	69	62	24	21			
Sullivan,	2932	3130	4077	4366	467	866	148	575	338	977	32	97	103	24	34			
	32208	35646	39037	41741	4018	8757	1653	5041	3741	8373	344	774	721	252	244			

NOTE. Males, 21,572; Females, 20,169; Blacks, 252; Black voters, 3; Deaf and Dumb, 15; Blind, 14; Idiots, 15; Lunatics, 14.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Area improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleins unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Brookfield,	45770	29061	398329	38482	6740	1323	19698	4041	7590	12839	24345	961 02	523 15
Cazenovia,	28843	20522	502032	234546	4056	1199	17436	3545	4842	7787	7524	1653 08	730 87
De Ruyter,	18924	8897	169839	8750	2254	449	9563	1140	2433	4196	4049	390 57	222 60
Eaton,	25912	18136	338262	20750	4002	953	18125	1702	4334	5344	5452	786 69	445 54
Fenner,	17835	12069	232822	8480	2263	671	6932	2054	3505	4676	5081	528 43	558 80
Georgetown,	24089	5979	131026	66110	1480	305	6582	592	1944	2901	2751	301 75	185 89
Hamilton,	23734	16765	335649	78415	3132	958	8748	2135	4118	4968	5369	919 02	652 65
Lebanon,	27184	18499	288329	21255	2785	773	25460	1496	3308	4152	4221	679 96	333 98
Lenox,	50557	25138	659884	81642	5023	797	12654	4450	7108	8089	7426	1634 77	1005 26
Madison,	23253	16028	316198	39370	2825	971	17772	1982	2579	5237	2678	783 82	563 98
Nelson,	27051	17681	264848	13775	3302	709	20574	1846	3417	5047	5766	610 93	552 23
Sullivan,	43618	19856	492226	26020	3610	1327	7775	3128	4324	4718	3913	1149 52	937 87
Smithfield,	20539	14516	256949	23650	3016	852	8582	2563	3867	5345	4307	619 13	696 91
	377309	223147	4324930	601745	44488	11287	179903	30680	53459	75299	82882	11018 69	7414 83

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fuling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Woollen fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Asheries.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages, besides public money.	Scholars.
Brookfield,	2	26	1	3	3				1	2					27	683	505	1409
Cazenovia,	5	17	1	4	6				3	2					21	673	736	1166
De Ruyter,	2	10	1	3	2				2	3					10	165	235	536
Eaton,	4	16		3	2				2	2					16	434	769	1145
Fenner,	1	12		2	1					1					12	315	482	725
Georgetown,	1	7		2	1										8	168	119	443
Hamilton,	4	8		1	2										16	394	833	1069
Lebanon,	2	15		3	2				1	1					14	328	475	849
Lenox,	3	14		3	3				1	3					26	499	1154	1654
Madison,	3	9		1	1				2	1					19	438	531	816
Nelson,	2	10		3	2					2					15	370	452	858
Smithfield,	5	15		1	2				1	2					16	478	439	864
Sullivan,	2	13		2	3		1		1	4					22	419	755	1154
	41	172	3	30	30	2	7	5	6	9	22	1	1	33	222	5364	7485	12688
Value of product,	275713	304935																
Value of material,	60009	115911																
	2925	14326																
	40108	65127																
	66391	66381																
	5160	10084																
	102800	159709																
	16872	34212																
	3400	10100																
	87025	117534																
	16788	23941																
	640	731																
	4500	7500																
	47008	74167																
	4286	7425																

Number of children above 5 nad under 16 years of age, 11,389.



MONROE COUNTY, taken from Ontario and Genesee, 23d February, 1821; bounded N. by Lake Ontario, upon which it extends, 21 miles W. and 14, E. of the Genesee river; E. by Wayne, and Ontario; S. by Orleans and Livingston; and W. by Genesee and Orleans, counties: Greatest length E. and W. 34, greatest breadth N. and S. 24, miles; area 614 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 56'$ and $43^{\circ} 25'$ N. Lat. and $0^{\circ} 29'$ and $1^{\circ} 07'$ W. Long.; centrally distant from N. York, by the way of Albany, N. W. 365, and from Albany 219, miles.

In general character, the surface corresponds with that of Orleans and Niagara counties; (see those titles) having a like rising plain from the lake, southwardly, and being crossed by the "mountain ridge," distant about 8 miles from the lake, and preserving here, in a remarkable manner, an outline corresponding with that of the lake. The three steppes are distinctly marked, by the falls in the Genesee river, though not so perceptible upon its banks, the descent from the one to another, being gradual. The terrace, at Rochester, upon whose level the Erie canal is sustained from Lockport, is 270 feet above Lake Ontario, and 64 below the upper terrace, which is level with Lake Erie.

In a distant and general view, these inequalities are not visible; the whole country has the appearance of a plain, broken, only by a narrow ridge, of gravelly consistence, rising in the town of Brighton and running in a northerly and eastern direction, like an irregular wave, with several pointed summits; and by another ridge, in the town of Perrinton coming in from Ontario county, which is supposed, erroneously, as we think, to be the termination of a continued line from the Laurel Hill of Pennsylvania. A closer inspection, however, shows considerable diversity of surface.

The shore of the lake is indented with numerous bays and inlets, of which

Irondequoit bay, E. and Braddock's bay, W. of the river, are greatest. On the border of the former, and of the creek of the same name, which flows into it, are numerous conical mounds of sand and light earth, sometimes isolated, at others, united, rising to an average height of 200 feet, from a level meadow of rich alluvial loam.

The rest of the county is diversified with gentle undulations, retaining the remnants of their dense forests of beech, maple, and oak, on a deep yellow loam covered from 6 to 10 inches with black vegetable earth, with some light and sandy plains, supporting alternately the oak and pine; with portions of land, called, "*Oak openings*," clothed sparsely with oak woods, on solid calcareous gravel and sometimes light sand mixed with clay; with occasional patches of black ash swale, and pine swamp, and along the river and creeks, with winding flats of the richest vegetable composition.

The general geological character, is also similar to that of the northern portion of the great western plain, of which it forms part. The deep ravine cut by the Genesee river at Rochester, displays the order of the strata in a very satisfactory manner. The saliferous sandrock is the lowest, forming the basis rock of the whole plain, N. of the ridge steep; upon it, are seen 1, gray band; 2, feriferous slate; 3, feriferous sand rock; 4, calciferous iron ore; 5, calciferous slate, nearly 100 feet thick; 6, geodiferous lime rock or swinestone, about 30 feet thick. The out croppings of this stratum form the mountain ridge. In the vicinity of Rochester, and bed of the river above the falls, its colour approaches to slate, and has a peculiar fetid odour; the 7th, carniferous limestone, overlays the latter, in the S. part of the county; and is itself overlaid further S. by bituminous shale.

In the two last mentioned lime formations, sulphate of zinc, barytes, and strontian, with the sulphate of lime, in the variety of snowy gypsum, as also fluete of lime have been found. There are inexhaustible masses of gypsum in the towns of Wheatland, Chili and Pittsford. The only metallic ore yet discovered in quantity, is that of iron; in the broad belt of rich argillaceous oxide passing through Penfield and the other northern towns.

The soil is highly productive. The deluvion of the secondary limestone, having perpetual fertility and producing superior wheat; perhaps, also, the moisture of the climate, from its vicinity to the lakes, contributes to this effect. It is said that a chemical analysis of Genesee wheat, developes more saccharine than that of the southern states; whilst the latter combines with a larger portion of water, in the composition of bread. This may explain why southern flour is more acceptable to the baker, and Genesee to the consumer. It is common for extensive farmers to sow from 50 to 200 acres with wheat, and to reap an average crop of 20 bushels to the acre. The product is sometimes 30, 40 and even 50 bushels the acre.

The great stream of the county is the Genesee river. We have described it generally at page 28, and shall speak more particularly of the portion of it within the county, when treating of the city of Rochester. Its tributaries from this county, are the Honeoye, from the E. and Black and Allen's creeks from the W.

The *Honeoye* creek, is the outlet of Honeoye lake, of Ontario county. Its course is about 14 miles, N. W. to the town of Mendon, of this county, and thence 9 miles, W. through Mendon and Rush, to its recipient. Four miles from its source, it receives the outlet of Hemlock lake.

We have sufficiently described Allen's and Black creeks, under "Genesee county."

Besides these streams, Sandy, Salmon, Little Salmon, Rush and Irondequoit, creeks, pour their tributes directly into the lake. For a description of *Sandy* creek, we refer to "Orleans county."

Salmon and *Little Salmon* creeks, have their sources and courses wholly within the county. The one 15, the other 10, miles in length and both emptying into Braddock's bay, 5 miles long by 4 wide; having from 6 to 7 feet water. *Long Pond*, a bay of similar dimensions receives Rush creek, Duck pond and some streamlets.

Irondequoit creek, rises in the town of Bloomfield, Ontario, and runs northerly, through Perrinton and Penfield, of this county, to Irondequoit bay, being in length about 20 miles. The Indian name of the bay was *Teoronto*; given with that expressiveness which marks primitive and not very copious tongues; meaning

the place, where "*the waves gasp and expire.*" It has been called *Gerundegut*, a vulgar corruption of Irondequoit. It is 6 miles long and 1 wide, communicating with the lake by a very narrow opening and has a depth of water of about 8 feet.

The long level of the Erie canal, is sustained through the county, two and a half miles W. of the Genesee river, where it sinks thirty seven and a half feet to the Pittsford level, eight and a half miles long: At Pittsford it falls, by a single lock, eight feet, to the Irondequoit level, which is fifteen miles long, continuing beyond the E. line of the county, crossing the Irondequoit creek by an embankment, the greatest work of the kind upon the canal, whose length is 1650 yards, and height from 40 to 76 feet; partly natural, partly artificial; extending in a winding direction across the valley.

There are weak sulphur springs in the towns of Rochester, Mendon, Gates and Pittsford; at all of which are bathing houses and establishments for the entertainment of company. That at Pittsford is far the strongest. A salt spring, in Penfield, within a mile of Lake Ontario, was worked some years since; but proving unprofitable, has been abandoned.

The towns of Parma, Ogden, Riga, Chili, Gates, and Greece, E. of the Triangle, belonged to the great tract, of Phelps and Gorham, together with that portion of the county E. of Genesee river. Clarkson and Sweden, part of the Triangle, and Wheatland were of the tract, purchased by Robert Morris, from the state of Massachusetts. Phelps and Gorham sold out Greece and Gates in fractional parts, to settlers, and Parma, Ogden, Riga and Chili, in mass, to Morris. The lands on the E. side of the river, were sold by them, in parcels, consisting of whole, and parts of townships.

A company was authorised in 1830, to make a rail road from the Erie canal, to the Hemlock and Honeoye lakes, in Ontario county.

The county was settled, chiefly, by emigrants from New England, with a few from Pennsylvania and the lower parts of New York. It contains one city and 17 towns.

BRIGHTON, taken from Smallwood and Penfield, 25th March, 1814; N. W. from Albany 216, from Rochester, E. 3, miles; surface gently undulating; soil on the N. sandy and gravelly loam, and on the S. clay loam. *Teoronto bay*, on the N. is much resorted to for fishing and fowling. *Blossomville*, centrally situate, on the canal, has a post office called after the town, a plaster mill, 1 Presbyterian church, a store and tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CHILI, taken from Riga, 22d Feb. 1802; N. W. from Albany 230, from Rochester S. W. 11, miles; drained by Black creek; S. of the creek are several notable gravelly knolls, of which Dumplin Hill, near the Genesee river, is the most distinguished; soil fertile clay loam. *Chili, North Chili, South Chili, and O'Connells-ville*, are post offices, around which are small hamlets.

CLARKSON, taken from Murray, April 2d, 1819; N. W. from Albany 238 miles; surface level; soil sandy and gravelly loam; drained by Sandy and Little Salmon creeks; half of the town is cleared and seated. *Clarkson*, post village, on the Ridge road, 18 miles from Rochester, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches; 2 taverns, 1 store, and 30 dwellings.

GATES, organised 30th March, 1802, by the name of Northampton, changed, June 10th, 1812, limits, since much altered; N. W. from Albany 225, from Rochester, W. 6, miles; surface gently undulating; soil calcareous loam, indifferently watered. The town meetings are held at a tavern near the centre of the town. The post office has the name of the town.

GREECE, taken from Gates, 22d March, 1802; N. W. from Albany 225 miles; surface gently undulating; soil chiefly sandy, gravelly, with some clay, loam. Greece, Port Genesee, and Hanford's Landing, are post villages. *Greece*, on the ridge road, near the W. line, 9 miles N. W. from Rochester, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. *Port Genesee*, formerly called *Charlotte*, which name is still borne by the post office, at the mouth of the river, 5 miles from the landing, and 7 from the centre of the city, has a custom house, a pier over half a mile in length, for the protection of the harbour, with a light house, built by the United States; 1 tavern, 2 large warehouses, 1 retail store, and about 20 dwellings, surrounded by a fertile wheat country. Within the bar, the port has 30 feet water. *Hanford's Landing*, 3 miles N. of Rochester, has a post office, 1 tavern, and a few dwellings. This, formerly a place of considerable bu-

sinness, was the first landing on the river for lake navigation, and here was built the first dwelling, (1798,) and in 1810, the first store, on the river, below Avon, on the west side of the Genesee river. There is a post office called North Greece.

HENRIETTA, taken from Pittsford, when part of Ontario county, 27th March, 1818; N. W. from Albany 228 miles; it is poorly supplied with streams, yet has an excellent soil; watered mainly by the Genesee river; the surface of this town is more waving than other parts of the county. *Henrietta Corners*, post village, 8 miles S. from Rochester, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, a high school, a good tavern, 1 store, and about 15 dwellings. *West Henrietta* is a post office only, also 8 miles from Rochester.

MENDON, taken from Bloomfield, 26th May, 1812; N. W. from Albany 209 miles; surface undulating; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam; drained by the Honeoye creek. Mendon, North Mendon, and West Mendon, are post villages. At *Mendon*, near the eastern line, are 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 stores, 2 taverns, a stage house, half way between Rochester and Canandaigua, 14 miles from each, and 25 dwellings. This village, with an area of 1 mile square, was incorporated 12th April, 1833. *North Mendon* is a small hamlet. *West Mendon*, nearly equidistant from Rochester, Genesee, and Canandaigua, and 10 miles S. of the Erie canal, on the Honeoye creek, which has here 60 feet fall, 16 of which are perpendicular, over flint and lime rock, contains 2 large stone flouring mills, one with 6, and the other with 4, runs of stones, 1 saw, and 1 stove, mills, turning and machine shop, 1 woollen factory, 1 furnace, an extensive axe and tool factory, of stone, with 3 trip hammers, and about 120 dwellings, and by the late census 721 inhabitants. Quarries of good stone render building cheap here. It is proposed to connect the village with the canal by a rail road.

OGDEN, taken from Parma, 27th Jan. 1817: N. W. from Albany 230 miles. At *Ogden*, post office, 2 miles S. from the canal, 10 W. of Rochester, are 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 1 store, 1 tavern, and a few dwellings. At *Adams* and *Spencer's Basins*, respectively, are small collections of dwellings, and at the former a post office.

PARMA, organised as part of Genesee county, 8th April, 1808, and taken from Northampton the original name of Gates; N. W. from Albany 230 miles; surface, except the mountain ridge on the south, level; soil sandy and gravelly loam; abundantly watered by several small streams flowing to Lake Ontario. *Parma*, village, on the ridge road, 13 miles from Rochester, has a Universalist church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. *Parma Centre*, 15 miles from Rochester, has a Presbyterian church, a school house, and 5 or 6 dwellings.

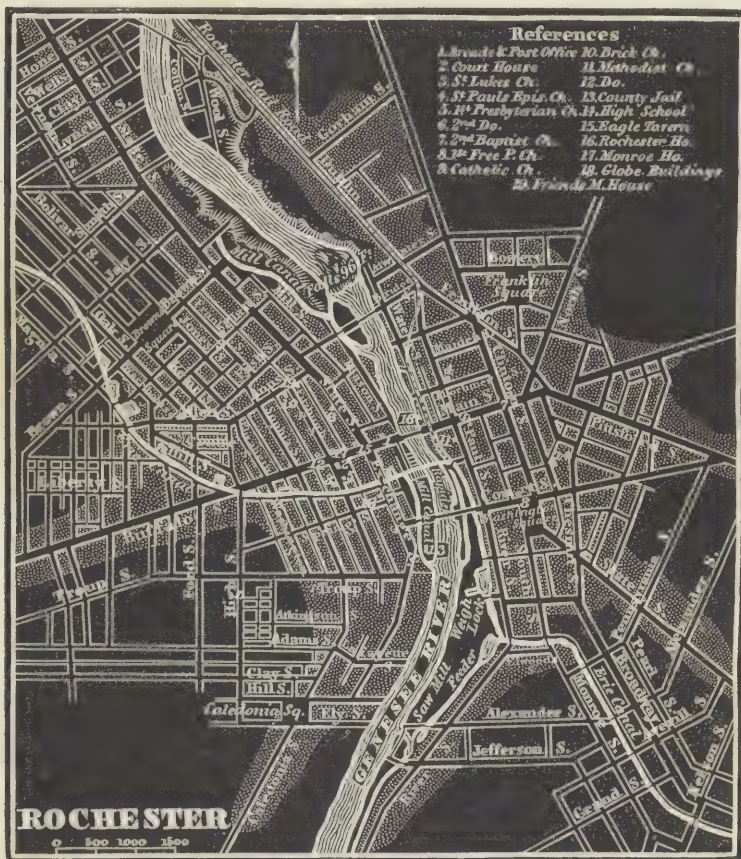
PENFIELD, taken from Boyle, 30th March, 1810; N. W. from Albany 211 miles; surface undulating; the N. sand and gravelly loam, blended on the S. with clay; drained on the S. W. by Irondequoit creek, and by some small streams running to the lake. *Penfield*, village, on Irondequoit creek, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Baptist, churches, a high school, 3 flouring, 2 saw, 1 oil, 2 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and 35 dwellings—8 miles S. E. of Rochester. In passing through the village the creek has a descent of 90 feet, forming the high falls of the Irondequoit, affording a valuable water power, a small portion of which only is occupied. *North Penfield*, on the ridge road, 14 miles N. E. from Rochester, has also a post office, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *West Penfield* is a post office.

PERRINTON, taken from Boyle, 26th May, 1812; N. W. from Albany 209 miles; surface somewhat hilly, the high ridge from Ontario county terminating here, and causing a remarkable deflection on the line of the canal; drained N. W. by the Irondequoit creek. *Bushnell's*, *Fullom's* and *Fairport*, are basins and settlements, on the canal. At the first, 11 miles S. E. from Rochester, are a post office, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 10 dwellings. At *Fullom's*, at the extremity of the ridge, there are a warehouse and tavern. At *Fairport*, 12 miles from Rochester, are a warehouse, store, and tavern, and several dwellings. From *Fullom's Basin* to Rochester, by the canal, is 16 miles; by land, 11 only. Travellers who have seen the great embankment over Irondequoit creek, frequently take the stage here; but those who have not passed over this great work should keep the canal route. There is a post office having the name of the town.

PITTSFORD, taken from Smallwood, 25th March, 1814; N. W. from Albany 215

miles; surface gently undulating; soil calcareous and argillaceous loam; drained N. by branches of the Irondequoit creek. This town and Perrinton have large oak openings. *Pittsford*, the post village, incorporated April 7th, 1827, a thriving place on the canal, 6 miles S. E. from Rochester, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, a saw mill on the canal lock, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 3 warehouses, an extensive tannery, and about 100 dwellings. A company was authorised, in 1836, to make a rail road hence to Genesee river.

RIGA, taken from Northampton, 8th April, 1808; N. W. from Albany 230 miles; drained centrally and easterly by Black creek. *Riga*, post office, has around it a Presbyterian church, a store and tavern, and some 4 or 5 dwellings. *Churchville*, on Black creek, 15 miles S. W. from Rochester, has a post office, a church, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 clover, mills, an ashery, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about a dozen dwellings.



The city of **ROCHESTER** lies on both sides of the Genesee river, 7 miles S. of Lake Ontario, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from the ridge road, 211 W. from Albany, 141 from Utica, 73 E. from Buffalo, 87 from Niagara Falls, 28 N. W. from Cananotaigua, 35 N. E. from Batavia; Lat. N. 43° , Long. W. $40'$; founded in 1812 by Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, and Charles Carroll, of Maryland, and named after the first; incorporated as a village, by name of Rochesterville, 21st March, 1817, and as a city 28th April, 1834; including an area of 4324 acres; divided into five wards. It contains 4 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 African Baptist, and 2 Quaker, churches—

of which the first Presbyterian and the Episcopal are specially worthy of note for their architecture; a Bible Society, and many religious, moral, scientific, and charitable associations; the county court house and the prison, of stone; a fine building called the Arcade, 100 feet front, 135 deep, 6 stories high, containing the post office, Athenæum, a hotel, and a variety of offices; many hotels, of which the Rochester, Clinton, Eagle, Mansion, Arcade, and Monroe, houses, are chief; the Bank of Rochester, incorporated 19th Feb. 1824, capital \$250,000; the Monroe Bank, incorporated 22d April, 1829, capital \$300,000; the Rochester City Bank, incorporated 1836, capital \$400,000; a Savings Bank; 7 printing offices, from 6 of which are issued newspapers, 2 of them daily; 3 book stores and binderies; numerous stores, and all the handicrafts, which a large and enterprising population require, but of which our space does not admit an enumeration.

The business portion of the city is compactly built, and contains many fine houses and stores, 4 stories high, no way inferior to those of the Atlantic cities; whilst in the remote parts are neat villas, surrounded by gardens and shrubbery, making the *rus in urbe*. The whole number of buildings exceeds 2200. The streets are wide, well drained, and many of them well paved. The east and west portions are connected by three bridges, and by the great aqueduct of the Erie canal—the last 804 ft. long, on 11 arches, costing \$80,000. The material of this great work has proved defective, and its width insufficient for the trade; and in 1834 the canal commissioners were authorised to construct another, better adapted to the increased business of the canal.

Rochester owes its rapid growth and present greatness to the water power supplied by the Genesee river. Its capacity for manufactures and commerce may be apprehended from the following description:

From Mount Morris the river is navigable, for boats, to the head of the rapids at Rochester, fifty-three miles. A feeder, near two miles in length, on the E. side, connects it with the Erie canal, and gives to the city the best advantage of its channel. A steamboat, of light burden, plies upon the river between the city and the village of Avon, 20 miles above. The fall of the river, between the city of Rochester and the lake, is 271 feet, 268 of which are within the city bounds. There are three perpendicular pitches, and two rapids. The depression of the stream commences above the aqueduct, and in the distance of about 500 yards gives an available fall, for mill purposes, of 12 feet. The small cataract, once here, has been almost destroyed by the reduction of the rocky ledges. Canals have been taken out of the river, upon either side, for hydraulic purposes, and are crossed by the aqueduct. Eighty rods below the aqueduct, is the first great cataract, where the stream plunges, perpendicularly, 96 feet. The ledge recedes up the river from the centre to the sides, breaking the water into three distinct sheets, unsurpassed in beauty by any waterfall in the state, although those of Niagara and Cahoes have more sublimity.* Below this cataract the river is broad, deep, comparatively placid and majestic, occasionally disturbed, however, by rapids, in the distance of a mile and a half, to the second Fall, where it again descends, perpendicularly, 20 feet, but with an apparent diminution of its volume. Thence its course is rapid and noisy, for 25 rods, to the last Fall, over which it pours its flood, perpendicularly, 105 feet. This fall, however, is greatly inferior in effect upon the spectator to the first. The stream is confined to a narrower bed, and much of the water, it would seem, finds a subterranean outlet through the fissures of the rocks. Below the last fall there are considerable rapids, ending at sloop navigation, at Carthage. In part of its course here, the river is narrow, perhaps not more than 12 feet wide, and dwindles to a brook; becoming however below, probably by the union of its waters, a fine navigable stream, upon which the steamboats of the lake approach the city. We describe the stream as we saw it, in the month of August, 1835.

In the whole distance, from the upper to the lower falls, the river flows through a narrow rocky ravine, having a depth of more than 100 feet. The country, on both sides, is even, inclining towards the lake, broken only by the descent at Car-

* From the *Table Rock*, in the centre of these falls, the noted Sam Patch, who, on the maxim, that "*some things could be done as well as others*," sought the bubble reputation, by leaping from great heights into profound depths of water, made his last jump.

thage to the plane of the lake. In progressing east or west, we have no indication of the existence of the ravine, the river, or its cataracts, until we reach the banks, when we are impressed with the conviction that the torrent has delved its deep bed, having once flowed on the summit of the plain.

These falls afford a vast hydraulic power, estimated equal to 1920 steam engines, of 20 horse power each, and amounting, according to the valuation of steam power in England, to the almost incredible sum of \$9,718,272 for its annual use. We have mentioned the canals taken from the river, at the first rapid, in the city. At the first great fall another canal is taken out upon the W. side, and is now more than 1500 feet in length, and may be extended at pleasure, giving the use of the water under any fall not exceeding 96 feet; and at the falls below, a very advantageous use may also be made of the stream. This power gave motion, in 1835, to 21 large flouring mills, having 97 runs of stones, competent, at 60 barrels per day each, (and 100 may be made by each run,) to make 5,820 barrels per day, and at 300 working days in the year, 1,746,000 barrels annually. The actual product is about 460,000 barrels, worth \$2,700,000. The largest of these flouring mills, belonging to Mr. T. Kempshall, was built for 16 runs, and contains 10; it is 153 by 76 feet, partly of stone, 7 stories high, and partly of wood, 4 stories. There are also 11 valuable saw mills; 1 extensive cotton factory, 1 large, and 2 small, woollen factories; 9 large machine shops, in which water power is employed for a variety of purposes, as for turning, stone cutting, grinding dye woods, making edge tools, the manufacture of carpets, of excellent quality and great variety of patterns, grinding bark for several extensive tanneries, and grain for 3 breweries and 3 distilleries, &c. Of these shops, the Globe building is the largest, and most remarkable.

The value of capital invested in mills and machinery, in 1835, was estimated at \$640,000; that employed in conducting them, at 2,000,000; and the gross annual return, at three and a half millions.

As a seat of commerce the city is most admirably situated. It is the port of entry of the Genesee collection district, and by Lake Ontario may participate in all the trade of the St. Lawrence basin. By the Erie canal, it enjoys an active intercourse with the interior, and with the eastern and western extremities of the state; and by the Olean canal it may become the recipient of the products of a vast country on the south part of the state, and also of the great valley of the Mississippi. The amount of merchandise now (1835) sold here, annually, exceeds two millions of dollars. The exports, by the lake, are nearly a million. The citizens own stock in the transportation lines on the canal, to the value of \$315,000, and pay about one-sixth of the canal tolls received by the state. The revenue on imports, by the lake, was \$26,000, and from the post office \$10,000.

By the Tonawanda rail road an important link of 47 miles is being made in the great rail road line from Albany to Buffalo, of which 15 miles were completed in 1835. This link will be continued by the Attica and Buffalo rail road, authorised by the act of 1836, and to Auburn by a company chartered at the same session. By the proposed rail road to Dansville, speedy and cheap access will be had to one of the richest grain countries of New York.*

Carthage, 2 miles from the Erie canal, is now within the bounds of the city. The first settlement was made here, in 1812, by Caleb Lyon. It is the port of steamboats and other vessels from the lake, and contains 3 public houses, several warehouses, stores, the office of the customs, and some 60 dwellings. Goods landed from the quays are drawn to the warehouses on the upper bank, 160 feet above the river, upon an inclined plane, by machinery. The ascent is by 237 steps. A stupendous bridge was erected at this village in 1819, by Messrs. Brainard and Chapman, consisting of one arch, whose cord was 352, and versed sine 54, feet; summit 196 feet above the water; length 718, width 30, feet. It stood but a year. Another was soon after built upon piers, upon a lower level. The Rochester and Genesee rail road extends from the central point of the city to the port here, and will be continued to Port Genesee, or Charlotte, upon the lake, by a company incorporated in 1836.

* This beautiful and prosperous city has been created within 24 years. In 1820 it contained 1502 inhabitants—in 1825, 5278—in 1830, 9269—and in 1835, 14,404. It is said that in the population there are not five persons of full legal age who were born in the city.

Rush, taken from Avon, 13th March, 1818; N. W. from Albany 229 miles; surface gently undulating; drained by Honeoye creek. Rush, Sibley's Corners, and Green's Corners, are post villages.

Rush, formerly called Webster's Mills, 12 miles S. of Rochester, has a tavern, store, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and fulling, mills, and 12 dwellings. At *Sibley's Corners* are a tavern and several buildings, and such is also the character of *Green's Corners*—each 15 miles S. E., by different roads, from Rochester. West Rush is the name of a post office.

SWEDEN, taken from Murray, 2d April, 1813; N. W. from Albany 241 miles, surface undulating; soil, argillaceous loam, moist, and better adapted to grass than grain, but productive of both; drained north-easterly by Salmon creek, and south-easterly by tributaries of Black creek.

Brockport, post village, incorporated 6th April, 1829, upon the canal, 20 miles S. E. from Rochester, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, neat buildings of stone and brick, with steeples, and an Episcopal congregation; 3 select and 2 common, schools; 4 lawyers, and 5 physicians; a noble building, 5 stories high, erected by subscription of the citizens for a college; 1 grist mill, supplied in part with power from the canal, 2 extensive tanneries, a machine factory, 4 taverns, 3 stores of various kinds, 7 or 8 commission warehouses, many handicrafts, and between 300 and 400 dwellings, many of them three and four stories, of brick or freestone, compactly built, on one principal street. A large portion of the business here consists in purchasing wheat for the Rochester mills; 451,000 bushels were bought here in 1835. There is a post office with the name of the town.

WHEATLAND, taken from Caledonia by the name of Inverness, 23d Feb. 1821; name changed 23d April of the same year; surface gently undulating; soil calcareous loam, resting on limestone, and productive of grain, settled by wealthy farmers; drained centrally and easterly by Allen's creek; N. W. from Albany 232 miles. Scottsville, Mumfordsville, and Garbett's Mills, are villages. *Scottsville*, on Allen's creek, 12 miles S. W. from Rochester, near Genesee river, contains 1

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rochester city.*				2272	222	394	174	304	304	398	21	46	43	36	25
1st ward,				3314	272	483	319	430	296	706	57	88	86	57	30
2d ward,				2892	273	443	247	425	307	558	16	52	50	33	30
3d ward,				3013	393	516	269	459	360	618	8	44	35	23	26
4th ward,				2913	374	458	252	417	233	572	10	27	52	18	12
5th ward,															
Total of wards,				14404	1473	2294	1261	2035	1500	2852	112	255	266	167	123
Brighton,	1972	4375	6893	2883	252	542	151	351	187	613	27	53	46	16	17
Chili,		1827	2010	1951	225	387	77	234	164	388	14	38	23	12	9
Clarkson,	1612	2620	3251	3836	378	766	111	497	243	863	15	88	64	26	23
Gates,	2643	4191	7117	1447	121	289	76	177	104	317	8	22	17	7	6
Greece,		1547	2574	3265	308	609	110	355	201	732	41	42	37	11	17
Henrietta,	2181	2145	2310	2215	206	474	53	263	190	473	15	42	38	19	31
Mendon,	2012	2777	3057	3404	456	698	69	453	280	713	16	64	50	23	14
Ogden,	1435	1922	2401	2434	214	488	27	309	202	512	13	45	34	19	4
Parma,	1342	1910	2639	2995	333	617	12	431	203	665	18	70	43	15	14
Penfield,	3244	4117	4477	4905	491	1004	48	613	404	1152	44	88	101	43	37
Perrinton,	1664	2195	2106	2203	207	479	26	292	170	475	16	41	27	12	13
Pittsford,	1582	1758	1832	1969	188	375	118	248	184	392	11	23	21	18	8
Riga,	3139	1745	1917	1905	96	379	99	264	193	415	24	29	36	14	10
Rush,	1001	1929	2101	2026	285	430	55	276	151	426	16	45	29	27	14
Sweden,	1360	2327	2938	3559	380	768	51	499	300	723	19	68	43	21	28
Wheatland,	1322	1728	2289	2684	234	552	140	338	198	544	22	52	49	17	12
	26529	39108	49862	58085	5787	11151	2484	7629	4874	12255	431	1067	924	467	385

NOTE.—Males, 30,201; Females, 27,884; Blacks, 565; Black voters, 23; Deaf and Dumb, 24; Blind, 26; Idiots, 28; Lunatics, 9; Paupers, 88.

* The census of Rochester city 9269, was included in 1830 in that of Brighton and Gates, of which towns it then formed a part.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed va. of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Rochester City,													
1st ward,		420	672275	697306	167	172	43	262		40		600 24	3230 69
2d ward,		830	384730	5000	378	170		626	19	5819	1200	150 92	906 29
3d ward,		376	336546	71050	442	232		405		105		152 13	1064 11
4th ward,		403	325475	13200	216	154		607				108 00	787 57
5th ward,		2295	319880	32950	432	207	135	1021				149 20	
Brighton,	27466	11556	480168	19203	1852	816	2696	2818	1998	1732	210	927 11	1180 05
Chili,	23981	14636	446485	17850	1869	862	5353	2616	2619	3329	586	868 99	1103 84
Clarkson,	47467	18220	704877	15650	2780	1154	5328	3447	3864	4016	1218	542 10	1683 87
Gates,	13291	6362	257029	5050	6362	1047	389	1624	1515	1297	1688	385 31	628 59
Greece,	31419	14168	502419	5925	2784	820	3974	3006	2547	3007	946	843 35	1247 73
Henrietta,	21823	14419	434127	29733	2234	852	5731	2551	6051	6602	2240	728 26	1078 64
Mendon,	23022	15068	418535	10507	2564	1109	7772	2712	4359	5485	2487	929 28	997 71
Ogden,	22647	15027	418530	23514	2102	819	5032	2131	3463	5658	978	479 64	1028 01
Penfield,	25370	14192	405869	2900	2416	903	4995	2803	4737	4838	2993	617 19	1018 74
Perrinton,	38973	22802	580939	14978	3767	1573	9930	4068	7448	7908	6982	1634 03	1532 79
Pittsford,	25370	12217	432300	6375	2257	788	3234	2338	3022	3118	1931	656 28	1020 32
Parma,	14704	90087	245114	35485	1340	599	3726	1431	2541	2176	407	535 81	655 69
Rush,	20452	14265	389386	39200	2005	887	5482	2333	3245	3961	687	599 97	1012 99
Riga,	18077	12800	332646	47825	2171	679	5580	2335	2744	4161	2276	626 52	884 77
Sweden,	19736	14712	453708	111775	2053	1010	5593	2119	3766	6245	518	650 01	1314 99
Wheatland,	18731	13500	374586	18250	1753	798	6508	1866	1970	3262	540	372 34	965 22
	332982	223351	8965694	1213630	36620	14994	82736	44210	55490	73150	26450	12596	824163 10

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Full. mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Rope factories.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	Number of scholars.
Rochester City,															13	1021	2733	1928
1st ward,	4	1	1				2	5	2		1			1				
2d ward,	8	5		1	1	1				1	1							
3d ward,	1	3																
4th ward,	4	1		2	2		1			1	1	4		1				
5th ward,	3	2												1				
Brighton,	1	7		2	4		1							1	12	260	713	781
Chili,	1	2					1								13	333	681	718
Clarkson,	1	1		2	1					3	1				17	367	859	1196
Gates,	1	1													8	132	350	433
Greece,	10														15	438	1021	1060
Henrietta,	3	7		2	7		1	1	3		3	2			13	370	657	700
Mendon,	1	4										1			17	473	987	1015
Ogden,	3	9		1	1					1	3	2			16	404	1005	1115
Penfield,	3	6		3	4						2	2			25	464	1023	1627
Perrinton,	3	1									3	3		1	15	328	732	778
Pittsford,	3	10		2	1						2	3			10	225	491	531
Parma,	2	7		1	1					1	1	1			16	411	844	1168
Rush,	2	7		1	1					1	1	1			12	283	772	763
Riga,	2	5		2	2					1	2	2			16	346	734	704
Sweden,							1	1			1	3			15	460	1006	1123
Wheatland,	6	3					1			1	1	1		1	9	348	779	780
	50	96	1	18	23	1	7	7	6	7	25	32	1	6	242	6723	15387	16420

Value of product.

Value of material

No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 16,514.

Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Orthodox Friends, churches; 2 taverns, 4 stores, 2 flouring, 2 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, post office, distillery, ashery, 2 lawyers, 3 physicians, and about 120 dwellings. The water power here has been lately much improved by a canal, one mile in length, taken from the creek to the Genesee river, by a company incorporated in 1829, with a capital of \$15,000, by which a head of about 16 feet is obtained. A company was incorporated, in 1826, to make a rail road from this village to Le Roy, in Genesee county. *Mumfordsville*, also on Allen's creek, 18 miles S. W. from Rochester, has a flouring mill, distillery, brewery, and some 12 or 15 dwellings. At *Gurbett's Mills* are 1 flouring, 1 plaster, and 1 saw, mills, and several dwellings. Gypsum, of excellent quality, is quarried here on both sides of the creek. Around the Wheatland post office, centrally situated, are a store, and half a dozen dwellings. Beside those above given, there are in the town 2 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY was taken, 12th March, 1772, from Albany, and named in honour of William Tryon, then the popular governor of the province. The name was changed in 1784. It embraced all that part of the state, lying W. of a line running N. and S. nearly through the centre of the present county of Schoharie. It was divided into five districts; subdivided into precincts. The

Mohawk district, included Fort Hunter, Caughnawaga, Johnstown, and Kingsboro; *Canajoharie*, embraced the present town of that name, with all the county southward, comprehending, Cherry Valley, of Otsego, and Harpersfield, of Delaware counties; *Palatine*, N. of the river, extended over the region so called, and Stone Arabia, &c.; *German Flats* and *Kingsland*, covered the most western settlements.

This spacious area has been reduced to comparatively small dimensions, and Montgomery county is now bounded N. by Hamilton; E. by Saratoga and Schenectady; S. by Schenectady, Schoharie, and Otsego; and W. by Herkimer, counties: Greatest length N. and S. 36, greatest breadth E. and W. 32, miles; area 1,010 square miles, exclusive of Hamilton county; lying between $42^{\circ} 47'$ and $43^{\circ} 16'$, N. Lat.; and $2^{\circ} 10'$ and $3^{\circ} 51'$, E. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 190, and from Albany 45, miles.

The surface is much diversified; declining, generally, from N. and S. to the valley of the Mohawk river. The Kayaderosseras range of mountains enters the county on the N. E. but sinks to the general level, in the town of Northampton. The Clinton range, here called Mayfield Mountain and Klip hill, stretches S. W. to the Mohawk, forming the promontory of Anthony's Nose, in the town of Palatine, and extending S. of the river, into the town of Root.* On the N. W. of this range, in the towns of Bleeker and Stratford, are other lofty hills, which may be classed as part of the Sable range. Flint Hill lies on the border of this and Schenectady counties. The Otsquake Hills course the borders of Canajoharie and Minden, passing, on the one hand, into Otsego and Schoharie counties, and on the other, into Herkimer. The county S. of the river, and W. of the Nose, on the N. side as far as the forest, is hilly. Parts of Charleston, most of Root, some portions of Canajoharie, Minden, and Palatine, may be termed champaign; and the tract S. E. of Clinton mountain, and between the Sacandaga and Mohawk rivers, is either champaign or plain.

The mountains and portions of the valleys on the N. side of the Mohawk, are of primitive formation, but strips of transition and secondary indent them; while on the S. the transition and secondary prevail, with strips of primitive. Limestone is abundant, on the eastern and western portions of the county and along the valley of the river, centrally and N. of the river, and in the southern portion of the county, clay slate and graywacke slate prevail.

The great stream of the county is the Mohawk river, which crosses it from W. N. W. to S. S. E. having two thirds of the area upon the N. Its principal tributaries, from the N. are East Canada, Zimmerman's, Garoga, Cayadutta, and Chuctenunda, creeks; from the S., Chuctenunda, Schoharie, Bowman's, and Otsquake, creeks.

East Canada creek, rises near the W. branch of Sacandaga river, in Hamilton county, 8 miles S. of Lake Pleasant, and runs S. W. about 35 miles, to its recipient, forming, for about 25 miles, the boundary between this and Herkimer counties; receiving from Herkimer, Spruce creek, and from Montgomery, *Sprite* and *Fish* creeks, the latter, flowing about 10 miles from Fish lake, and uniting with the river at the village of Mauheim. It is a very rapid stream, and within the last two miles of its course, falls 200 feet. Its descent near the outlet, is by six cataracts, which with the intermediate rapids, occupy three quarters of a mile and is, in that distance, estimated at 180 feet. The bed and the banks are of horizontal limestone. The stream, gradually narrowing, gains velocity with its progress. The banks, at first low, become 70 or 80 feet high, and towards the foot of the Falls, are very precipitous; here bare, and there studded with trees.

Zimmerman's creek, rises in the hills of Stratford, and flows S. W. 15 miles, to the river, near St. Johnsville; affording valuable mill power.

The *Garoga* has its source in *Garoga lake*, and by a course of 20 miles, enters the river, at the village of Palatine. It is also a fine mill stream with rapid falls.

The *Cayadutta* or *Little Canada creek*, rising on the E. declivity of Klip Hill, passes by the village of Johnstown, and by a S. E. and S. course of 15 miles; finds the river, about a mile W. of the Caughnawaga village.

* The name is derived from the similitude of the promontory to the human nose. Evidence of the disrapture of this ridge by the water, is apparent in the channels of the rocks, and in the alluvial plain below, consisting at the upper end of boulders and large gravel stones, which diminish to sand at the lower end. The bed is a mile in length and half a mile wide, and is from 50 to 60 feet above the present level of the water.

The *Chuctenunda*, (Chuctononeda or Ninth hill, *Mohawk*,) heads in Providence, Saratoga county, and by a S. W. course, of 15 miles, reaches the river at the village of Amsterdam, or Veddersburg, falling over the river bank about 120 feet, in 80 rods. In droughts, the stream disappears through the fissures of the limestone rocks, at the foot of the declivity.

Another stream of the same name flows into the river, directly opposite to the mouth of the foregoing; having its source in Maria's Lake, Duaneburg, Schenectady county. This is a beautiful, rapid and useful stream, whose whole length may be about 12 miles.

A description of *Schoharie creek*, will be found under "Schoharie county."

The *Canajoharie* or *Bowman's creek*, as it is now commonly called, rises by two branches in the high lands, which form the shed, here, between the waters of the Mohawk and the Susquehanna rivers. The eastern branch, has its source in Carlisle, of Schoharie county; and the western, in Cherry Valley, of Otsego county; interlocking with the sources of Cherry Valley creek. The fall of this stream, in its course of 20 miles, cannot be less than 800 feet. Its valley, seen from the ridge E. of Cherry Valley, is one of the most delightful prospects in the state, blending all that is charming in natural scenery with careful cultivation. The stream has many cascades and rapids, and pours its waters into the river, at Canajoharie village.

Otsquake or *Otsquaga creek*, gushes from three springs in the S. W. part of Stark and Herkimer county, and has a rapid course of 14 miles, N. E. through Minden, of this county, to the Mohawk, at Fort Plain. Immediately at its source it has power to drive several mills; and highly charged with calcareous matter, it has formed in the dell, large masses of *tuffa*, and some extraordinary petrifications.

The Sacandaga river, which we have described under "Saratoga county," receives from the N. E. portion of this county, two considerable tributaries; West Stony creek, which enters it a few miles N. E. of the county line, flowing from the town of Bleeker, and the Sacandaga or Mayfield creek, which, rising in Amsterdam and Mayfield, seeks its recipient, at the village of Northampton or Fish House, flowing near its mouth, through a broad and deep marsh.

There are some small sheets of water in the north, as Fish and Garoga lakes. The first is the largest, and may be about 3 miles in circumference, upon the line dividing the towns of Bleeker and Stratford.

The Erie canal descends the valley of the Mohawk, upon the south side of the river, and has, within the county, 8 locks with a total descent of 64 feet. On the N. bank, runs the Mohawk turnpike road, the only one in the county; and parallel to it, the Schenectady and Utica rail road. Authority has been given, to make a rail road from Catskill to Canajoharie, and the stock was subscribed; but the enterprise has not yet been prosecuted.

Companies were also incorporated in 1836, for making, respectively, a rail road from Johnstown to the Utica and Schenectady rail road, Erie canal, and another from Montgomery to Saratoga.

The jurisdiction of this county still extends over Hamilton county, which was taken from it by act of assembly, 12th April, 1816, to be organised when it should contain 1,288 taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for members of assembly. From appearances the epoch for the independent organisation of that county, is still remote; the number of voters, by the census of 1835, was 343 only.

The first settlements in this county were made, about the year 1713, chiefly by the German Palatines and by persons from Albany and Schenectady counties. In 1722, colonies had been extended along the Mohawk valley as far up as the German Flats, near the site of the village of Herkimer; but many years elapsed before settlers ventured into the unbroken wilderness, which lay to the north, south, and west of these settlements. At the time Tryon county was erected, the whole white population, within the large area we have described, consisted of a few thousand souls. Much of the increase of population, especially within the present bounds of Montgomery, may be attributed to the enterprise and exertions of Sir William Johnson.*

The county, excluding Hamilton, is divided into 16 towns.

* William Johnson, was born in Ireland, about the year 1714. His uncle, Sir Peter

AMSTERDAM, taken from Caughnawaga 12th March, 1793; N. W. from Albany 110 miles; surface rolling; soil clay loam and vegetable mould, fertile; and the flats of the Mohawk are proverbially rich; drained by the Chuctenunda creek. Amsterdam, Cranesville, and Hageman's mills, are post villages. And there is a post office called West Amsterdam. *Amsterdam village*, upon the Mohawk river, and turnpike, and Utica rail roads and at the mouth of the Chuctenunda creek, 15 miles from Johnstown, and 16 from Schenectady, incorporated April, 1830—1831, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Universalist, churches; an academy, a select female school, 4 grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 woollen factory, a scythe factory, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and 125 dwellings. The Erie canal is on the S. side of the river, over which is a commodious bridge. One mile W. from the village, on the S. side of the turnpike, is the stone mansion

Warren, having married a sister of chief Justice De Lancey, of New York, purchased a large tract of land upon the Mohawk, and in the year 1734, sent his nephew to superintend this estate.

Mr. Johnson first established himself at the mouth of the Schoharie; afterwards erected a house in the town of Amsterdam, and subsequently, the hall at Johnstown. To fulfil his commission, it was necessary for him to be intimately acquainted with the Indian tribes. He studied their character, acquired their language, carried on an extensive trade with them, and by a course of sagacious measures, obtained an influence over them, greater than was ever possessed by any other white man.

With a constitution unusually hardy, and a mind, coarse, but firm and vigorous, unsusceptible of delicate feelings, destitute of refined attachments, and unrestrained by rigorous, moral sentiments, he clearly saw, and steadily pursued the path which had been opened for him, to wealth and distinction; and rose from the station of a common soldier, to the command of an army, and from the class of yeoman, to the rank of baronet.

In the year 1757, he led the provincial army to Lake George, and obtained the first victory for the British arms, in the war of that period. A long succession of disasters, more than the intrinsic service he had rendered, gave much importance to that event, and he was rewarded by parliament, with a donation of £5,000 sterling, and by the king, with the title of Baronet. In 1759, being at the head of the provincial troops, employed under Gen. Prideaux, to besiege fort Niagara, he became, on the death of that officer, Commander in Chief of the army, and directed the siege with activity and skill; defeated a body of French and Indians which attempted to relieve the fort, and on the 25th July, obtained possession of the post and its garrison.

In 1760, he led 1000 Indians to the army of General Amherst, at Oswego, proceeded under command of that gallant officer, to Montreal, and concluded his military career with honour; being present and active, in an eminent station, at the surrender of Canada.

At the time when Sir William came to New York, part of the cultivated, and much of the uncultivated, land of the province was granted in manorial districts, obtained from the government by men of sagacity and influence. He procured for himself vast tracts of valuable land, from the government and from the aborigines. The following anecdote, often related, is an instance of his ingenuity and of the influence he held over the latter.

Old king Hendrick, of the Mohawks, was at the house of Sir William, when he received several rich suits of military clothes. Soon after, the chief came to him, and said, "I dream." "Well! what did you dream?" "I dream you give me one suit of clothes." Sir William gave him the suit. Some time afterwards meeting with Hendrick, he said to him, "I dreamed last night." "Did you, what you dream?" "I dreamed you gave me a tract of land," describing it. Hendrick paused at the enormity of the demand, but at length replied, "I suppose you must have it, but I will not dream with you again. You dream too hard for me." This tract, 12 miles square, extended from East, to West, Canada creek, in the now county of Herkimer. The title was confirmed by the king of England, and was called the "Royal Grant."

The lands thus granted by the crown, exposed to the incursions of the French and Indians, were obtained for trifling sums; but subsequently to the peace of Paris, they rose greatly in value, as Johnson had foreseen, and became the basis of an immense fortune.

By Lady Johnson, Sir William had one son, and two daughters. One daughter married Col. Claus, and the other, Col. Guy Johnson. The latter with the son, Sir John Johnson, took side with the British, in the revolutionary war, and Sir John became the scourge of the Mohawk valley. The family lived, here, essentially, in the rank and with some of the splendour of noblemen. But confiscation by the state stript them of the whole of their possessions.

Tradition has preserved many accounts of the rustic sports encouraged by Sir William, and of his influence over the Indians and white inhabitants. He died suddenly, of bilious colic, having been a few hours before, engaged in a treaty with the Indians, July 11th, 1774, aged 59 years. He had returned from England, in the previous spring. Conversing with Dr. Campbell, an intimate friend, at Schenectady, on the dispute between the colonies and parent state, he expressed a conviction, *that he should not live to see them in a state of open war.*

formerly of Guy Johnson, and further W. on the opposite side of the road, that of Sir John Johnson. Some rude paintings of human figures upon the rocks, in this town, are said to have been there at the first settlement of the whites. Beside those in the village, there are in the town, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Baptist, churches.

BLEEKER, taken from Johnstown 4th April, 1831; N. W. from Albany 53, from Johnstown N. 13, miles; surface on the W. and S. E. mountainous, the interval being filled with lesser hills; drained by Garoga and West Stony creeks. West of the Clinton range lies Fish Lake. The country is wretchedly poor, covered with small evergreens and contains three inconsiderable settlements only. It has a post office with the name of the town.

BROADALBIN, taken from Caughnawaga, 7th March, 1793; N. W. from Albany 47, from Johnstown, N. E. 10, miles; surface level or gently undulating; soil stiff gravelly loam, cold and moist, better adapted to grass than grain; drained by the Chuctenunda, Frenchman's and Fonda's, creeks; settled in 1776, by Daniel McIntire and other emigrants from Scotland, but the settlements were broken up during the revolutionary war. Fonda's Bush, Union Mills and West Galway Church, are post villages. *Fonda's Bush* or *Rawsonville*, has 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 grist, saw, paper and clothing, mills, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and 150 dwellings. *Union Mills*, has 1 Christian church, 1 paper, 1 saw, mills, a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, a book bindery, and about 15 dwellings. *West Galway*, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 grist and 4 saw, mills; 1 clothing works, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 30 dwellings. There are also in the town, another Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches. South Broadalbin and Mills' Corners, are post offices.

CANAJOHARIE, (name derived from an Indian word, meaning "the pot that washes itself," applied to a whirlpool at the foot of one of the falls of the creek,) organised 7th March, 1788; N. W. from Albany 55, and from Johnstown, S. W. 15, miles; surface hilly, the Otsquake hill extending nearly across the town, towering 1000 feet above the tide, yet generally arable; soil strong argillaceous calcareous and sandy loam, underlaid by slate, sand and limestone; drained by Otsquake and Bowman's creeks, flowing to the Mohawk river; inhabited, chiefly, by descendants from German settlers, and generally well cultivated. Near the residence of Col. Frey, in the N. W. are said to be impressions, in the rock, probably slate, of the feet of men and horses. Ames, Freysbush, Salt Springville, are post offices. The last in the village, on the county line. *Canajoharie*, post village, incorporated 30th April, 1829, on the river and canal and at the mouth of Bowman's creek, opposite to the village of Palatine, with which it is connected by a bridge, having the relative distances above given, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, an academy, an incorporated library company, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly journals, 4 taverns, 1 brewery, 2 distilleries, 2 flouring mills, 2 saw mills, 7 stores, and about 100 dwellings. This is a place of much trade, employing many canal boats. "The Canajoharie and Palatine Manufacturing Company," for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, was incorporated April 24th, 1833.—*Canajoharie Centre*, also a post village, 21 miles from Johnstown, on the head waters of Bowman's creek, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. The Central Asylum, for the deaf and dumb, was located here. There is in the town also 1 Methodist church.

CHARLESTON, organised by the name of Mohawk, 7th March, 1788, part erected into a separate town and the residue called Charleston, 12th March, 1793; distant from Albany, W. N. W. 40, from Johnstown, S. 15, miles; surface uneven but generally arable, dipping N. to the Mohawk, S. E. to Schoharie kill; soil clay sand and gravel loam; drained by Auries kill and the Schoharie creek; settled chiefly by emigrants from the eastern states. There is a post office named after the town and another called Charleston Four Corners, and a third Benton's Bridge, around each of which are several dwellings. There are in the town, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Baptist, churches.

EPHRATA, taken from Palatine, 29th March, 1827; N. W. from Albany 58 miles; surface moderately uneven, rising into hills, on the E. and N.; soil sandy loam of indifferent quality except in the S. where there is rich mould on slate; cultivated by descendants of Germans, who settled here in 1724; drained by Garoga and Zimmermann's creeks. Ephrata, Lasselsville and Pleasant valley, are villages.—

Ephrata, post village, 9 miles W. from Johnstown, upon Garoga creek, contains 1 grist, 3 saw, mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tannery, and 25 dwellings. *Lasselsville*, 12 miles from Johnstown, has 1 store, 1 tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings, on Zimmerman's creek. *Pleasant valley*, has 1 store, 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, an extensive tannery, and 35 dwellings.

FLORIDA, taken from Mohawk, 12th March, 1793; N. W. from Albany 35, and from Johnstown, S. E. 11, miles; surface undulating; soil strong clay loam on slate and lime, productive in wheat, having yielded great and sure crops for near a century; drained by the Schoharie kill, the Mohawk river and the Chuctenunda creek; near Johnson Hall, on both sides of Schoharie creek, was the principal Mohawk village; here are still visible the remains of Fort Hunter, distinguished in colonial history; and here also, on the site of the eastern guard lock, stood *Queen Anne's Chapel*, which had a glebe, granted by the Indians, and a bell, for which they had much affection. The town was settled by some Dutch families from Schenectady, who, in 1750, were joined by some Germans, subsequently by some Irish and Scotch, and lastly by emigrants from New England. Minaville or Yankee Street and Port Jackson, are post villages; Fort Hunter, a post office. *Minaville*, 4 miles S. of the canal, upon the Chuctenunda creek, contains a Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Port Jackson*, upon the canal, 11 miles from Johnstown, has 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 20 dwellings.—There is a considerable public library in this town.

GLEN, taken from Charleston, 10th April, 1823; N. W. from Albany 43 miles; surface hilly, but generally arable, dipping N. to the Mohawk river, and E. to the Schoharie kill; soil strong loam blended with clay, sand and gravel, on slate, lime and graywacke; drained by the Mohawk river, the Schoharie, and Auries kills; originally settled by the Dutch and now cultivated by their descendants. *Fultonville*, Auriesville and Vorhees, are post villages. *Fultonville*, 5 miles S. from Johnstown, upon the canal, 57 miles from Albany and 53 from Utica, has 1 hotel, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and about 25 dwellings. There is a basin in the village for the repairing and building canal boats. *Auriesville* or *Smithtown*, 3 miles E. from Fultonville, also on the canal, and 8, S. E. from Johnstown, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Vorheesville*, 3 miles S. of the canal, near the centre of the town, upon a high and pleasant plain, has 2 Dutch Reformed churches, 2 taverns, and about 20 dwellings. The county poor house and farm of 120 acres, are in this town, upon the canal.

JOHNSTOWN, originally organised by the name of Caughnawaga, 7th March, 1798, N. W. from Albany 46 miles; surface mountainous, on the N. the *Klip* or Rocky ledge of the Clinton range, crossing it in that quarter; elsewhere level or gently undulating; soil strong and productive argillaceous loam, resting principally on lower secondary slate, upon the S. with some sandy alluvion; drained by the Garoga, and Cayadutta creeks; inhabited by Dutch, German, Scotch and New England settlers and their descendants. Johnstown, Kingsboro', Caughnawaga, Tripe's Hill, Gloversville and Bennett's Corners, are post villages; and there is a post office called Pleasant Square. *Johnstown*, laid out by Henry Oothoudt, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Christopher P. Yates, state commissioners, in 1784, incorporated, 6th April, 1807, was the shire town, and is centrally situate, upon a fine plain, skirted on the N. and W. by the Cayadutta creek, and on the S. by a hill of moderate elevation, 4 miles N. of the Mohawk river. It contains a court house of brick, prison of stone, erected in 1771, the county offices, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Seceder's, 1 Methodist, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Episcopal, churches; 1 academy, a bank, incorporated 15th March, 1831, capital \$100,000; 2 select schools, 2 grist mills, 2 clothing works, a manufactory of comb plates, 6 taverns, 9 general stores, doing a very extensive business, many smaller stores, a manufactory of flint glass, 2 printing offices, each issuing a daily paper; 15 law offices, and 250 dwellings, many of which are remarkably neat and commodious. By the act 24th May, 1836, the seat of justice for the county, was directed to be removed from Johnstown, to some proper place in the village of Fonda, in this town, between the Cayadutta creek and a line commencing at the Caughnawaga bridge, over the Mohawk and running thence straight to the N. bounds of the village.

Kingsboro' 4 miles N. E. from Johnstown, has 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 50 dwellings. The inhabitants are extensive—

ly engaged in the manufacture of dressed deer skin gloves and mittens, making a quantity said to be greater than is made in all other places of the U. S. exceeding for many years past, in value, \$130,000, annually. *Caughnawaga*, on the site of the ancient Indian town of that name, upon the Cayadutta creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk, directly opposite to Fultonville, contains a Dutch Reformed church, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 plaster, mills, woollen factory, a carding and cloth dressing mill, 3 taverns, 3 stores, and 30 dwellings. The name is said to mean a coffin, and is derived from a large black stone in the river, visible at low water, which resembles the tabernacle of the dead, and has caused the loss of many lives from canoes wrecked upon it. This place which had not thriven of late, has now the prospect of much increase, by the mill power on the creek, and the benefits anticipated from the Schenectady and Utica turnpike and rail roads. The river is crossed here by a toll bridge of wood. *Gloversville*, two and a half miles N. from Johnstown, has 2 stores, a carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 saw mills, and 30 dwellings. *Bennett's Corners*, has 1 store, and half a dozen dwellings. *Tripe's Hill*, is a hamlet in the S. E. corner of the town, upon the river hill, 5 miles below Caughnawaga upon the turnpike and rail road.

The mansion of Sir Wm. Johnson, in which he died, built in 1773, is upon an eminence overlooking the village of Johnstown, and the vicinage. At its foot flows a small branch of the Cayadutta. The house is large, of wood, with a spacious hall, and four rooms on the floor. It has wings of stone, which were occasionally used as forts. In some assault, the stair-case of the mansion was disfigured by the tomahawk, the marks of which are still visible. To Sir William the village owes its court house, prison, and Episcopal church. The stone for the two latter were brought from Tripe's Hill by the inhabitants, each having been assessed a certain number of loads.

The battle of Johnstown, October, 1781, in which the British and Indians were defeated by Col. Marinus Willet, was fought on the "Hall farm."

MAYFIELD, taken from Caughnawaga, 7th March, 1793; N. W. from Albany 40, and from Johnstown N. E. 8, miles; surface, on the N., mountainous, the Kayaderosseras range crossing it; on the S. diversified by hill, dale, and plain, resting chiefly on limestone; soil sandy and clay loam, productive of grass and summer crops; drained by West Stony, Fonda's, and Cranberry, creeks, tributaries of the Sacandaga, and by the Cayadutta, flowing to the Mohawk. Cranberry, Mayfield, Upper Corners, and East Fonda, are post villages. *Cranberry* is an agricultural vicinage, in which are a saw mill, clothing works, a store, and 12 dwellings. *Mayfield* has a store, tavern, and about a dozen dwellings. *Upper Corners* has a store, tavern, grist mill, distillery, and 20 dwellings. *East Fonda* has 2 taverns, 2 stores, a grist and saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, a paper mill, and from 40 to 50 families—the settlement extending into the town of Broadalbin. Some Germans have lately settled in the north part of this town, and east part of Bleeker, under the auspices of Mr. Bleeker of Albany. There are in the town 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Quaker, churches.

MINDEN, taken from Canajoharie, 23d March, 1798; N. W. from Albany 67, and from Johnstown W. 20, miles; surface diversified by gentle hills and fertile valleys; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam, with rich alluvial flats bordering on the Mohawk river, and Otsquake creek. It is inhabited chiefly by descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers, who still use the language of the Faderland, although they understand and speak English. *Fort Plain*, post village, near the ruins of Fort Plain, upon the canal and river, 12 miles S. W. from Johnstown, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Universalist, churches, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 1 grist, 2 saw, and 2 cloth dressing, mills, 1 distillery, 3 taverns, 10 stores, and 75 dwellings, rapidly increasing in number. During the revolution the fort here was surprised by Butler, with his band of savages and refugees, and the garrison subjected to the fate of the inhabitants of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. *Hallsville* is also a post village, 18 miles from Johnstown, containing a store, tavern, a grist and saw mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings. The Minden dam, on the river, is in this town. It is 11 feet high, and supplies a feeder for the canal about a mile and a half long, and affords a valuable power for hydraulic works. Near Fort Plain village, half a mile south, is a bed of most perfect bird's eye marble. There are also, in the town, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Lutheran, churches; and a post office with the name of the town.

NORTHAMPTON, taken from Broadalbin, 7th April, 1801; surface level; soil sand and sandy loam of good quality, adapted to summer crops and grass; for the latter particularly upon the *Vlaie*; watered by the Sacandaga river, which receives, from the S. W., *Vlaie*, or Mayfield creek. At the confluence of the streams lies the post village of "Fish House," where Sir William Johnson had a sporting lodge. About 1000 acres of the great Fly, (*Vlaie*, Dutch,) or marsh of 5000 acres, are in the town, affording in spring a valuable range for cattle, and a resort for the angler and fowler. Woodcock are abundant there, and the streams yield trout, perch, and eels, &c. The great marsh is frequently overflowed by the waters of the Sacandaga, which drive those of its tributary streams back upon their sources. At some seasons the flood covers 20,000 acres, and propositions are entertained of protecting the country against its inroads by banks, or dykes.

Northampton, or Fish House village, 42 miles from Albany, 17 from Johnstown, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings, upon a rich alluvial soil. There is a bridge here of wood, of 3 arches, 120 feet in length, with side walks, costing \$60,000. The village is remarkably pleasant, *Northville*, on the left bank of the river, 20 miles N. E. from Johnstown, has 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist churches, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. *Osborne's Bridge*, on the right bank of the river, 16 miles N. E. from Johnstown, has a post office, a tavern, 2 stores, 8 or 10 dwellings.

OPPENHEIM, taken from Palatine, in 1808; N. W. from Albany 63 miles; surface on the N. hilly, and soil indifferent; on the S. undulating, and the land of good quality; watered by Zimmerman's, East Canada, Sprite, and Fish, creeks; settled in 1724 by Germans, whose descendants now possess the soil. *St. Johnsville* and *Brockettsville* are post villages. *St. Johnsville*, 22 miles from Johnstown, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 large tannery, 1 distillery, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and within a mile, 25 dwellings. *Brockettsville*, on the East Canada creek and state road, 18 miles N. W. from Johnstown, is a small hamlet. There is also a post office with the name of the town.

PALATINE, organised 7th March, 1782; the surface rises with gentle acclivity from the river, becoming hilly on the east, the Clinton range of mountains breaking here into the promontory called Anthony's Nose. The soil, especially in *Stone Arabia*, is of inexhaustible fertility, unsurpassed in the state; settled by the Dutch in 1724. *Palatine*, *Palatine Bridge*, and *Stone Arabia*, are post villages. *Palatine*, on the river and turnpike, and Utica rail road, at the mouth of Garoga creek, the only important stream of the town, 52 miles from Albany, 13 W. from Johnstown, contains an ancient Presbyterian church, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 cloth dressing, mills, 1 store, 1 tavern, and some 15 dwellings. *Palatine Bridge*, also on the river, turnpike, and rail road, 15 miles from Johnstown, has 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 25 dwellings, directly opposite to the village of Canajoharie, with which it is connected by a bridge over the river. *Stone Arabia*, 10 miles from Johnstown, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Lutheran churches, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 dwellings. *Spracker's Tavern* is a noted stopping place on the turnpike road, opposite to, and near, *Spracker's Basin*.

ROOR, taken from Canajoharie and Charleston, 29th January, 1823; N. W. from Albany 51 miles; surface, on the N. E. hilly, the Clinton mountain crossing the river; elsewhere undulating; generally arable; soil fertile loam, on slate and lime; drained N. by the Platekill, a small stream. *Spracker's Basin* and *Currytown* are post villages; the former, on the canal, 13 miles from Johnstown, contains a Dutch Reformed Church, an academy, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 15 dwellings. The latter, 14 miles from Johnstown, has a Dutch Reformed church, store, tavern, and 15 dwellings. Two miles distant is a hamlet called *Leather Town*, from an extensive tannery.

In the rocky cliffs of the *Nose*, near the river, is a remarkable cavern, first explored, we believe, in July, 1821, when the name of Mitchell's cave was given to it. Fourteen apartments, some at the depth, it is said, of 500 feet, have been visited. The ceilings are ornamented with stalactites, the walls with incrustations, and the floor with stalagmites. The pleasure of a visit to this *southeraine* is marred by the damps which prevail.

On the Platekill, a mile from the river, there is a waterfall of about 80 feet in 10 rods, with a perpendicular pitch of 50 feet. A vein of lead ore in a gangue

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Wool. fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Rope fact.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages, besides pub. money.	Scholars.
Amsterdam,	6	18		2	2	1		2		1	3			3	1	18	362	732	866
Bleeker,		8														3	36	48	56
Broadalbin,	26	25	1	2	3	2				2			3	5		14	276	714	779
Canajoharie,	4	14		3	3				1		1		5	5	1	17	453	1076	1173
Charleston,	1	4		1	1					1			5	5		11	236	421	747
Ephrata,	3	31		2	2			1		3			5	5		8	178	814	653
Florida,	5	6		2	2	1	9					2	4			12	293	672	711
Glen,	2	4		2	2		1			1			2			10	253	723	648
Hope,		10														7	74	92	264
Johnstown,	6	26		6	5	2		1		1			5			30	764	1807	1638
Lake Pleasant,		6														5	33	2	65
Mayfield,	4	24	1	3	3	2	1	1		1			2	3		15	273	685	960
Minden,	4	14							1	1		1		3		12	265	897	743
Morehouse,	2	7		2	2					3						11	144	367	482
Northampton,	3	27	2	1	2				1	2			3			20	362	695	937
Oppenheim,	4	11		3	2								11			10	284	1043	578
Palatine,	1	18											6			14	286	620	727
Root,	1	11											1			5	55	24	213
Stratford,	2	9								1			1			4	35	30	112
Wells.																			
	74	274	4	31	29	8	13	5	18	12	4	5	62	2	2	926	4662	11522	12352
Value of product,	255406	339702		56481	91879		11825	35050	10622	49859	700	4420	2080	167001	16975	No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 14,145.			
Value of material,	85924	164635		32757	62135		37983	49859	3833	5670	4062	8750	86436	107001	10470				

* Included in Lake Pleasant.

NEW YORK,* original county, organised 1st November, 1683, contains Manhattan Island, and all the land under water within the following bounds: beginning at Spuyten Duyvel creek, where the same empties itself into the Hudson, on the Westchester side thereof, at low water mark; thence along the said creek, at low water mark on the Westchester side thereof, to the East river, or Sound; thence across to Long Island, to low water mark there, including Great Barn Island, Little Barn Island, and Manning's Island; thence along Long Island shore, at low water mark, to the south side of the Red Hook; thence across the North river, so as to include Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, Bucking Island, and the Oyster Islands, to the west bounds of the state; thence along said bounds until directly opposite to the first mentioned creek; and thence to the place of beginning.

Manhattan† Island is about $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from N. to S., varying from half a mile to two miles in width; area $21\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, or 13,920 acres—1000 acres more, it is supposed, will be eventually added to this area, by reclamations from the rivers and marshes. Latitude of City Hall, $40^{\circ} 42' 43''$ N.; Longitude W. from Greenwich, England, $73^{\circ} 59' 46''$ —E. from Washington City, $3^{\circ} 1' 13''$. By the charter and laws of the state, the corporation of the city has jurisdiction over the territory above described.

The city proper is, however, upon Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers; nearly the whole island is surveyed into streets and blocks. Upon the south point these are very irregular, particularly in the portion lying east of Broadway, in which the streets, anciently laid out with the greatest possible disregard of rule, are still narrow, crooked and incommodious, despite the many and costly efforts which have been made, of late years, to improve, by widening and straightening them. Upon the western side, the streets are more regularly disposed, and some of them, as Washington, Greenwich, and Hudson, are

* For map of county, see general map in frontispiece.

† We are told that Manhattan is derived from an Indian word, meaning "the place where men get drunk"—given in allusion to the intoxication of the natives here on the visit of Hudson.

wide and convenient. North of the Park, or City Hall, the streets running from east to west, if not straight, are generally of commodious breadth. North of Houston street, and east of the Bowery, they are named in numerical order, and extend from East river westerly across the island in proportion as the numbers advance, until 13th street stretches, with unbroken line, from river to river.

From this point the city plat will have the most perfect regularity. Broad avenues run thence northeast, and are numbered in series, commencing with one on the East river, and terminating with 12 on the North river. These avenues have narrower streets between them, intersected by others at right angles, numbered already as high as 156, and called by their numbers respectively. Of this great area about one-fifth may be densely built on, including three miles in length along the margin of the North river, about the same distance along Broadway, and about four miles along the East river. But in this fifth is still much ground, not covered with houses—as much, probably, as would accommodate double the amount of the present population. The whole island might contain about a million and a half of inhabitants; and in the ratio of increase which has prevailed for the last forty years, this great number may be gained in the next half century.

Commercial and marine advantages aside, the site of the city did not seem the most attractive. The surface was thrown into high and stony hills, interspersed with bogs and marshes; but the hills have furnished material for widening the plat on the rivers, and filling up the low grounds. In the compact part of the city, the knolls have been removed, and the surface rises gradually from the bounding rivers. Northward the island preserves its original broken surface, over which primitive rock is seen cropping out in the hills, and lying in boulders in the vales. On both rivers, the shores are commonly bold and clean, but on the East river, sometimes marshy. Broadway, the most splendid street of the city, runs N. from the Battery, about 3 miles, with a breadth of 80 feet. It is the great and fashionable resort of every thing which inhabits the city, and at some hours of the day, in fine weather, is inconveniently crowded with carriages and pedestrians. Upon this avenue are some of the finest buildings of the city, as Grace, Trinity, and St. Paul's, churches; city hall, city hotel, Astor house, and most of the other great hotels, and the most splendid retail stores. Wall street is the domain of banks and brokers, and Pearl street, of importers and jobbers.

This undulating surface affords delightful sites for country seats, many of which are tastefully improved; and good roads invite to the enjoyment of the picturesque views, which a ride over the island supplies. A well constructed Macadamized road leads from the Bowery along the third avenue to Harlaem, and a rail road runs on the fourth avenue, designed to terminate at the same place. The company for making the latter, incorporated in 1831, have authority to invest a capital of \$600,000, and have completed about 4 miles. In prosecution of the work, an extensive tunnel must be excavated at Yorkville, from which there is a gradual descent to the Harlaem river. There is a fine view of the East river and Hurl gate, from the hotel at Yorkville. The grade of the rail road being required to correspond with the regulation of the streets, has caused much deep cutting and high embankment, which have rendered the work very expensive. The island contracts on the N. to a point, where the Harlaem river and Spuyten Duyvel creek unite at King's bridge. Near this point granular lime is substituted for the granitic rock, lime kilns are erected and marble quarries opened. Besides King's bridge, Macomb's and Harlaem bridges cross the Harlaem river into Westchester county.

The bay of New York, is not only one of the finest sea ports, but is also, one of the finest water scenes of the world. It is generally open for vessels at all seasons of the year, but is, at rare intervals, obstructed for a few days in very severe winters, by ice. It may be entered from the ocean, by three passages, Long Island Sound or East river, the Narrows, and Staten Island Sound. For large vessels the passage is by the Narrows. In its greatest extent, the bay is 8 miles long, and has a breadth varying from one and a half, to five and a half miles, (See p. 27, 28.) It contains Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis' Islands, upon all of which are strong fortifications, protecting the approach to the city. Like fortifications on Long and Staten Islands, command the Narrows; and others are erected on Manhattan Island. The fort on Governor's Island is called Columbus and the Castle, William; that at Bedlow's, fort Wood; that at Long Island, La Fayette, and those opposite, on Staten Island, Tompkins, Richmond, and Hudson. The

harbours on the East and North rivers, are both good; but the former is the better, being more closely land locked.

From the Battery, the great promenade of the city, at the S. end of the island, the view is enchanting. The spectator has before him on the E. the beautiful and growing city of Brooklyn; upon the S. the broad bay, dotted with islands and whitened by the canvass of many vessels, and bounded by the wooded shores of Long Island, the high and richly adorned hills of Staten Island, and the chain-pain of the Jersey shore, terminating in the low mountain of Bergen; on the E. he has the small city of Jersey and the picturesque heights of Hoboken.

The first settlement made with a view to permanent occupancy, was by the Dutch, in 1615; in 1656, the city contained 120 houses; in 1677, 368 houses, and 2,000 souls, and in 1699, 6,000, inhabitants; in 1730, the population amounted to 8,638; in 1744, the number of houses was 1,141; in 1756, the inhabitants amounted to 10,880; in 1771, to 21,865; in 1786, to 23,619; in 1790, to 33,131; in 1800, to 60,489; in 1805, to 75,770; in 1808, to 83,530; in 1810, to 96,373; in 1816, to 100,619. The further progress of the population, will be seen in the table appended to this article.

From the year 1790 to the year 1800, the rate of increase of the population was about 8 per cent. per annum; from 1800 to 1810, about 6 per cent.; from 1810 to 1820, less than 3 per cent.; from 1820 to 1825, nearly 7 per cent. On the 4th November, 1825, the completion of the canals was celebrated at New York. Between the periods of taking the census in 1825 and 1830, the population had increased, from 166,086 to 202,957; at the rate of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and between 1830 and 1835, at more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the last rate on the present capital the population will double itself in about 15 years.

For 7 years from 1816 to 1824, property, according to the assessments, apparently decreased in value; being estimated in the last year, at \$52,019,730—\$5,779,705, less than the valuation of 1816. This diminution was not real. The value in 1816, was represented in paper, and in 1824, in metallic currency. In the 7 years, from 1825 to 1831, the increase was \$43,706,755.

The annexed table shows the value of property in the several wards, for the years 1834 and 1835.

Comparative List of the valuations of taxable property in the city and county of New York, for the years 1834 and 1835.

WARDS.	Assessment of 1834.		Assessment of 1835.	
	Real Estate.	Persl. Estate.	Real Estate.	Persl. Estate.
First - - -	\$23,632,918	\$26,800,391	\$26,364,500	\$29,885,728
Second - - -	11,454,050	3,078,197	13,108,000	3,263,050
Third - - -	10,408,800	7,322,220	10,904,200	7,971,450
Fourth - - -	6,927,600	2,849,780	7,749,800	3,180,250
Fifth - - -	8,745,400	3,124,300	8,961,600	4,198,850
Sixth - - -	5,838,850	4,146,100	6,366,958	4,353,780
Seventh - - -	7,776,130	3,047,040	8,553,037	3,845,030
Eighth - - -	7,727,730	2,403,605	8,501,115	2,949,790
Ninth - - -	5,010,420	1,021,100	6,204,825	1,120,940
Tenth - - -	4,157,900	1,004,178	4,825,500	1,008,150
Eleventh - - -	6,220,900	777,393	8,796,100	999,590
*Twelfth - - -	3,027,000	76,000	5,245,710	116,000
†Twelfth - - -	6,230,449	928,820	10,424,510	2,398,650
Thirteenth - - -	2,625,260	415,625	2,993,300	451,850
Fourteenth - - -	4,927,300	2,099,457	5,514,720	2,561,360
Fifteenth - - -	7,765,800	4,106,025	9,635,750	6,686,810
	\$122,476,507	\$63,299,231	\$143,732,425	\$74,991,278
	1834.	1835.	Increase.	
Real Estate	\$122,476,507	\$143,732,425	\$21,255,918	
Personal Estate	63,299,231	74,991,278	11,692,047	
Total	\$185,775,738	\$218,723,703	\$32,947,965	

* South of the Lamp and Watch District.

† North of the do. do.

The following table gives a view of the valuations of real and personal estate, and of the city taxes, for 31 years.

	Valuation.	City Tax.		Valuation.	City Tax.
1805	\$25,645,867	\$127,946 87	1821	\$68,285,070	\$299,430 30
1806	26,529,630	127,814 97	1822	71,289,144	303,105 61
1807	24,959,955	129,155 09	1823	70,940,820	351,814 36
1808	25,118,720	138,984 18	1824	83,075,676	353,329 89
1809	24,782,267	139,027 39	1825	101,160,046	336,868 82
1810	25,486,370	129,727 15	1826	107,477,781	383,758 89
1811	26,045,730	176,978 25	1827	112,211,926	437,692 02
1812	26,245,040	174,920 17	1828	114,019,533	485,751 72
1813	27,640,230	174,726 94	1829	112,526,016	507,107 24
1814	82,901,497	214,225 09	1830	125,288,518	509,178 44
1815	81,636,042	197,913 38	1831	139,280,214	562,104 05
1816	82,074,200	180,653 94	1832	146,302,618	665,385 74
1817	78,895,735	216,720 44	1833	166,491,542	971,865 61
1818	80,245,091	255,740 79	1834	186,548,511	835,605 49
1819	79,113,061	250,140 21	1835	218,723,703	850,000 00
1820	69,530,753	270,361 19			

The city, called New Amsterdam, prior to the conquest by the English, in 1664, appears to have had a corporate character, under the government of a *Schout* or Sheriff, and magistrates called *schepens* and *burgomasters*, who also formed a court of judicature. The first formal charter was granted 12th June, 1665, by Col. Nicholls, vesting its government in a mayor, five aldermen and a sheriff.* A second was given by Governor Thomas Dongan, 22d April, 1686, by which the government was lodged in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and six assistants, a chamberlain or treasurer, sheriff, coroner, clerk, high constable, 7 sub-constables, marshal, and a serjeant at mace: The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, formed the Common Council. A third was given by Governor Montgomery, 15th January, 1730, reciting the preceding ones; dividing the city into seven wards; increasing the number of aldermen and assistants to seven, respectively: The mayor, recorder, and sheriff, were appointable by the Governor, the aldermen and assistants eligible by the citizens. This last charter forms the basis of the privileges and rights of the city; but, it has been much changed by acts of the legislature.

At present, the city is divided into 16 wards; each elects, annually, an alderman and assistant alderman; who form the Common Council of the city; the aldermen meeting in one chamber, and the assistant aldermen in another, and known, respectively, as the Board of Aldermen, and Board of Assistants. By the present constitution, the mayor was appointable by the Governor and senate; but, by the alteration of that instrument and the act of 3d March, 1834, that officer is now chosen, annually, by the electors of the city; and in case of his absence or of vacancy in his office, his duties devolve on the president of the Board of Aldermen. The recorder is appointed by the Governor and senate. The Council possesses the legislative power in the city, subject to the approbation of the mayor; but in case of his veto, any ordinance negatived may be passed by a majority of the whole number of the members of each board. The mayor is specially charged, to communicate to the Council, annually, or oftener, a general statement relative to the condition of the city: To recommend to them the adoption of measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness or armament of the city, and the improvement of its government and finances: To enforce the laws and ordinances; and to exercise constant supervision and control of subordinate officers; to examine complaints made against them; and generally, to perform the duties prescribed to him by the charter, city ordinances, and the laws of the state, and of the United States. Many of the subordinate officers are appointed by the mayor, others by the council.

* First officers. Thomas Willet, *mayor*; Thomas Delaval, Orloff Stuyvesant, John Bruges, Cornelius Van Rieyven, late secretary, and John Lawrence, *aldermen*; Allard Anthony, *sheriff*.

The courts of the city are "the superior court;" court of common pleas; court of general sessions; court of special sessions, marine court; justices' courts, of which there are six; and the police court, in which there are five magistrates; for the powers and jurisdiction of these courts, see page 277, &c.

Among other departments established by the council is that of the Alms house, Bridewell, and Penitentiary, under the direction of five commissioners who hold office during the pleasure of the Council, and serve without compensation. The alms house, a very spacious building, stands upon the East river, at Bellevue; dependent upon it, are the lunatic asylum, on Blackwell's Island, and the establishment for pauper children, upon Long Island Farms, opposite Blackwell's Island. The Bridewell, comprehends several places for the detention of prisoners in the compact part of the city; the Penitentiary or prison for convicts, is upon Blackwell's Island. All these institutions are maintained at the annual cost of about \$170,000.

The city of New York suffers much in every way, and especially, from confagurations, for want of an abundant supply of wholesome water. Water for domestic uses is obtained from wells and cisterns. That in the southern portions of the city is scarce potable, and much is brought from the higher parts of the island. Wells have been sunk to great depth, as at Holt's hotel, some hundred feet, without very beneficial results. The Manhattan Water Company raise by steam engines, a considerable quantity, which is distributed by subterranean pipes through the city; but the supply is far short of the demand. Under these circumstances the corporation is about to seek relief from the Croton river, in the neighbouring county of Westchester, distant 41 miles—proposing to bring the stream through a stone aqueduct, inclining 15 inches in the mile, to Murray's Hill, three miles N. of the city; and 114 feet 10 inches above tide, and 7 feet higher than the highest roof. The minimum supply from the Croton, is estimated at 30 millions, and the ordinary quantity, at 50 millions of gallons, daily. The expense of the aqueduct is estimated at \$4,150,709; and that of pipes for distribution through the streets of the city below 23d street; say one hundred sixty-seven and a quarter miles, at \$1,261,627. The report of the commissioners was approved by the Council and by a vote of the citizens, April, 1835; and one million of dollars has been borrowed for carrying it into effect; but the work has not yet been commenced. The completion of such a work would have honoured imperial Rome.

The public buildings, worthy of special notice, are the City Hall; Trinity and St. Paul's, churches; St. John's Chapel; St. Patrick's Cathedral, and several other churches; the New York University; Columbia College; the Hospital; the Custom House; several banking houses in Wall street, the American Theatre, the Opera House; Astor's, City, and Holt's, hotels.

The city hall, stands near the centre of the Park, an area of about 4 acres. The front of the building is of white marble, and the rear of Nyack free stone; length 216, breadth 105 feet, height, including the attic story, 65 feet. It contains the council chambers, court rooms, city offices, &c., all of which are properly furnished and adorned. A collection of portraits of distinguished men here, grows yearly in interest. East of the hall, is a neat building, formerly a jail, appropriated also, to city offices; and in the rear, is a range of brick buildings, once the alms house, now called the New York Institution, and occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society, the American Academy of the Fine Arts, &c., &c., and a portion of it still, by the commissioners of the alms house.

Trinity church, on Broadway, fronting on Wall street, founded 1696, enlarged 1737; burned in 1776; rebuilt in 1778; is of stone in gothic style, and has a steeple 198 feet high; with the only chime of bells in the city, and an excellent organ. The cemetery around it enclosed with a costly iron railing, where no interments have been made for some years, contains by authentic records, more than 160,000 bodies exclusive of those deposited therein during the seven years of the revolutionary war. Here repose the remains of General Hamilton and Captain Lawrence. Within the church, is a beautiful allegorical monument, reared to the memory of the late Bishop John Henry Hobart.

St. Paul's Chapel, opposite the Park, is a superb structure; adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, consisting of four fluted pillars of red sand stone, supporting a pediment with a niche in the centre filled with the statue of St. Paul.

Beneath the portico is a monument, erected by order of Congress, to the memory of General Montgomery, under which his remains were buried in 1819. The spire of this church is 234 feet high. The building is deemed one of the best specimens of architecture in the city.

St. John's Chapel, Varick street, is also an elegant edifice, and the most costly church of the city; more than \$200,000 having been expended upon it. Its spire is 240 feet high.

St. Patrick's, Roman Cathedral, 120 feet long, 80 feet wide, is the largest church in the city. Many other of the churches are highly ornamental.

The University of the city of New York, on Washington square, fronting west, of marble from Sing Sing, is a specimen of the English *collegiate* style of architecture. It is one hundred feet wide and one hundred and eighty long. In front, this oblong is divided into five parts, a central building with wings and flanked towers, one rising on each of the four corners of the edifice. The central building, or chapel, is superior to the rest in breadth, height, and character, and is somewhat similar to that of King's College, Cambridge, (England.) It is fifty-five feet broad and eighty-five feet deep, including the octangular turrets, one of which rises at each of the four corners. The two ends are gabled, and are, as well as the sides, crowned with an embattled parapet. The chapel receives its principal light from a window in the western end, which is twenty-four feet wide and fifty in height. The doors are of oak, richly pannelled. The principal entrance is under the great western window, through a richly moulded and deeply recessed portal. (See p. 194.)

The City Hotel, of brick, 7 stories high, has a fine assembly room, and more than 100 parlours and chambers; Holt's Hotel, fronting on Water, Pearl, and Fulton, streets, is of white marble, 6 stories high exclusive of the basement, and is surmounted by a lofty quadrangular tower, around which is a promenade. Above the tower, is a spacious rotunda, whence an expansive view of the city and environs is obtained. The fronts of the first story are divided into stores; the second story is distributed into dining, drawing, and sitting rooms; the dining room being 100 feet by 28; the third story contains parlours, &c., appropriated to the accommodation of gentlemen having ladies or families. A steam engine is employed to raise the provisions from the kitchens, and the water for the baths. The house is 100 feet high, from the base to the foot of the tower; and 140 to the summit. It contains altogether, 165 rooms, 25 of which are parlours, and 125 bed chambers.

The *Astor Hotel*, erected by John Jacob Astor, opened 31st May, 1836, built of Quincy granite, in a style remarkably massive, simple, and chaste, five stories high, fronts 201 feet on Broadway, directly opposite the Park, 154 on Barclay street; and 146½, on Vesey street. Its height is 77 feet. It contains between 300 and 400 rooms. The dining room, on Barclay street, is 100 feet by 40, and 19½ high. The house is furnished with magnificence and taste, corresponding to its grandeur and simplicity, and is certainly the largest hotel in the United States, and perhaps in the world. The basement story is distributed into stores; and thus the establishment forms of itself, like the Palais Royal, of Paris, an almost independent colony.

There are many other large and well kept hotels, but the buildings do not claim special notice.

The Custom House, now being erected, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, will be a splendid edifice of marble, adapted to the great commercial business of the city.

Within 20 years, not only has the city doubled its size by new buildings, but a large portion of the older part has been rebuilt, especially, the stores and ware houses, which are very commodious; and the late disastrous fire of December 16, 1835, has afforded an opportunity, not neglected, to make further improvement in this respect. The buildings in the modern portion of the city, are generally neat and well constructed; many of them of granite and marble, have great elegance and the advantages which science and taste bestow. We may refer to the mansions of marble on La Fayette place; to those on Waverly place, and generally to the buildings of this vicinity, as illustrative of our remarks. There are, however, in the city, still, many houses of wood, and many of other materials badly built,

From this cause, fires here are very destructive, despite of the praiseworthy diligence and activity of the fire department.

The public squares or promenades, in the compact part of the city are too few, for the health or pleasure of the inhabitants. The Battery, the pride of the city, is indeed an admirable spot for enjoying the fresh sea breeze and the most delightful prospect; and the determination of the corporation to enlarge its area, is highly commendable. But it is at the extreme south end of the city, far from the centre of population, and its enjoyments can be purchased, by many, only at an inconvenient expenditure of time. The only other squares or malls, are the Park, St. John's Park, Washington, and Tompkins, squares. But St. John's Park is not open to the public. In the extension of the city, so far as we can judge of the plat, the matter does not seem to have been sufficiently cared for.

The places of public amusement, are five theatres including the opera house; two museums, containing many meritorious objects of curiosity; and two public gardens; that of Niblo, upon Broadway, and Castle Garden, adjacent to the Battery. The latter is formed of the area of Fort Clinton. It has been justly remarked that the American cities, generally, are illy provided with amusement; and New York is not an exception. There are, however, in the vicinity of the city, several places of great resort, during the fine season. The chief of these, accessible by steam boat, in half an hour's time, are Staten Island, Jersey city, Weehawk, and Hoboken. At the last, the grounds of Mr. Stevens, liberally opened to the public, are highly attractive, not only by the natural beauties they possess, but by the fine prospects they afford of the city, bay, and river. Of Staten Island and its attractions, we have spoken, under Richmond county. The rail roads from Jersey city, to Patterson; Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, and New Brunswick, have brought these places within convenient distance for pleasure excursions.

Harlaem village, 8 miles from the compact part of the city at the commencement of the rail road, was founded with the view to the amusement and recreation of the citizens, in 1658. We find in the ancient Dutch records, that "the Governor and council, desirous to form a new village at the end of Manhattan Island, proposed to settlers grants of land of 45 acres each at 13 shillings the acre, free from tithes, for 10 years, and to assign 15 soldiers for their defence, to erect a sub-court of justice when there should be 25 families established, to provide a clergyman, half of whose salary should be paid by the government, and to make a road to the city by the company's negroes." This is now a village of some 200 dwellings, much resorted to at all seasons. Manhattanville and Bloomingdale, hamlets on the western side of the island, are also much frequented.

The city is well lighted, partly by gas, supplied by incorporated companies and partly by oil lamps. The night watch consists of 700 persons, and is deemed vigilant and efficient.

The city has a large real estate, rapidly growing in value, estimated, in 1836, at \$4,261,047 51; of which \$1,754,965 11, were employed for public purposes. The ordinary expenditures are over a million, annually. In 1835, they amounted to \$1,304,590 90, including expenditures for real estate.

The climate is not unfavourable to health, except to persons predisposed to consumption. In 1835, the death of nearly one half of the persons over 20 years of age, was occasioned by this disease. But the disease is not so prevalent here as in the more northern sea ports. The air is keen and cold in winter; the spring backward and lingering; the summer heats are tempered by the sea breeze, which renders the nights commonly comfortable, in the hottest weather.

New York is the commercial metropolis, not only of the state, but of the Union. We have given some views of its commerce, at page 338. The number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries, in 1834, was 1932; in 1835, 2044; of the latter, 1565 were American; 287 English; 55 Dutch; 40 Swedes; 32 French; 15 Spanish; 14 Danish; 10 Austrian; 520 were ships; 124 barques; 938 brigs; 10 galliots; 446 schooners and 6 sloops: American tonnage, entered 373,465, cleared 289,552. Foreign tonnage, entered 90,999, cleared 80,638. The tonnage belonging to the port, was 162,874, registered, and 205,420, licensed. In 5 years, from 1831 to 1835, inclusive, the number of passengers arriving at this port, was 205,493, = to 41,098 per annum. The maximum number, in 1832, was 48,589; the minimum, in 1831, 31,739.

The following statement shows the duties paid yearly for 10 years, on importations into the port:

Amount of duties on goods imported in 1826,	-	-	\$11,525,862 22
Do. Do. 1827,	-	-	13,217,695 89
Do. Do. 1828,	-	-	13,745,147 21
Do. Do. 1829,	-	-	13,052,676 36
Do. Do. 1830,	-	-	15,012,553 29
Do. Do. 1831,	-	-	20,096,136 60
Do. Do. 1832,	-	-	15,070,124 30
Do. Do. 1833,	-	-	13,039,181 18
Do. Do. 1834,	+	-	10,183,152 64
Do. Do. 1835,	-	-	14,468,116 04

Regular lines of packets are established, to Liverpool five times the month; to London thrice; to Havre three times; to Hull, Greenock, Belfast, Carthagena, Vera Cruz, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Washington, Philadelphia, &c., which sail at stated periods, with the most absolute certainty practicable.

To the Banks of the city, enumerated at p. 275, we are to add the Bank of the State of New York, incorporated in 1836, with a capital of two millions; making the banking capital of the city \$16,611,200. The Bank of the United States of Philadelphia, employs an agency and some millions here in the purchase of bills of exchange. The number of insurance companies, particularly against loss by fire, was much increased also in 1836.

Literary and Scientific Institutions, and Institutions connected with the Arts.

Columbia College, a fine building of stone, is situate on a spacious square between Murray, Barclay, Church, and Chapel streets. The institution, founded by private subscription, was established under a royal charter in 1754, confirmed by various acts of the state legislature, principally by that of 13th April, 1787. The edifice and grounds attached are extensive; the former contains a chapel, lecture rooms, hall, library, museum, and dwellings for several of the professors. The college received from the colonial government some large donations, and from the state, since 1792, \$92,375. Its estate is estimated at more than \$400,000.

The faculty consists of a President, and Professors of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, and Political Economy—of the Greek and Latin Languages—of the *Jay* Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, who is also rector of the Grammar School—of a Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry—of a Professor of Law—of a Professor of Mathematics, Analytical Mechanics, and Physical Astronomy—of the Italian Language and Literature—of the French Language and Literature—of the Spanish Language and Literature—of the Hebrew Language and Literature. The number of graduates, from the founding of the college to 1836, is about 1700. The trustees are 24 in number.

Commencement following the 1st Monday in October; vacation from August 1st to the first Monday in October. The *Peithologian* and the *Philolexian* societies, composed of students and graduates, are connected with the college. A grammar school is also connected with it, in which are ordinarily more than 200 students, under the care of a rector and eight instructors, besides teachers of the French, Spanish, German, and Italian languages. A primary school attached to the institution prepares boys, from five to ten years of age, for the more advanced classes.

The *New York University*, of which we have sufficiently spoken at p. 194.

Numerous select schools, such as the nature and extent of the population require, among which the *Mechanics' School*, founded in 1821, by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at Nos. 34-38, Crosby street, merits special notice. It has a department for males, and another for females. In the former ordinarily are about 250, and in the latter 200, pupils. The institution is governed by the "School Committee" of the Society, consisting of 13 members, of which the president of the association is, *ex officio*, one. There are in the city, also, about 30 distinguished seminaries for the education of females.

The Roman Catholics have four free schools, connected, respectively, with St. Patrick's, St. Peter's, St. Mary's, and Christ, churches, in which there are from 1800 to 2000 scholars, of both sexes.

We have described the free school system at p. 206.

The New York Historical Society, established in 1809, by private contribution, and legislative assistance, possesses a library of about 10,000 volumes, with a valuable cabinet of coins and medals.

New York Society Library, founded in 1754, when a subscription of £600 was made for the purpose by the efforts of Messrs. Philip Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, William Livingston, John Morin Scott, and we presume Wm. Smith. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; contains 20,000 volumes; is supported by sales of shares at \$25, and an annual subscription of \$4 by each shareholder.

New York Athenæum, founded in 1824, for the promotion of science and literature.

Lyceum of Natural History, established in 1818, has a valuable library and museum of natural history.

The American Lyceum, founded in May, 1831, for the promotion of education, particularly by common schools. One of its leading objects is to establish lyceums, (or associations for mutual intellectual improvement,) in towns, counties, states, and territories; and through such channels to receive and transmit useful knowledge on all subjects important to the people of the United States generally. The annual meetings are held on the Friday preceding the second Thursday of May, and are attended by delegates from literary associations and institutions, and friends of knowledge, of different states; and the exercises consist of essays and memoirs furnished by writers appointed, or volunteers, debates on appropriate topics, &c. Their proceedings are published in the official journal, the "Annals of Education." Measures have been recently taken to embrace within the range of the society, so much of natural science and the fine arts as is appropriate to their general objects.

New York City Lyceum, organised in 1834, for the diffusion of knowledge by popular lectures, has an extensive reading room, at Constitution Hall, Broadway.

Journals.—In January, 1835, there were published:—Daily morning papers, 7; do. evening do. 4; do. small do. 5—16, including one French journal; semi-weekly, 10; tri-weekly, 2; religious, literary, and political, including 1 German, weekly, 27; republication of English works, do. 5; including one French journal, semi-monthly, 3; do. do. monthly, 19; every two months, 1; quarterly, 2—total 85.

New York Literary and Philosophical Society.

Apprentices' Library, established by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, in 1820. More than 1500 apprentices are supplied with books from this valuable institution.

Mercantile Library Association, instituted 1821, has a library of about 10,000 volumes; reading rooms open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., where may be found the principal periodical publications of the United States, Great Britain, and France. Annual courses of lectures on literature and science, are delivered before the Association. The number of members is about 1600.

New York Law Institute, established 1828, by the members of the bar, for the formation of a library and professional improvement; incorporated 1830; the library contains 2000 volumes select works, including nearly the whole series of English and American reporters. Members pay \$100 for a share in the Institute.

American Academy of Fine Arts, in Barclay street, established in 1808.

National Academy of Design, founded in 1826, and located at Clinton Hall, is enriched with many productions of American art. It has professorships of Painting, Anatomy, Sculpture, and Mythology.

Clinton Hall Association, instituted 1821, for the cultivation and promotion of literature, science, and the arts.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, established for the promotion of the general interests of that class of citizens. The president is, *ex officio*, a director of the Mechanics' Bank.

Mechanics' Institute, incorporated in 1833; holds an annual fair for the exhibition of models, machines, &c. and has a library of about 900 volumes.

American Institute, organised Jan., 1828; incorporated 2d May, 1829, for promoting domestic industry in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, by granting rewards to those who improve or excel therein. It consists of four departments, appropriated respectively to the subjects above named. Under its auspices, manufacturers' fairs and exhibitions are annually holden in October, and addresses illustrative of the objects of the society, delivered. The Institute has also published reports on various subjects relating to manufactures and commerce; and to encourage the culture of silk in the United States, imported in 1829 a quantity of mulberry seed from France for gratuitous distribution among agriculturists. It has founded a statistical library upon very liberal terms, in which there are more than 2000 volumes of great value; and also a depository of the arts, for the permanent exhibition of machines, models, drawings, and inventions, &c.

The Institution for the Blind, described at page 211, received by acts of 30th April, and 20th May, 1836, an appropriation of \$12,000, on condition that the managers should raise \$8,000, to be applied to the purchase of real estate; and the Institution was required to receive from each senate district, 4 indigent pupils, in addition to those previously supported by the state, between 8 and 25 years of age, in like manner, and at the like expense, as is provided for the indigent deaf and dumb—and to report 1st February annually, to the legislature, the disposition of the funds received from the state.

Religious, Moral, and Benevolent Institutions.

General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, noticed at page 220.

Churches.—Presbyterian, 38; Episcopalian, 28; Methodist, 20; Baptist, 20; Reformed Dutch, 13; Roman Catholic, 6; Friends, 4; Lutheran, 2; Universalist, 3; Unitarian, 2; Independent, 2; Jews, 3; Moravian, 1; miscellaneous, 4. Total, 146.

The Presbyterian Education Society.

The Board of Education of New York, auxiliary to the above.

American Bible Society—office 115 Nassau street.

American Tract Society—house 150 Nassau street.

American Home Missionary Society—office 142 Nassau street.

American Seaman's Friend Society—office 82 Nassau street.

American Sunday School Union—Branch Depository N. York, 205 Broadway.

New York Sunday School Union.

Colonisation Society of the City of New York, founded 1831.

New York Manumission Society.

General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, 1826.

New York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, 1810.

New York Protestant Episcopal Education and Missionary Society.

New York Protestant Episcopal Press.

New York Auxiliary Bible and Prayer-book Society.

Roman Catholic Benevolent Society.

Society for the Education of Orphan Children of Jewish persuasion.

The Female Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Jewish Society for the Offerings of the Sanctuary.

Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, 1825.

Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Servants.

Society for relief of poor Widows with small children.

Association for the Relief of respectable aged Indigent Females, 1814, 210 Fulton street.

New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 1823, situated in Orange street above Prince.

Marine Society of the city of New York, 1770.

New England Society.

St. George's Society.

St. Andrew's Society.

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

French Benevolent Society.

German Society.

Humane Society of the city of New York, 1787.

New York City Temperance Society.

Missionary Society of Reformed Dutch Church in North America.

New York Marine Bible Society.

New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society.

Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society for New York and Brooklyn.

New York City Tract Society.

New York Female Tract Society.

Education Society of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Sunday School Union of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Synod's Board of Missions of Reformed Dutch Church.

Foreign Board of Missions of Reformed Dutch Church.

American Baptist Home Missionary Society—office, Clinton Hall.

Youth's Domestic Baptist Missionary Society.

Young Men's Baptist Education Society.

Female Baptist Education Society.

The Society for promoting the Gospel among the Seamen of the Port of New York.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

New York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society. Thirty-seven schools are in union with the Society, containing more than 4000 scholars.

New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Methodist Book Concern, established for the purpose of distributing books and tracts throughout the United States, the net profits to be appropriated to benevolent purposes. This concern had large and commodious buildings for its purpose 200 Mulberry street, but which have been recently destroyed by fire.

Female Assistance Society.

St. Nicholas Society of the city of New York.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, supporting about 200 orphans of both sexes.

St. Joseph Catholic Institution, for the relief of half orphans, and children of poor widows and widowers, in which there are about 100 children, also under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, instituted 1806, maintaining about 200 orphans. The society has nine acres of ground five miles from the city, on the North river, on which a suitable building is to be erected.

Infant School Society, instituted 1827, when the first school was opened, serving as a model school and seminary, where teachers are trained for other schools.

Clerks' Benevolent Association.

Miscellaneous Associations.

New York State Society of Cincinnati.

Merchants' Exchange Company.

New York Typographical Society.

New York Typographical Association.

Knickerbocker Society.

Tontine Coffee House Association.

General Trades Union, composed of the organised societies of journeymen mechanics and artisans of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity; each society being represented in the general convention.

Medical Institutions of New York City.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Barclay street. It has professorships of Physiology, Anatomy, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Surgical Anatomy and

Operative Surgery, Theory and Practice of Physic, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry and Botany.

The lectures commence on the 1st Monday of November, annually, and continue four months. Degrees are conferred by the Regents of the University, on recommendation of the board of trustees. The institution is in a flourishing condition. The number of students in 1834-5, was 158; the expense of the full course of lectures is \$110.

Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

New York Hospital, founded and incorporated 13th June, 1771, by the Earl of Dunmore, the governor of the colony, on the petition of Drs. Peter Middleton, John Jones, and Samuel Bard, to Lieut. Gov. Colden, in the previous year. The corporation is governed by 26 governors, elected by the members; members are created by election of the governors, and the payment of \$40; and by a provision in the charter, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants, of the city, the rector of Trinity church, President of Columbia college, and the ministers of certain churches of the city, are, *ex officio*, members of the corporation. The funds for the original establishment were obtained by donations from individuals in the city and in London, and by liberal grants from the Provincial Legislature, with which the lot of 5 acres on Broadway was purchased, and a suitable building commenced. The latter was destroyed, before it was completed, by fire, in Feb. 1775. This misfortune, and the troubles of the revolution, delayed the finishing of the house until 1791. Since the declaration of independence, large donations have been made to the institution by the state, for the general administration of its affairs, and for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, a branch of the institution.

The hospital, and its dependencies, are now maintained by an annual donation from the state of \$22,500, pledged to be continued until 1857; by the surplus funds of the lazaretto establishment; by certain fines for breach of the port regulations; by moneys received from the United States, for aid administered to sick and disabled seamen in the port of New York; by funds transferred from the Lying-in Hospital, in consideration of the establishment of a lying-in ward; and by the initiatory contribution of members, and from pay patients. From these sources, the receipts amount altogether to about \$68,000, the larger portion of which is annually expended.

The corporation have the lot above mentioned, on which are erected commodious stone buildings, three stories high above the basement, sufficiently large to accommodate from 300 to 400 patients, and the Bloomingdale Asylum, 7 miles from the City Hall, on one of the most healthful and beautiful spots of the island, to which belong about 70 acres of land. The buildings are of stone, three stories high, 211 feet long, and afford accommodations for about 200 patients. The curative means employed embrace all the latest and most humane improvements, and are eminently successful. In the establishment of the Asylum, the corporation incurred a debt of \$146,000, nine thousand five hundred of which have been repaid, and the sinking fund established for the redemption of the remainder now exceeds \$50,000.

New York Quarantine Hospital, at Staten Island, established by act of the legislature, 14th April, 1820.

Hospital at Bellevue, for the sick and insane poor, is a branch of the City Alms House, and its expenses are included in that establishment.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 96 Elm street.

New York Infirmary for Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, No. 542 Pearl street.

New York Dispensary, established in 1790, for the relief of the indigent sick, gave succour, in 1834, to 23,444 patients expending \$3,702.

Northern Dispensary, founded in 1827 with the same purpose, relieved, in 1835, 5000 patients, at the cost of \$2,300.

Eastern Dispensary, founded 15th June, 1834, relieved, in 1835, 7774 patients.

College of Pharmacy, established in 1829, to prevent errors in the preparation of medicine; incorporated in 1831. An act of 1832 requires all persons commencing business as apothecaries, subsequently to the year 1835, to have graduated at this or some other regularly constituted college.

The city has frequently suffered greatly from fire; nearly one-fourth of it was

consumed 29th September, 1776; but the most calamitous visitation of this kind was on the night of the 16th December, 1835, when a fire, commencing about 9 o'clock, raged until noon of the next day, during which time a violent N. W. wind prevailed, and the cold became so intense as to freeze the water in the hose and engines, so as to render them nearly useless. A great proportion of that part of the city east of William street, south of Wall street, and west of the East river, was reduced to ashes. The fire was extinguished at last by blowing up several valuable houses with gunpowder. The numerous and extensive warehouses were at the time filled with valuable merchandise of almost every description. Four hundred and thirty houses were consumed, and the loss was estimated at about fifteen millions of dollars. So rapid and irresistible was the conflagration, that much of the property which had been removed from the stores was consumed in the streets, where it had been placed for greater safety. Insurance nearly to the

WARDS.	1835.							Females.			Births.		Deaths.		
	1825.	1820.	Males.	Females.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st ward,	9929	11331	5655	4725	1567	2208	1263	1334	1549	1373	52	128	117	77	78
2d ward,	9315	8903	4375	3174	575	1477	811	750	1209	876	27	65	69	46	24
3d ward,	10201	9599	5422	5462	1294	2211	1067	1161	2:54	1504	112	131	113	103	74
4th ward,	12210	12705	8671	6768	2986	3159	2433	2243	2013	2139	100	236	221	167	124
5th ward,	15093	17722	8403	10092	1379	2213	2570	2608	3012	3164	172	331	308	250	194
6th ward,	20061	13570	8239	6588	1762	2216	2026	2535	2574	2368	37	264	641	104	57
7th ward,	14192	15873	10080	11401	1720	3611	2191	3238	3090	4020	200	452	442	275	241
8th ward,	24285	20729	12968	15602	2386	4245	1669	4438	4273	5204	198	478	456	272	264
9th ward,	10956	22810	9889	10729	860	3122	1339	3498	1990	4339	152	267	332	269	202
10th ward,	23932	16438	10040	10886	1839	3684	1246	3114	2862	3858	235	418	400	270	231
11th ward,	7344	14915	12865	13980	2589	4137	2885	4826	2280	5666	176	587	612	334	242
12th ward,	7938	11808	13128	11309	861	3288	3713	3216	1910	3240	99	318	257	451	416
13th ward,		12598	8076	9054	1689	2606	1921	2715	1975	3406	178	272	283	288	208
14th ward,		14288	8130	9176	1327	2444	1469	2344	1964	2793	208	364	394	230	174
15th ward,			5683	7519	824	1970	1066	1955	2742	2533	38	217	178	117	141
	166086	202589	131624	138465	23658	43091	27669	39975	35697	46505	1990	4528	4432	3255	2670

NOTE. Total population, 270,089; Paupers, 1,799: Blacks, 15,129; Black voters, 68; Deaf and Dumb, 177; Blind, 106; Idiots, 34; Lunatics, 176.

WARDS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Cotton factories.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Glass factories.	Rope factories.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.
1st ward,												
2d ward,					1							
3d ward,							2					
4th ward,							1				2	2
5th ward,												5
6th ward,		1			3		1					
7th ward,	1	1			2					1	1	1
8th ward,											1	1
9th ward,			5				1					1
10th ward,		1		1	4	1						1
11th ward,		2					1	2	2		1	
12th ward,							1					
13th ward,	1	1					1	2	1			1
14th ward,					3							
15th ward,									2			1
	2	6	5	1	14	1	8	4	10	1	5	13
Value of product,	130000	417210	271600	23000	722050	21000	659067	146100	99555	16000	55860	226505
Value of material,	105000	311860	202800	15000	316250	17000	522227	32000	58845	8000	23855	152474

amount of the loss, had been effected with companies in the city, but the loss, which could enter into no ordinary calculation, proved too great for their means, and many of the companies becoming insolvent, expanded the consequences of the calamity.

This heavy infliction was borne with the most exemplary fortitude. Notwithstanding the derangement of business and the severe pressure which ensued, no failures of importance occurred. The citizens relying upon their own energies, sought no foreign aid. In six months, the district was nearly rebuilt, with vast improvements in its plan and buildings. Many losses were mitigated and some fortunes made by the advance in the value of the ground. Much of the loss fell upon foreign owners of merchandise. Still the burden of the city was excessively great; yet was far short of the increase in the value of real estate in the city, in the current year, which, by reference to the foregoing table appears to have been about 33 millions. The number of buildings destroyed scarcely exceeded one third of the number which had been erected in 1835, which was 1257.

The Congress of the United States granted some relief by extending the time of payment on duty bonds given for property destroyed; and the city corporation obtained from the state, power to borrow six millions of dollars to be applied in loans to aid the sufferers. But no effective step was taken pursuant to this authority, up to June, 1836.

Among the buildings destroyed, was the Merchants' Exchange, on Wall street, a noble structure of white marble, 114 feet by 150, two stories high exclusive of the basement and attic, surmounted by a cupola 60 feet high, upon which was placed a telegraph, corresponding with one on Staten Island. In the basement was the post office. The exchange room of an oval form was on the second floor, 85 feet long, by 50 wide, adorned with an admirable full length statue of General Alexander Hamilton. The cost of this fabric including the ground was \$230,000. Preparations are now making for the erection of a new exchange, partly upon the old site, but of larger area and more magnificent structure.

By the Marshal's returns for 1835, there were 4055 neat cattle, 10,743 horses, 416 sheep, 11,903 swine: And there were manufactured in the domestic way 868,500 yards of cotton and linen cloths.

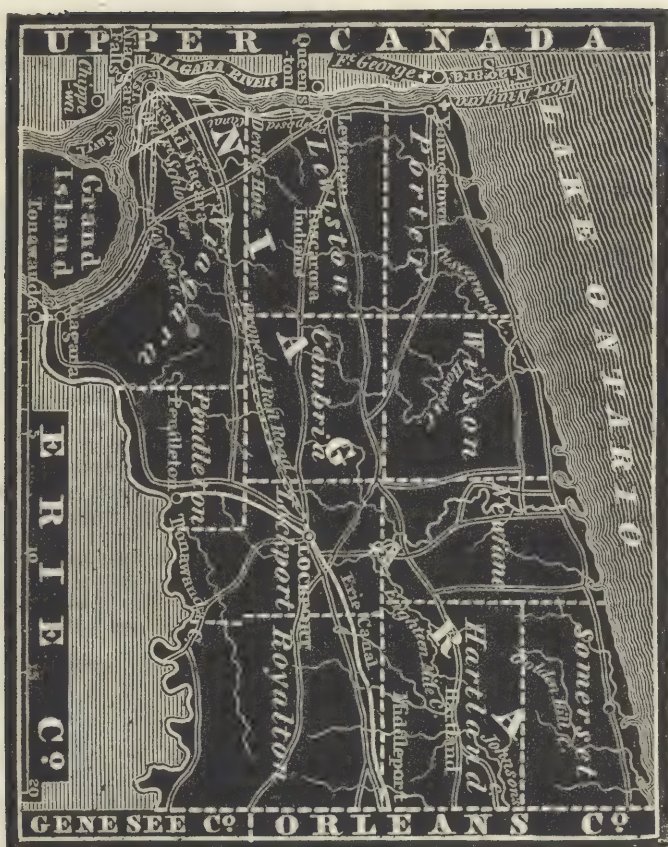
NIAGARA COUNTY,* taken from Genesee, by act, 11th March, 1808, is bounded E. by Orleans and Genesee counties; N. by Lake Ontario; W. by Niagara river separating it from Upper Canada; S. by the Niagara river and the N. side of Grand Island and the Tonawanta creek, dividing it from Erie county: Greatest length, E. and W. 30; breadth N. and S. 21 miles; area 485 square miles; situate between 43° and 43° 21' N. Lat. and 1° 35' and 2° 12' W. Longitude.

The surface is divided into three terraces; the first, rising from the shore of the lake, by an ascent of less than 20 feet to the mile, extends S. to the *Ridge road*; whence the second ascends somewhat more precipitously, with a breadth of more than 3 miles, on the E. tapering westerly to a point, S. of and near Lewiston; the third is still more precipitous, having an elevation, above the Niagara river, at Lewiston, of about 345 feet according to the surveys of Mr. Geddes, and the height is not less at Lockport, and at the eastern line of the county. The uppermost terrace declines, southward, about 3 feet to the mile, to the Tonawanta creek. These terraces, therefore, are generally level, so much so, that the country on the S. E. and N. E. of the county, before the removal of the forest, was deemed too wet for beneficial culture. This error, however, has passed away, for as the soil is cleared, the waters evaporate, and the land becomes most fruitful.

The underlying rock of the upper terrace is secondary lime, resting on slate and sand stone, the slate cropping out upon the second terrace and the sandstone, upon the first; gypsum is blended with the lime, in veins and beds, along the Niagara river, and probably, in other localities.

The streams are few, and with the exception of Eighteen Mile, Johnson's and Tonawanta creeks, and Niagara river, are inconsiderable. The names and courses of the smaller ones will be sufficiently known by inspection of the map. The larger ones merit particular description; and Johnson's creek being noticed under Orleans county, it remains to speak of the others.

† Niagara, is an Indian word, signifying across the neck or strait.



Canguagua or *Eighteen Mile* creek, receives the latter name from its mouth being 18 miles below that of the Niagara river. It rises by several branches, near the foot of the highest steppe and flows by a devious course northerly and westerly about 30 miles to the lake, having a fall in that distance of about 300 ft. The canal crosses two of its branches, upon high embankments. Its rapids and falls render it effective for hydraulic works.

The *Tonawanta* or *Tontewanta*, as called by the Indians, rises in the southern part of Genesee county and runs, by a devious course N. N. W., and W. for more than 80 miles, to the Niagara river, opposite to Grand Island, 8 miles below Black Rock. Through the greater part of Genesee county, its course is rapid, with some falls and it is a serviceable mill stream; but along the S. part of Niagara county, to its mouth, it is sluggish and deep, with occasional bars. In its natural state, boats might have ascended it for 30 miles, to a point where the navigation is interrupted by falls. The character of the latter portion rendered the stream highly serviceable in forming the Erie canal. A dam four and a half feet high is erected at its mouth, raising its water on a level with that of Lake Erie, and converting its bed into a quiet bay or canal, with a breadth of about 40 yards and an average depth of 16 feet. The distance by two straight lines from the head to the mouth of the creek, would not exceed 55 miles.

The *Niagara* river, forming the western boundary of the county, is among the most important water courses of the state, whether considered as an object of liberal curiosity or as subsidiary to commerce. We have given a very full description of it and of the Great Falls, at page 16; and of the Ridge Road or Alluvial

way which runs easterly through the towns of Lewiston, Cambria, New Fane, and Hartland, at page 23.

The proposed line for a ship canal from the Niagara river, above the Falls, to Lewiston, lies wholly within the county, commencing near Gill creek, and the site of old fort Schlosser.

Eight miles from the falls, and 3 E. of the village of Lewiston, is the Reservation of the Tuscarora Indians, comprising an area of four miles in length by two in breadth; 5000 acres, of excellent land. The settlement contains about 300 souls, a Presbyterian church of 50 members, a resident clergyman and a school teacher, and a temperance society of more than 100 members. It is under the care of the American Board for Foreign Missions. The village is pleasantly situated near the brow of the Mountain Ridge, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of Lake Ontario. But the greater part of the Indians live in a settlement a mile and a half from the village. They formerly held a very valuable interest in land, in North Carolina, whence they emigrated to join the Agoneasean confederacy, in 1712. This interest they have recently sold, and have divided the proceeds equally among themselves. Many of them, are in a prosperous condition. One, in the year 1834, sowed fifty acres of wheat.

But the greater portion of their lands are wretchedly cultivated, and many of their dwellings seem the abodes of sloth and misery. The contrast between the condition of their farms and those belonging to the whites, is painfully striking, and shows that the distinguishing traits of the Indian character, still prevail; yet many of the tribe are of mixed breed. It is said, their morals, of their women, especially, were in no wise improved by the vicinage of the troops in the late war. Still, there are some intelligent men among the nation, who seek, almost in vain, to improve their condition. In the very lap of prosperity, with every aid to thrift and improvement, their numbers yearly diminish and the period of their total extinction seems rapidly approaching.

In 1796, exclusive of the occupants of forts Niagara and Schlosser, there was but one white family in the territory now forming this county.

A rail road runs from Lockport and another from Buffalo to Niagara Falls; one is about to be made, by a company incorporated in 1836, from Lockport to Youngstown, at the mouth of the Niagara river, another from Lewiston to the Falls; and another from Lockport to Batavia, Genesee county.

The county is divided into 11 towns.

CAMBRIA, organised 11th March, 1808, as part of Genesee county, and then embracing the whole country now forming Niagara county; N. W. from Albany 288 miles; surface level but divided into ledges by the terraces; soil sandy and calcareous loam, resting upon lime and sandstone; drained N. by Howell's and a branch of Eighteen Mile creeks, and S. by Cayuga and another tributary of the Tonawanta creek. *Pekin*, the post village, upon the line dividing Cambria from Lewiston, 10 miles W. from Lockport, on the mountain road, has a Methodist church, a steam grist mill, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 35 dwellings. The village stands upon the mountain brow, and affords a beautiful view of the second terrace extending to the ridge road. The greater proportion of the town is cleared, and settled and its lands are remarkably fertile. Cambria and West Cambria are post offices.

HARTLAND, organised 1st June, 1812, since changed; N. W. from Albany 270 miles; surface level; soil sandy and calcareous loam, on slate, lime and sandstone; drained by Eighteen Mile and Johnson's creeks. *Hartland* and *Johnson's* creeks, both on the Ridge road, are post villages. The first, 10 miles from Lockport, has a tavern, store, smithery and some half a dozen houses; some salt springs are said to be in the vicinity of the village, upon Eighteen Mile creek. *Johnson's*, 14 miles from Lockport, has 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 20 dwellings. There is a Quaker meeting house in the town.

LEWISTON, taken from Cambria, 27th Feb. 1813; N. W. from Albany 293 miles; surface divided into two plains, by the mountain ridge; soil calcareous, argillaceous and sandy loam of good quality, very indifferently watered by the Tuscarora creek and a branch of the Cayuga creek. The post village of *Lewiston*, upon the river, 7 miles N. of Niagara falls, 27 from Buffalo, and 7 S. of Lake Ontario, 18 W. of Lockport, 80 from Rochester, and opposite to Queenstown, of Upper Canada; the port of entry for the Niagara collection district, lies on the Ridge road,

elevated about an hundred feet above the level of the river, at the foot of the mountain ridge portage and at the head of the navigation; it contains the custom house, 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, churches; an academy, a large, commodious building of stone, a grist mill, 4 taverns, and about 70 dwellings, among which are some very neat mansions. The chief export is lumber. Steamboats from the lake, touch at the landing daily. There is a ferry across the river to Queenstown, the passage of which, though safe, is somewhat appalling by reason of the rapidity and eddies of the stream. Companies, incorporated in 1836, in this state and in Canada, are about to construct a chain bridge over the river; and stages run daily from the village to Rochester by the Ridge road, to Lockport, and by the Mountain road to the Falls.

From the high bank of the river, a fine view is had of the shore of Canada, including Queenstown and the heights, on which is Brock's monument. The heights are 370 feet above the river, and the monument, a massive circular structure of free stone, resting on a broad and lofty base, has an elevation of 126 feet. The top is attained from the inside, by a flight of 170 steps. The labour of ascent, however, is abundantly repaid, by a view of the country, from the summit, extending more than 50 miles. The base bears the following inscription:

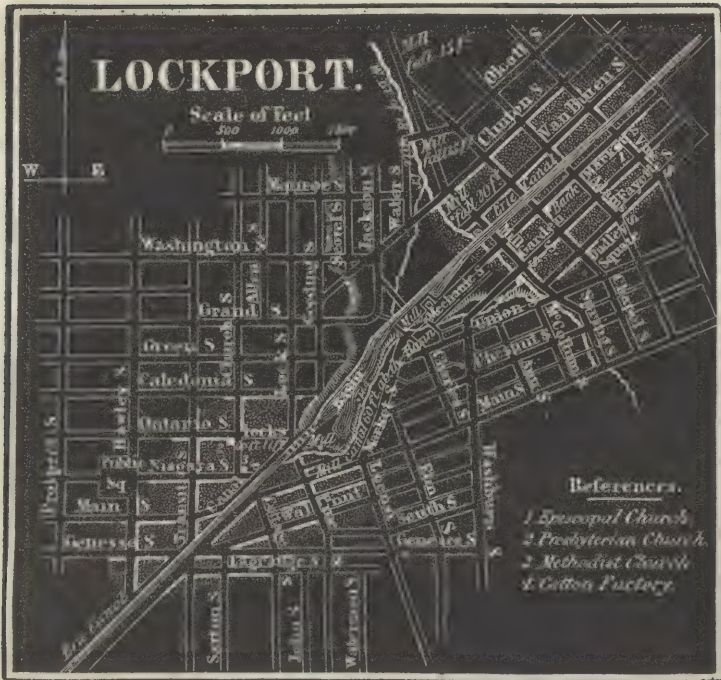
"The legislature of Upper Canada has dedicated this monument to the many civil and military services of the late Sir Isaac Brock, Knight, Commander, of the most honorable order of the Bath, Provincial Lt. Governor, and Major General commanding his Majesty's forces, therein. He fell in action, on the 13th October, 1812, honoured and beloved by those whom he governed, and deplored by his sovereign, to whose service his life had been devoted. His remains are deposited in this vault, as also, those of his aid de camp, Lt. Colonel John Mc Donald, who died of his wounds on the 14th of October, 1812, received the day before in action."

Lewiston, with other frontier villages, was laid in ruins, during the late war, and was deserted by its inhabitants from December, 1813, to April, 1815.

In passing from Lewiston, to the Falls, the traveller gains the top of the mountain ridge, at the distance of two miles, whence he has a fine prospect of the wide expanse below. The course of the river may be traced to its outlet, where are distinctly seen forts Niagara and George, the waters of the distant lake, and the broad adjacent country. By a liberal grant from the state, the village has a school fund exceeding 6000 dollars capital. At the confluence of the river with the lake, called by the Indians, Lake Cadarackui, the French under Mons. De Nonville built the fort, *Oniagara*, in 1685.

LOCKPORT, formed from Royalton and Cambria 2d February, 1824; centrally distant N. W. from Albany, by canal 333, from Rochester W. 63, from Buffalo E. 30, miles, by road 24. So much of the town, as lies S. of Lockport village, is upon the Upper terrace, and nearly all the remainder upon the second; soil calcareous and sandy loam, indifferently watered.

Lockport village, was founded in the spring of 1821, by Mr. Sherard Comstock, deceased, who surveyed his farm, of 100 acres, into town lots. The first house was erected by Joseph Langdon. Additions were soon after made to the village plat, and it became the county town, in June, 1822; was incorporated 26th March, 1829, comprehending a parallelogram of $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 1680 acres. It contains a court house, of stone, large and substantial, including the prison; a fire proof clerk's office; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, 2 Quaker, churches, all of stone or brick, except those of the Quakers, which are of wood; 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, associations which have not yet built churches; an academy (about to be established;) a seminary for males and females, in high repute; and many select and common schools; a lyceum for improvement in literature and science; 1 circulating library, 2 book stores, many dry goods and grocery stores; 4 flouring mills, containing 24 runs of stones; 1 mill for sawing stone, 1 cotton factory, (Lockport Manufacturing Company;) 1 woollen factory; 2 double and 5 single saw mills; 2 furnaces for casting iron; 1 machine shop, and another for making flour barrels; 1 window sash factory, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 4 waggon maker's shops, 1 coach factory, 6 turning lathes, for wood; 2 chair factories, 3 printing offices, 2 of which issue weekly papers; 10 smith's shops, 2 gunsmiths, 2 manufactories of tin, copper, and sheet iron, and about 500 dwelling houses, including several spacious and well kept



hotels, and many very commodious private mansions; a bank, with a capital of \$100,000 was incorporated here, 22d April, 1829.

In the year 1834, there were manufactured at Lockport, 47,000 barrels of flour, valued at \$235,000, and 4 millions feet of lumber, worth \$24,000; and \$6,000 worth of lumber, was imported from Canada. The village is in a very thrifty condition.

The village is partly upon the upper, and partly upon the second terrace. The canal passes centrally through it, being excavated through the mountain ridge for a distance of three miles, at an average depth of 20 feet, in limestone rock. It descends in a natural ravine from the higher to the lower plain, by five double locks of 12 feet lift each; so that, whilst one boat ascends, another may descend the steep. These locks are of excellent workmanship, with stone steps in the centre, and at either side guarded with iron railings for the convenience of passengers. The canal being supplied, by Tonawanta creek, from the inexhaustible reservoir, Lake Erie, (distant 30 miles,) affords an abundant supply for hydraulic purposes, whence the village derives, chiefly, its prosperity. From the foot of the steps the canal continues upon one level of 65 miles, ending 2 miles east of Rochester.

In excavating the canal, many fine mineralogical specimens were discovered here, such as dog tooth spar, sulphuret of strontian, crystallised gypsum, various species of marble, &c. some of which are highly ornamental. The lime stone of the vicinity is an admirable building material, and much used in the village, but is scarce superior to the beautiful white sand stone obtained from the second terrace.

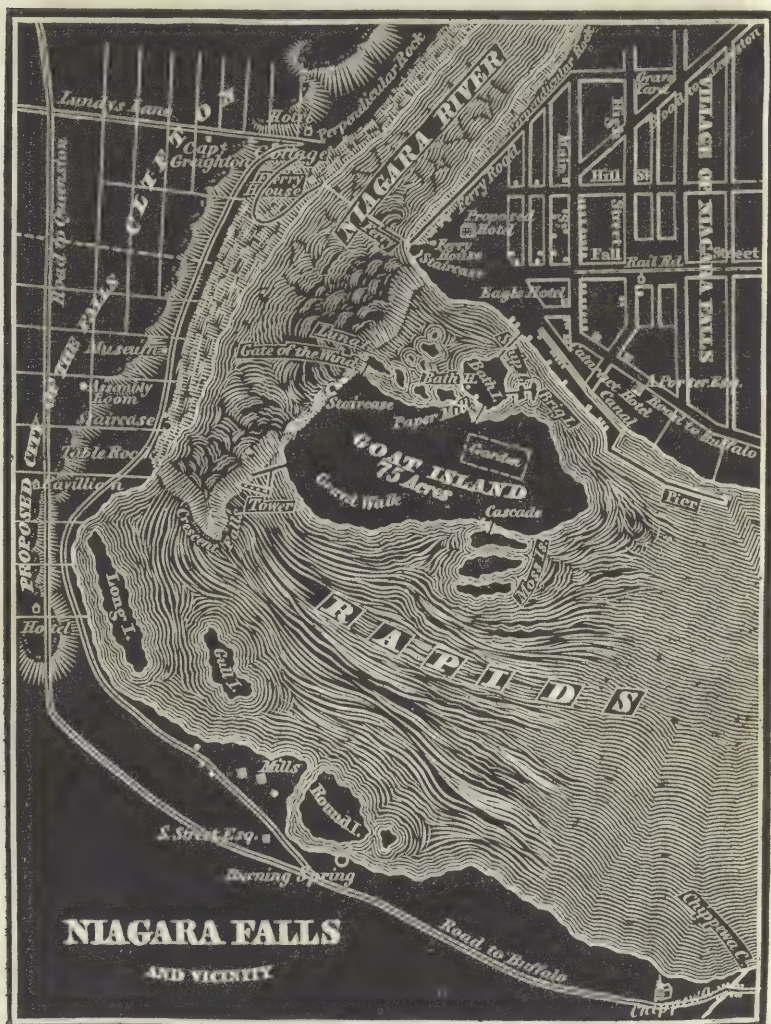
Hickory Corners is a post office, around which are some dwellings.

NEW FANE, taken from Wilson, Hartland, and Somerset, 20th March, 1824; N. W. from Albany 276 miles. The much larger portion of the town lying north of the ridge road, its surface is a gently inclined plane, dipping at the rate of 20 feet in the mile towards the lake. The soil is productive sandy and argillaceous loam; drained by Eighteen Mile creek. *Kempville*, and *Charlotte*, are post villages. The former, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the creek, 12 miles N. of Lockport, has 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 25 dwellings, and is a place of consi-

derable trade for lumber, wheat, &c. Vessels lie from half a mile to a mile off the village to receive their cargoes. From this point, a ship canal to Lockport has been proposed by the valley of the creek. *Charlotte, or New Fane Centre*, 7 miles from Lockport, also on the creek, has lately been founded, and has a flouring mill, 2 saw mills, and 12 or 15 dwellings. There is a third post office having the name of the town.

NIAGARA, taken from Cambria, 1st June, 1812, by the name of Schlosser; name changed 14th February, 1816; N. W. from Albany 290 miles.

Lying, wholly, on the mountain ridge, the surface is somewhat undulating, but descends towards the Tonawanta creek. The soil is calcareous gravelly loam, resting on lime and gypsum; a vein of the latter, running near the margin of the Niagara river. Niagara Falls and Tonawanta are post villages. Chalmers and Shawnee are post offices.



The village of *Niagara Falls*, formerly called *Manchester*, is at the "Great Cataract," 20 miles from Lockport, 20 from Buffalo city, Lat. $43^{\circ} 6' N.$ Long.

2° 6', W. upon a level plain, bounded by some gently swelling ground upon the east. The major portion of the village plat, with a large tract in the vicinity, including the falls, belongs to Messrs. A. and P. B. Porter and B. Rathburn, who, in May, 1836, for the first time, proposed to sell a large number of the village lots. Its site combines more of the natural advantages, which invite, collect, sustain, and adorn a great population, than that of any city in the world. In a latitude favourable to energy and enterprise; in the centre of a vast country of great fertility and beauty—easily accessible, by an extraordinary combination of water and land routes—possessing a water power unparalleled for extent, uniformity, or safety, it has facilities for commerce and manufactures, which cannot be surpassed. It is now 7 miles only from ship navigation, at Lewiston; whence there is a continuous navigation to the Atlantic, through Lake Ontario, the Rideau canal, and the St. Lawrence river, in one direction; in another, to New York city, by Oswego, the Erie canal, and the Hudson. It may be said to include the harbour on the Niagara river, formed by Conner's Island and the American shore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Falls, between which, and Black Rock and Buffalo two steamboats, and other vessels ply daily. By this route communication is had with the whole of the Upper Basin of the St. Lawrence, and the vast and improving country bounding on the lakes. The canal around the Falls, commencing at Conner's harbour, passing through the village, and terminating at Lewiston, will complete the ship navigation, through the whole of the St. Lawrence basin. But should this great work not be speedily commenced, the proprietors propose to make a ship canal, without lockage, from the harbour to the centre of the village. At that point, three rail roads will terminate, one from Buffalo, one from Lockport, and another from Lewiston.

The fertility and beauty of the country, the grandeur of the Falls, and above all the extraordinary salubrity of the vicinage, are attractions already visible in the country seats which are about to be established on both sides of the river, and cannot fail to draw to this favoured spot, many residents of taste and fortune.

For manufactures, what place can be more propitious? There is scarce a limit to the power which may be employed. The factories instead, as is usual, being crowded along precipitous ravines and exposed to floods, may be disposed upon the plain in well built streets. There are now two spacious canals for mill purposes opened, which may be extended as the improvements require.

The village now contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Union churches, 1 grist, 2 saw, 1 paper, 2 carding and cloth dressing, mills; 2 hotels, kept by General P. Whitney, the Eagle and the Cataract; the latter, more particularly, for private parties; and a third, lately erected; and about 100 dwellings. The proprietors are about to make further extensive improvements. Building materials, as clay, for bricks, excellent stone, and lime, abound. A company was incorporated in 1829, for supplying the village with pure and wholesome water. Stage coaches run from the village in all directions and the mail passes through it twice daily.

Directly opposite to the Falls, on the Canada side, a company have laid out, on the property late of Mr. Forsythe, the "City of the Falls." The table land on the river bank below the Falls, and opposite the ferry, has been surveyed by Captain Creighton, into lots for a village called "Clifton." The only important buildings, however, now in the city and village, are the "Pavilion" and two other hotels, a splendid ball and concert room, and a museum. A sulphuretted hydrogen spring 1 mile above the Falls, emits a stream of gas, which burns with brilliant flame, and might be used to light the neighbouring buildings.

Half a mile below the Falls, under the bank, are Catlin's caves, in which vast quantities of calcareous tuffa are found in all the stages of petrification. On the other side of the river, nearly opposite, is Bender's cave. Two miles below, is a mineral spring containing sulphuric and muriatic acids, lime, and magnesia, whose waters are said to be highly medicinal. From the stage road, near the spring, is one of the most striking views of the Falls, which can be any where obtained. For a description of the Falls, see page 17.

Before the Erie canal was made, much of the western trade passed by this route over the portage, from Lewiston to Schlosser.

Tonawanta village, lies at the mouth and on both sides of the Tonawanta creek, 16 miles S. W. from Lockport, and 11, E. from Buffalo, and contains 2 saw mills, 3 taverns, several stores, and about 40 dwellings. From the dam here, there are

outlet locks from the Erie canal to the Niagara river. The East Boston Company proprietors of Grand Island, have purchased a large interest in the village plat, and are about to improve its harbour, already good, and to increase the number of dwellings. The place has the prospect of becoming one of much business.

PENDLETON, taken from Niagara 16th April, 1827; N. W. from Albany 284 miles; surface gently undulating; soil calcareous loam of good quality; drained by a tributary of the Tonawanta creek. *Pendleton*, post village, 7 miles S. W. from Lockport, at the junction of the canal, with Tonawanta creek, has a canal lock, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 20 dwellings. The canal leaves the bed of the creek at this point, and runs northeasterly, by a deep cut of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Lockport. Near the canal, in the N. part of the town, is a mineral spring impregnated with sulphur and iron, supposed to possess some valuable curative powers, but its waters have not been analysed.

PORTER, taken from Cambria 1st June, 1812; N. W. from Albany 304 miles; surface nearly level, gently inclining to lake Ontario; soil sandy and argillaceous loam; drained by the Tuscarora creek and other small streams. *Youngstown*, post village and port of delivery, on the Niagara river, 1 mile above the lake, 19 miles N. W. from Lockport, has 3 taverns, 2 stores, and about 35 dwellings. There is a ferry across the river to Fort George or Newark village, on the Canada shore. Near Youngstown is *Fort Niagara* first built by the French; it was captured by Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1759, and finally passed into the hands of the British, on the conquest of Canada, and was surrendered to the United States, in 1796. It was surprised and taken by the British, during the late war. The works are now in a state of decay. So early as 1679, the French commandant, La Salle, the explorer of the Mississippi, enclosed a small spot here, with palisades, which served as a military and trading post. There is a post office called Ransomville.

ROYALTON, taken from Hartland 5th April, 1817; N. W. from Albany 268 miles; surface undulating, dipping to the north and south; soil calcareous loam of excellent quality; drained by Eighteen mile, Johnson's, and Tonawanta, creeks. *Middleport*, post village, on the canal, near the E. line, 12 miles from Lockport, contains 2 or 3 warehouses, 1 Methodist church, 4 stores, 2 taverns, and about 40 dwellings. *Gasport*, also, on the canal, 6 miles E. from Lockport, has its name from an inflammable spring, which rises in the canal basin, contains a warehouse, tavern, store, and a few dwellings. The town is well settled, and deemed one of the richest and best cultivated of the county. Royalton and Royalton centre are post offices.

SOMERSET, taken from Hartland 8th February, 1823; N. W. from Albany 280, from Lockport N. E. 14, miles; surface plain, inclining northwardly; soil sandy and clay loam; drained by Golden Hill creek and another small tributary of the lake. *Somerset*, the post village, contains a tavern, store, and 6 or 8 dwellings, near the lake shore.

WILSON, taken from Porter 10th April, 1818; N. W. from Albany 294 miles; surface an inclined plain, dipping towards the lake; soil sandy and gravelly loam, mingled with clay; drained by Howell's and Tuscarora creeks, each having a course of 15 miles. They unite near the lake. *Wilson*, post village, named after the postmaster, below the junction of the above streams, 13 miles N. W. of Lockport, has a Presbyterian church, grist and saw mills, carding and cloth dressing mill, a store, tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from lake Ontario, and upon the lake road.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 10 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cambria,	1134	1239	1712	2070	162	394	34	281	156	500	24	45	39	19	15
Hartland,	1448	1415	1584	2195	158	406	133	382	148	485	8	45	42	6	7
Lewiston,	869	1255	1528	2302	275	423	93	335	160	503	34	61	40	26	12
Lockport,		3007	3823	6092	621	1051	306	845	570	1151	24	111	110	60	48
New Fane,		919	1448	2148	229	442	32	285	127	530	7	44	52	6	7
Niagara,	484	1807	1401	2013	218	386	149	268	131	453	8	33	48	15	13
Pendleton,			577	1069	120	191	93	143	56	219	11	25	26	17	14
Porter,	850	925	1490	1838	163	316	75	232	123	455	4	50	36	6	5
Royalton,	1849	2458	3138	3397	314	710	31	432	216	801	16	51	65	12	14
Somerset,		569	871	1730	155	360	6	271	84	407	13	37	31	7	9
Wilson,	688	475	913	1636	194	321	21	233	99	363	17	40	28	20	6
	7322	14069	18485	26490	2609	5000	973	3697	1870	5367	166	542	517	194	150

NOTE. Males, 13,870; Paupers, 38; Deaf and Dumb, 7; Blind, 9; Idiots, 15; Lunatics, 4.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Cambria,	24094	10337	359061	9600	2308	868	3200	2648	3782	6157	548	351 51	743 62
Hartland,	31939	8895	432658	1200	1904	697	2846	2164	3113	3934	1482	578 82	879 84
Lewiston,	22730	7729	400501	4250	2187	748	3132	2276	2015	3417	338	406 89	835 21
Lockport,	33561	15313	1067107	179046	2829	1051	3001	6630	1593	3092	911	873 34	459 16
New Fane,	28727	8790	338864	1125	1833	524	2102	1836	2176	2878	1135	2514 00	943 61
Niagara,	37008	7309	430742		1918	484	2088	2326	1392	1490	467	655 81	719 46
Pendleton,	15451	4160	181492	450	941	244	778	1270	724	1065	1240	280 09	379 67
Porter,	18388	6298	252385	2640	1785	601	1805	2231	2067	1870	151	755 98	548 36
Royalton,	44850	16004	625350	10600	3002	1151	5976	3824	4513	5468	2282	818 10	1300 63
Somerset,	22713	7108	291163	2500	1522	382	2333	1446	2008	2553	2121	289 14	589 58
Wilson,	29201	6297	354601	400	1570	391	1936	1859	2218	2455	794	583 85	739 89
	308662	98330	4733924	211810	21835	7141	29197	28510	24601	34379	11519	10123 60	6122 96

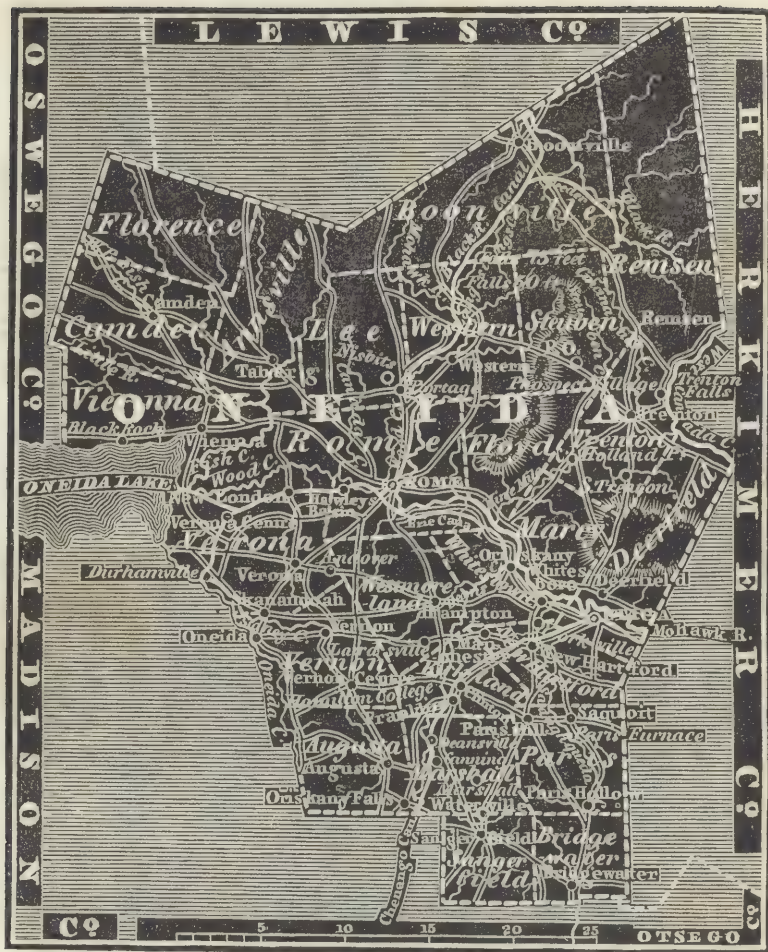
Amount of debts to non-residents subject to taxes, \$307,475 97.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full. mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Paper mills.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teacher's wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Cambria,	3	4	2						1				11	165	629	689
Hartland,	2	4	2						2				12	168	510	595
Lewiston,	4	10	1	1	1		2	2		2			16	159	891	516
Lockport,	2	8	2	2					1	1			19	510	687	938
New Fane,	1	4	1	1									12	177	515	565
Niagara,						1						1	10	231	385	541
Pendleton,													7	73	275	312
Porter,	3												9	262	233	414
Royalton,	3	9							1	2			17	483	868	1170
Somerset,	2									1			11	133	358	496
Wilson,	1	4							1				12	173	482	418
	13	51	6	6	1	1	2	2	7	6	2	1	136	2534	5833	6654

Value of product,

Value of material,

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 7,176.



ONEIDA COUNTY,* was taken from Herkimer, 15th March, 1798; since much reduced by the formation of other counties; bounded N. by Lewis and a small part of Oswego; W. by Oswego; S. W. by Madison; S. by Madison and part of Otsego; and E. by Herkimer, counties: Greatest length, N. and S. 47; greatest breadth, E. and W. 40, miles; area 1101 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 51'$ and $43^{\circ} 35'$ N. Lat.; and $1^{\circ} 03'$ and $1^{\circ} 51'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York, N. W. 252, from Albany 107, miles.

The surface is much diversified. The first striking feature of the landscape is the valley which divides the county into two almost equal sections forming part of the great Oneida and Seneca vale. Its western portion including the head of the Oneida lake, is from 10 to 12 miles broad; contracting along the Mohawk, to a width of from 2 to 6 miles. Its length is about 40 miles; extending from the W. line of the county, about 20 miles to Rome and thence E. 20 more. The western portion includes the Great Swamp, S. of the village of Rome, nearly 3 miles broad, timbered with cedar, and partly submerged, the waters draining off slowly to the Oneida creek and lake. From the head of the Oneida lake to the Rome

* Oneida, is corrupted from the Indian word, *Oneyiyuta*, upright or standing stone.

summit, eastwardly, a distance of 13 miles, the ascent is only 60 feet, nor is it much greater for several miles on the N. and S. sides of the lake.

To the northward, the general surface rises, in the distance of 23 miles, about 690 feet, and on the N. E. still higher; the Chauteaugua mountains penetrating the county in that direction, and having in Remsen, between Trenton falls and Black river, an altitude of 840 feet; S. of that, the Hassencleaver mountain, extends westerly in this, from Herkimer county, over the towns of Deerfield and Marcy, some 18 miles, with a base 8 or 9 miles broad, and an elevation of from 800 to 1200 feet.

Upon the south, the land also rises, by swells, for some 20 miles, to the ridge which divides the waters of the Susquehanna, from those of the Mohawk; attaining, between the Unadilla and Chenango rivers, a height of 1629 feet above tide. The summit level of the Chenango canal, at the head of the river, is 706 feet, above the Erie canal and the descent from the hill to it, is 669 feet.

The streams which descend these planes, from the N. and S. form deep and lateral valleys, as Fish creek, the Mohawk, Lansing creek, Canada and Nine Mile creeks, on the N. and the Sadaghquida, the Oriskany, and the Oneida, creeks, upon the S. These valleys are generally broad and beautifully picturesque; and great falls in the streams render them highly serviceable for hydraulic uses. On the W. this general character of surface and streams is modified, with the expansion of the greater valley. The ridges between the streams are diminished, and near the Mohawk rise little above the surface of the latter. Such is the swell in the valley, three fourths of a mile in width, which divides Wood creek from the Mohawk; and the marsh S. of Rome, is nearly a dead level. Formerly, before the county was cleared along the Mohawk, and before its bed was freed from drift-wood, in high floods, its waters spread over the swamp and flowed partly into Wood creek. A ditch of 12 feet, drawn from the Mohawk to Wood creek, might divert all the water of the former to Oneida lake.

Besides the streams already named, West Canada creek and Black river, partly belong to the county. The former indents it on the N. E. and receives from it, some tributaries. Here are the celebrated Trenton Falls, which, with the creek, we have described, under "Herkimer county." Black river, described under "Jefferson county," also enters Oneida, on the N. E. from Herkimer, and deflecting, N. W. crosses the town of Remsen, into Lewis county.

The *Mohawk river*, rising in the highlands of Lewis county, takes a S. E. course of about 28, and thence a S. W. one, of 14, miles, to the village of Rome; where it turns to S. E. and pursues that course through the county, with considerable descent.

Lansing's creek, a tributary of the Mohawk, rising near the village of Boonville and having a course of about 10 miles, has acquired importance, by its valley becoming the route of the Black river canal, which will also pass by the valley of the Mohawk, to the Erie canal, near Rome.

Fish creek, rises in Martinsburg, Lewis county, and flowing through Turin, enters Oneida, forming in part, the boundary between the towns of Annsville, Lee, Boonsville, Vienna, and Rome; and receives Wood creek upon the line between Verona and Vienna, about 2 miles from its mouth, in Oneida lake. Its W. branch, has its source in the N. W. angle of Williamstown, Jefferson county, and runs through Camden, of the same county, and Annsville of this, S. E. 25 miles to the main stream, 8 miles above its mouth. The length of the main stream is about 50 miles.

The *Oriskany*, rises in the town of Augusta, and runs a short distance S. in Madison, of Madison county, thence deflecting N. E. its course is through Marshall, Kirkland, and Whitestown, to the Mohawk river, 25 miles, at Oriskany village. It is a powerful mill stream; receiving from Westmoreland, Dean's creek, its most important tributary. The valley of this stream is one of the most interesting portions of the state. Its flats are exuberantly fertile and are adorned by several beautiful, busy and thriving villages. Its banks forming one of the finest grazing countries of the world, are crowned with vestiges of the ancient dense forests, or decked with comfortable farms, houses and gay villas.

Oneida creek, heads in Eaton, Madison county, N. of Morrisville, and flows by a N. W. course of about 25 miles, to Oneida lake, at the S. E. corner; forming, for 18 miles, the boundary between Madison and Oneida counties. For about 16

miles, it affords mill sites; the remainder, 9 miles from Oneida village, it is said, is, or may be made, navigable for boats. The Erie canal crosses the creek three and a half miles from its mouth upon an embankment and aqueduct, about 400 ft. in length, the aqueduct alone 120 feet.

The *Chenango canal*, follows the valley of the Oriskany to the village of Clinton and thence crosses Kirkland and New Hartford, to Utica.

Saghdauquida, or as it is commonly called, *Sauguoit creek*, rises in Paris and flows N. W. through that, New Hartford and Whitesborough, about 18 miles, to the Mohawk river. It is a very fine mill stream, bordered by fertile lands.

The *Unadilla river*, is described under "Otsego county."

Oneida lake, is 21 miles long from E. to W. and from 3 to 5, wide. Its shores and adjacent country are low and swampy, but susceptible and in course, of drainage. It is fed by many streams, of which Chittenango, Oneida and Fish creeks, are chief. Its surface is 376 feet higher than the ocean, and 145 above Lake Ontario, into which it discharges its waters by the Oneida and Oswego rivers. Its area is between 70 and 80 square miles. It abounds with salmon, bass, pike, cat fish, from 4 to 50 lbs., dace, suckers, perch, eels, &c. At the entrance of Wood creek, formerly stood Fort Royal Block House; and at the W. end of the lake, Fort Brewerton. *Oneida river*, the outlet, is very crooked, having a length of 16 miles through a space which, in a direct line, may be crossed in 8 miles. Its junction with the Seneca, forms the Oswego river.

The navigation of this lake is now connected with the Erie canal, by the Oneida Lake canal, constructed by a company incorporated March 22d, 1832, with a capital of \$40,000, increased in 1835 to \$70,000; extending from the Erie canal, in Verona, to Wood creek, three and three-fourth miles; whence a tow path is constructed on Wood and Fish creeks, two and a fourth miles to the Oneida lake. This canal has 1 guard and 7 lift locks; fall fifty-seven and a half feet, at low water in the lake; locks 96 feet long by fifteen and a half wide, and the canal has the same breadth and depth as the Erie canal, from which it is supplied with water; the company providing an equivalent, by a navigable feeder from the Oneida creek, at Oneida Castle, three and a fourth miles long, upon which is a lock of 4 feet lift, and a guard gate, near the Castle. The feeder intersects the Erie canal, 5 miles, W. of the Oneida Lake canal.

The county, within the great secondary formation, is based upon graywacke slate, upon which rests, sandstone and lime. In the N. the slate crops out, in many places, as in the Hassencleaver mountain, the highlands of Black river and the bed and shores of Fish creek. The sandstone here, also, approaches the surface in places; but, upon the N. E. limestone is generally the overlaying rock; extending N. W. from the Hassencleaver mountain, over the towns of Deerfield, Trenton, Remsen, Western, Boonville, &c. Centrally, along the Mohawk, with a breadth of 15 miles, N. and S. and extending N. W. over Annsville, Vienna, Camden and Florence, the sandstone prevails. The order of the strata, here is, said to be, 1 graywacke slate, 2 gray sandstone, 3 red sandstone. The gray is seen in the towns of Whitestown, Westmoreland, Vernon, Verona; the red, in Paris, Kirkland, Augusta, &c. South of this, is the great central limestone formation, which generally covers the surface, but is not unfrequently broken through by the slate. It must be observed, however, that the lines of demarcation, between the several formations, are not distinct; that they run into each, and that lime may probably be found in larger or smaller quantities in almost every town. Iron ore is abundant, in the N. and S. The great belt of argillaceous oxide, described at page 49, extends across the county.

The soil, formed by disintegration of these rocks, variously mingled, by floods and streams with each other and with vegetable mould, is, everywhere fertile and in the valleys of unsurpassed richness. The hills, in the N. and S. are deemed most suitable for grass; and the stock, dairy and sheep farms, are nowhere excelled. Some attention has been given, with probable success, to the culture of mulberry and silk. The mulberry serves a double purpose. It feeds the worm and makes a durable live fence. For the latter, the sugar maple, in the S. parts of the county, is, in some places, extensively used.

An agricultural board for the county, was formed, in April, 1834, consisting of from 1 to 3 members from each town, with the view of encouraging efforts at excellence, by premiums of gold and silver medals, money or honorary notices.

The county in all respects ranks among the first in the state, and it may be well doubted whether a greater sum of happiness can be found on the face of the globe, than is apparent here. Among the public works are many turnpike roads, the rail road from Schenectady to Utica, the Oneida Lake canal above described, and the Chenango canal. Among those in progress are the Black river canal, described under Lewis county; a rail road from Rome to Watertown, in Jefferson county, and others from the Mohawk through Lewis to the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg; a rail road from Utica, by the valleys of the Sauquoit creek, Unadilla and Susquehanna rivers, to connect with the Erie rail road; a rail road to unite with the Utica and Schenectady rail road and with the rail road from Syracuse and Auburn, thus continuing on the rail road line from Albany to Buffalo.

The cotton and woollen manufactures are carried on here more extensively than in any other county of the state. The annexed table shows the condition of the cotton manufacture.

Name of Establishment.	Location.	Spindles	Av. No.	Looms.	Persons	Yards manuf. yearly.	Cotton used yearly.
New York Mills,	Whitestown,	8976	40	365	400	1100000	300000 lbs
Oneida Cotton Factory,	Whitestown,	4500	16	126	175	1100000	350000
Whitestown Cotton Manufacturing Company,	New Hartford,	2880	26	70	100	460000	140000
Utica Cotton Factory,	New Hartford,	2592	16	60	128	537500	200000
Sangerfield Cotton Factory,	Waterville,	1038	15	24	44	200000	50000
Paris Cotton Factory,	Paris,	1600	16	54	65	450000	140000
Franklin Cotton Factory,	Paris,	3004	16	82	100	650000	140000
Rome Cotton Factory,	Rome,	800	15	20	32		70000
New Hartford Cotton Factory,	New Hartford,	3000	16	80	100	600000	175000
Half Century Cotton Factory,	New Hartford,	516	15		14		50000
Eagle Cotton Factory,	New Hartford,	1852	16	42	60	300000	80000
Mechanics Cotton Factory,	New Hartford,	500	15		17		50000
Allen S. Sweet's Cotton Factory,	New Hartford,	250	8		12		12000
John Curtiss' Cotton Factory,	Paris,	108	8				6000
Manchester Cotton Factory,	Kirkland,	1368	14	38	30	300000	80000
Hovey's Cotton Factory,	Whitestown,	250	14		13		20000
Total capital about \$800,000.	Mills, 19.	33234		364	1290	5697500	1263000

Cosby manor, 42,000 acres, granted in 1734, lies partly in this and partly in Herkimer, counties.

There are 53 post offices and 26 towns, in the county.

ANNSVILLE, taken from Lee, Florence, Camden, and Vienna, April 12th, 1823; distant N. W. from Albany 112, from Rome 10, miles, and from Utica 26 miles; surface gently undulating; soil sandy and gravelly loam; drained by the east branch of Fish creek; the Indian meadows on this stream, formerly reserved to the Oneidas, are deemed highly fertile. *Taberg*, post village, contains some 20 dwellings, a blast furnace, and 2 grist mills, and several saw mills. About half the town may be settled. The country abounds with perennial springs affording much and valuable water power. It is proposed to take a free navigable feeder from Fish creek near Taberg, to the Erie canal.

AUGUSTA, taken from Whitestown 15th March, 1798; N. W. from Albany 110 miles; surface rolling; soil of medium quality; drained by Oneida, Skanandoa, and the Oriskany, creeks, excellent mill streams. Settled in 1794, and now divided into small farms, containing from 50 to 100 acres, including the portions lately owned by the Stockbridge Indians. Augusta and Casety Hollow are post villages, the former upon Skanandoa creek, and the latter upon the Oriskany.

The village of *Augusta*, 18 miles from Utica, and 21 from Rome, contains, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 25 dwellings. *Casety Hollow*, now *Oriskany Falls*, 21 miles from Utica, and from Rome 23, has 1 large grist mill, 1 saw mill, 2 taverns, several stores, and from 50 to 60 dwellings. The falls of the Oriskany, from 50 to 60 feet here, furnish abundant mill power, and the Chenango canal passing through the village will afford easy access to the market. A sulphur spring bursts forth in the village. The town more favourable to grass than grain, is stocked with cattle and sheep.

BOONVILLE, taken from Leyden, of Lewis county, 28th March, 1805; N. W. from Albany 110, from Rome N. E. 20, miles; surface hilly, but admitting generally, of cultivation; soil clay loam, on lime, covered with a heavy growth of evergreen and deciduous trees; drained by the Black and Mohawk rivers, and

Lansing's creek; the last of which falls within a few miles, 75 and 50 feet. The post village of *Boonville*, on the Black river road, 31 miles from Utica, contains 1 church, common to Presbyterians, Methodists, and Universalists, 1 Baptist church, 1 grist mill, 1 distillery, 1 tannery, 2 taverns, 1 ashery, 4 stores, and 40 dwellings. About one quarter of the town is yet unsettled. Wild lands may be had here, at from 3 to 4 dollars the acre. Argillaceous iron ore abounds on the E. side of the Black river, whence the furnaces at Carthage are supplied. Ava is the name of a second post office, 29 miles from Utica.

BRIDGEWATER, organised 24th March, 1797, as part of Herkimer county; distant N. W. from Albany 81, from Rome 22, miles; surface, generally, hilly, and on the W. comparatively much broken, yet furnishing excellent pasturage, and on the E. good grain lands. A pleasant vale, about a mile in width, runs centrally N. and S.; drained by the Unadilla, whose head forks unite in it. The post village of *Bridgewater*, incorporated, upon the stream and turnpike road, 18 miles from Utica, contains 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, 2 taverns, several stores, and about 40 dwellings.

CAMDEN, taken from Mexico, Oswego county, 15th March, 1799; distant N.W. from Albany 127, from Rome 20, and from Utica 35, miles; surface hilly, but arable, with extensive flats along the streams; soil sandy loam, easy of tillage and fertile; drained by the western branch of Fish creek. Settled about the year 1808, by emigrants from New England. The post village of *Camden*, incorporated 2d May, 1834, on the road from Rome to Pulaski, near the centre of the town, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 grist and 1 saw mills, clothing works, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. West Camden post office is 38 miles from Utica.

DEERFIELD, organised March 9, 1798; N. W. from Albany 100, from Rome E. 15, from Utica N. E. 5, miles; surface hilly, having the Hassencleaver mountain upon it; soil in the N. E. clay loam, in the S. first and second alluvion. That on the uplands rich, and that of the river flats unrivalled in fertility. Indifferently watered by a branch of Nine mile creek, and some small brooks. *Deerfield village*, on the second river bank, connected with Utica, by a good bridge and causeway, a mile in length, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 20 dwellings. The post office of North Gage is 11 miles from Utica.

FLORENCE, taken from Camden 16th February, 1805; N. W. from Albany 121, from Rome 28, and from Utica 43, miles; surface gently undulating; soil sandy loam; drained by tributaries of Fish creek. The post office is called after the town, and has around it, some dwellings. About two-thirds of the town are unsettled. The lands are well adapted to grass and sheep culture, and may be purchased at from 2 to 4 dollars the acre. There is here, a large tannery conducted on the improved process.

FLOYD, so called from William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who dwelt and died in the adjacent town;* taken from Steuben as part of Herkimer county 4th March, 1796; N. W. from Albany 100, from Rome E. 6, miles; surface rolling; soil on the N. clay marl, adapted to grass. Along the river are extensive rich alluvial flats, above which, the second bottom rises to moderate height, and extends inward about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, with a soil of sandy loam, highly fertile, and protected from the floods of the river. Nine mile creek is on the eastern border. The post village of *Floyd corners*, 12 miles from Utica, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 dwellings.

KIRKLAND, taken from Paris 13th April, 1827; N. W. from Albany 105, from Rome S. 12, miles; surface diversified, with knolls, hills, and fertile vales; soil rich calcareous loam. Iron ore abounds. Drained by Oriskany creek. Clinton, Franklin, and Manchester, are post villages. The town was settled by Moses Foote, Esq., in company with ten other families, in March, 1787.

Clinton village, on the Chenango canal, 9 miles from Utica, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Universalist, churches, 2 academies, 2 seminaries, for females, 1 on the manual labour principle; 4 taverns, 6 stores, 1 grist mill, 2 clothing works, a worsted factory, and about 50 dwellings. The Hamilton College is on the hill, about a mile and a half W. from the village. *Franklin*, 2 miles above

* It is said he preserved the pen with which he wrote that signature, until the day of his death.

Clinton, upon the Oriskany creek, and Chenango canal, has 1 saw mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Manchester*, at which is Kirkland post office, 9 miles from Utica, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 cotton manufactory, 1 grist mill, clothing works, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 35 dwellings.

The buildings of Hamilton College are beautifully placed on an eminence, W. of the Oriskany valley overlooking the village and commanding an extensive and charming prospect. The corner stone of the first edifice was laid by Baron Steuben. The institution was established in 1812. The faculty consists of a president, 4 professors—of Ethics and Political Economy—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—of Languages—and of Mathematics and Astronomy—and a tutor. The number of students, 1st January, 1835, was 115. The college, in 1834, raised by subscription, the sum of \$50,000; forming a fund for the payment of the salaries of the officers. William H. Maynard, of Utica, who died in September, 1832, bequeathed to it, \$20,000, to endow a professorship of law; and S. Dexter, Esq., of Whitestown, in 1836, gave \$15,000, for endowing a professorship. The college edifices consist, principally, of three stone buildings of four stories each and a chapel of stone. The last is a fine specimen of architecture, and the whole group is in good taste. Commencement on the 2d Wednesday in August.

The "*Clinton Liberal Institute*," at the village of Clinton, established in 1831, incorporated 29 April 1834, and placed under the visitation of the Regents of the University, in 1836, has a principal, who is the professor of languages; a professor of Mathematics; a professor and assistant professor of Law; an assistant teacher, and a principal of the female department. There is a farm for the benefit of such students as may wish to defray the expense of their education, by manual labour. The library is open gratuitously, to all persons. Theological professorships are forbidden; "one of its objects being to guard against the sectarian character, generally assumed by literary institutions." The building for the female department is of wood, 40 by 25 feet, 2 stories; that for males is of stone, 96 by 52 feet, 4 stories above the basement, containing 44 students' rooms, a large lecture room, chambers for the professors, and accommodations for about 100 students. Number of students, (1834,) males 70, females 30. The law professorship was established in 1834. The professors are practising attorneys of the Supreme Court; and the time spent under their tuition, is allowed as so much clerkship.

LEE, taken from Western, 3d April, 1811; N. W. from Albany 115, from Rome, N. 8, from Utica 24, miles; surface undulating; soil clay and sandy loam; drained by Fish and Canada creeks, and the Mohawk river. Stokes or Nisbet's Corners and Portage are villages. *Stokes*, has a post office, 1 tavern 1 store, and some 12 dwellings. *Portage*, has a fine grist mill, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and within a circle of three-fourths of a mile from 30 to 40 dwellings. Lee and Delta are names of other post offices.

MARCY, taken from Deerfield, 30th March, 1832; centrally distant from Utica, 7 miles, N; surface hilly, having upon it part of the Hassencleaver mountain; soil clay and sandy loam, underlaid chiefly by graywacke slate and sandstone; drained by Mohawk river and Nine Mile creek: Its character is similar to that of Deerfield. The post office has the name of the town.

MARSHALL, taken from Kirkland, 21st Feb. 1819; distant N. W. from Albany 110, from Rome, S. 16, miles; surface diversified; soil fertile sandy loam; drained by the Oriskany creek. Marshall and Deansville, are post villages. *Marshall*, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 20 dwellings. *Deansville*, 13 miles from Utica, has a large school house used as a church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and a dozen dwellings, on the Chenango river. *Canning*, 16 miles from Utica, has a blast furnace, supplied with ore from Westmoreland and Kirkland; a forge, making bar iron, 1 saw mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 20 dwellings. The Waterville branch of the Oriskany falls here, within half a mile, 50 feet. The remnant of the Brothertown Indians have farms in the valley which are held in severalty. The number of persons here, is about 150, but is continually decreasing by emigration to Green Bay. Some of them are comparatively civilised and wealthy.

NEW HARTFORD, taken from Whitestown, 12th April, 1827; distant N. W. from Albany 100, from Utica, S. W. 4, from Rome, S. E. 16, miles; surface agreeably

diversified; soil rich calcareous loam; drained N. by the Sauquoit creek, upon which centrally situate lies the post village of New Hartford, on the line of the Chenango canal, containing 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches; the Utica, New Hartford, Half Century, (so called from the term of its charter,) Eagle, Mechanics', and A. S. Sweet's cotton factories; dyeing and printing factory, producing goods to the value of \$83,200 annually; 2 saw mills, 2 plaster mills, 1 paper mill, consuming 50 tons rags per annum; 3 taverns, 4 stores, and about 120 dwellings. *Middle Settlement*, six and a half miles from Utica, has 2 taverns, a tannery, and some half dozen dwellings.

PARIS, taken from Whitestown, 10th April, 1792; N. W. from Albany 85, from Rome, S. E. 18, and from Utica, S. 12, miles; surface undulating; soil sandy and calcareous loam, of easy tillage; drained by Sauquoit creek. Paris Hill, Paris Furnace, Sauquoit, and Paris Hollow, are post villages; one of the post offices is called Cassville. This town was named by the inhabitants in grateful acknowledgement of the kindness of Mr. Isaac Paris, a merchant of Fort Plain, who in the year of scarcity, 1789, supplied them with Virginia corn on a liberal credit, and finally accepted payment in such produce as they were enabled to supply. Famine is now least dreaded here, of all evils. *Paris Hill*, on a branch of the Sauquoit creek, contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, churches, on a public square; 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 30 dwellings. *Paris Furnace*, has a blast furnace making pigs and castings, a trip hammer, a large iron screw and scythe factory, a tavern, and 20 dwellings, on Sauquoit creek. *Paris Hollow*, 15 miles from Utica, contains a saw and a grist, mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, a distillery, and a dozen dwellings. *Sauquoit*, 9 miles S. from Utica, on the creek, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches; the Franklin, Paris, Curtis, and Farmer's cotton, factories; 1 grist, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; two taverns, 6 stores, and more than 100 dwellings. Near the village is a sulphuretted hydrogen spring, the gas from which when inflamed burns long. The limestone of this town, abundant and regularly stratified, is taken out in large blocks, used for building and paving at Utica and elsewhere. In the N. and W. are large beds of rock iron ore.

REMSEN, taken from Norway, 15th March, 1798; since modified; distant N. W. from Albany 100, from Rome, N. E. 23, miles; surface somewhat hilly; soil of tolerable quality, resting upon limestone; drained westerly by branches of the Black river, and southerly by Cincinnatus creek, a tributary of W. Canada creek. Settlements were made in this town in 1798, by 22 families; yet that portion of it which is N. of the Black river is almost uninhabited and the settlements are sparse upon the south border of the river. The S. portion is thickly populated. *Remsen*, post village, on the Cincinnatus creek, 17 miles from Utica, contains 1 Baptist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches; 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, and clothing works, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 40 dwellings.

ROME, taken from Steuben, as part of Herkimer county, 4th March, 1796; surface level or gently undulating; soil clay and sandy loam; drained by the Mohawk river, and by Wood and Fish creeks. On the Mohawk, the land is excellent; on Wood and Fish creeks, it is wet and better adapted to grass than grain. On the W. there is an extensive sandy plain, yielding valuable yellow pine lumber. The town is generally settled by emigrants from New England or their descendants. *Rome*, village, the half shire town, incorporated 26th March, 1819, on the site of Fort Stanwix, erected here in 1758, at the cost of \$266,400; rebuilt during the revolutionary war, under the name of Fort Schuyler, on the summit level between the ocean and Lake Ontario, having the Mohawk river on the E. and Wood creek on the W., near the Erie canal, from which a branch extends through the village, 2 miles to the Mohawk, including part of the work of the W. Navigation Company; distant N. W. from Albany 112, from Utica 15, miles; Lat. 43° 12'; Long. 1° 27' W. from New York, contains 1 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches; an academy incorporated 28th April, 1835; several select schools, court house of brick, and prison of wood; the U. S. Arsenal of stone, and barracks of wood, sufficient for a regiment; a cotton and a woollen factory, flouring, saw, mills, and about 350 dwellings; a bank incorporated 16th April, 1832, with a capital of \$100,000. This is a fine and prosperous village. In 1836, a company was empowered to make a rail road hence to Watertown,

Jefferson county. *Hawley's Basin*, 3 miles W, from Rome, on the canal, has half a dozen dwellings.

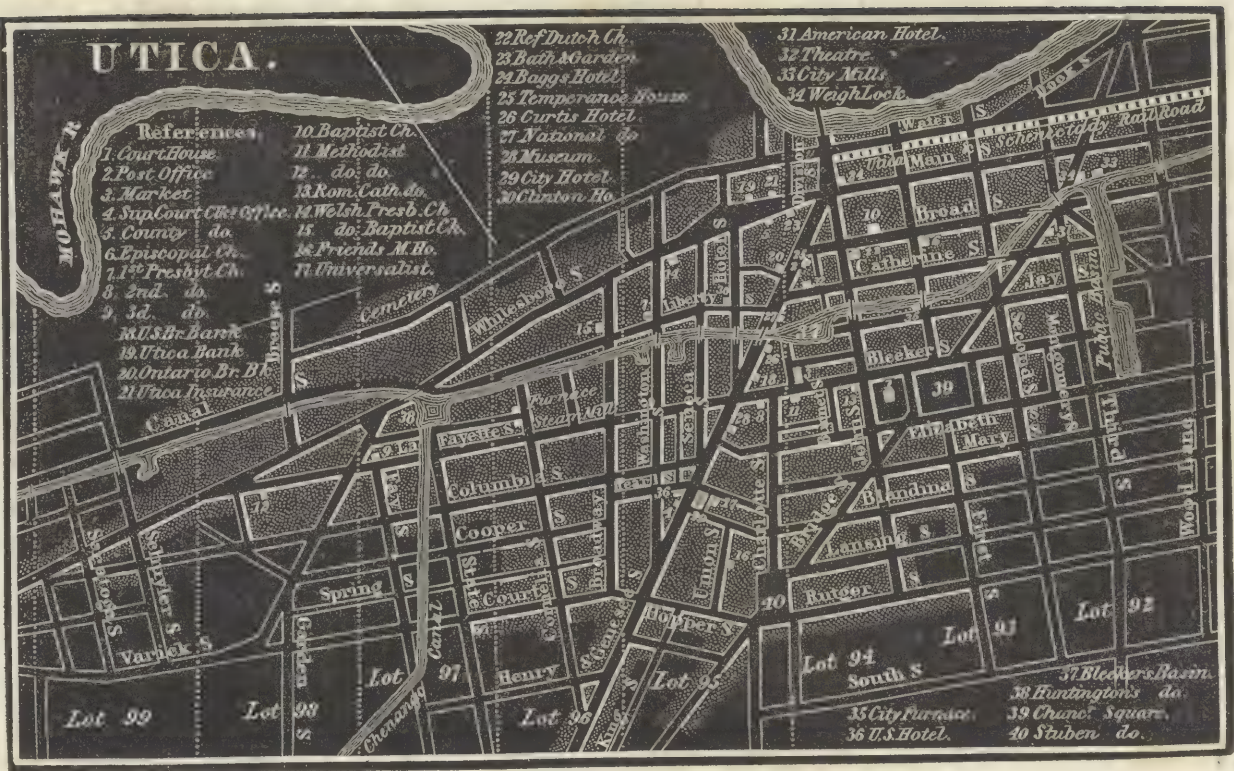
SANGERFIELD, taken from Paris, 5th March, 1795; N. W. from Albany 94, S. S. W. from Utica 18, from Rome 21 miles; surface hilly; soil rich loam on lime; drained S. by the Chenango and N. by the Oriskany creeks; settled in 1793, and named after Judge Jedediah Sangerfield, one of the primitive settlers; annexed to Oneida county in 1804. *Sangerfield*, village, centrally situate, has 1 Presbyterian church, store, tavern, and 12 dwellings. *Waterville*, near the N. line, contains 1 Presbyterian and one other church; 3 large distilleries, with mills, 3 taverns, 6 stores, a handsome public square, and about 70 dwellings.

STEBEN, taken from Whitestown, when part of Herkimer county; N. W. from Albany 110, from Utica 20, and from Rome N. E. 15, miles: Surface hilly; soil moist clay loam, adapted to grass, yet not unproductive in grain; settled by Welsh emigrants, who are largely engaged in the dairy business and who make, for market, great quantities of butter; drained by Cincinnatus and Steuben creeks, and a tributary of the Mohawk. Near the post office, having the name of the town, there are a store, tavern, academy and several dwellings. No spirituous liquors are vended in the town. The principal part of this town was granted by the state to Baron Steuben, for his services during the revolutionary war. He was buried here in 1796, beneath an evergreen, he had selected to overshadow his grave. A new road having been laid over this spot, his remains were removed to a neighbouring grove and are protected by a neat tomb. A monumental stone is erected to his memory, in the German Reformed church, in the city of New York.

TRENTON, organised 24th March, 1797, as part of Herkimer county; N. W. from New York 238, from Albany 93, from Utica, N. 13, from Rome 20, miles; surface hilly but generally arable; soil clay loam, of good quality, underlaid by limestone; early settled by the Dutch, but inhabited now, chiefly, by emigrants from the eastern states, and their descendants; drained by West Canada, Cincinnatus and Nine Mile, creeks. The celebrated Trenton Falls, are in part in this town. Trenton, Holland Patent, South Trenton, and Prospect, are post villages. *Trenton* or *Oldenbarneveldt*, village, is pleasantly situated on the Cincinnatus creek, in the north eastern part of the town, two miles west of West Canada creek falls, and on the road to Martinsburg, incorporated April 9th, 1819, and March 6th, 1820, 26th April, 1833, and contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Unitarian, churches; 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about thirty dwellings. *South Trenton*, 9 miles from Utica, has 2 stores, 2 taverns, grist and saw mill, plaster mill, clothing works, tannery, and about 20 dwellings. *Holland Patent*, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, an academy, incorporated 24th April, 1834, and some 30 dwellings. *Prospect*, village, 16 miles from Utica, at the head of the valley in which are the Trenton Falls, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, grist, and saw, mills, and 25 dwellings. There is also a post office called "Trenton Falls." In 1836, a company was empowered to make a rail road from Herkimer to Trenton.

UTICA CITY comprehends the former town and village of that name, taken from Whitestown, and incorporated 7th April, 1817. The city charter of 13th Feb. 1832, establishes the government in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 4 justices, &c., and divides the city into 4 wards; distant from New York 241, from Albany 92, from Rochester 140, from Buffalo 202, from Ithaca 96, from Cooperstown 46, from Pulaski 60, from Oswego 76, from Watertown 81, from Sackett's Harbour 94, from Ogdensburg 145, from Cazenovia 40, miles. It is a point whence direct roads and commodious stages run to many interesting parts of the state. It lies upon the Erie canal, from which it has a valuable hydraulic power. Two daily packets ply hence to Schenectady, and westwardly along the line of the canal.

The city contains 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 1 Congregational, 4 Methodist Episcopal, including 1 African, 1 Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 Calvinistic Methodist, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Quaker, churches; many of which are large and costly buildings; numerous religious, moral, and charitable associations; the Medical Society of the county; a lyceum; an academy, incorporated by the regents in 1814; the gymnasium; a high school; the Classical and Commercial Lyceum, another high school; the Female Institute, in which the French language is the common medium of conversation; the Young Ladies' School; the Utica Library; the Mechanics' Association, for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, by popular lectures, models, and premiums; Apprentices' Library,



founded by that association, containing 600 volumes; Young Men's Association for mutual improvement, having a valuable reading and news room, a library of 700 volumes, and exercising its members by public debates and lectures upon literary and scientific subjects—the reading room and library of this valuable association are gratuitously opened to all strangers; a museum, in a building specially erected for the purpose; Bank of Utica, chartered 1st June, 1812, capital \$500,000;

Ontario Branch Bank, capital \$500,000; Savings Bank; Oneida Bank, chartered May, 1836, capital \$400,000.

The city is beautifully situated upon a gently inclined plane, rising from the Mohawk river southward, from the highest points of which there are some handsome prospects. The buildings are generally very good, the stores large, and splendidly finished and furnished, and many of the dwellings highly ornamental and commodious. There are 6 engine, 2 hose, and 1 hook and ladder, companies; an aqueduct company, chartered 1826 to supply the city with pure water.

Insurance Company, chartered 29th March, 1816; vested capital \$200,000.

Newspapers.—Political and commercial, 3; religious, 3, published weekly; the *Youth's Miscellany*, published monthly; the *Talisman*, monthly, conducted by the senior class of Hamilton College.

There is a building appropriated for a theatre, but the drama meets with little encouragement.

The following statistical list is given for 1835:—1 apothecary store, 4 auction stores, 2 axe manufactories, 9 bakeries, 2 bandbox manufactories, 3 banking companies, 1 bathing house, 16 blacksmith shops, 2 boatbuilders' yards, 4 bookbinderies, 5 book stores, 16 boot and shoe stores, 1 braid machine, 2 brass foundries, 2 breweries, 1 brush manufactory, 7 butcher yards, 9 cabinet maker shops, 1 calico print cutter, 17 carpenter shops, 25 carters, 2 carver shops, 3 chair maker shops, 4 chandleries, (tallow,) 15 churches, 1 cider refinery, 4 cigar manufactories, 25 clergymen, 2 clothing stores, 1 clock manufactory, 3 coachmaker shops, 1 comb manufactory, 4 confectionaries, 7 cooper shops, 3 copperware manufactories, 2 copperplate printing offices, 3 crockery stores, 5 cut stone manufactories, 2 dentists, 1 distillery and steam mill, 7 druggists and grocery stores, 3 dry docks, 21 dry good stores, 2 fancy dyer shops, 2 flouring mills, 2 flour stores, 8 forwarding houses, 2 furriers, 4 fur stores, foreign and domestic; 1 garden, (public,) 18 general assortment stores, 1 glovery, 1 glue and glass paper manufactory, 50 grocery stores, 2 gunsmith shops, 5 hair dresser shops, 9 hardware stores, 4 hat and cap manufactories, 5 hat stores, 6 importers of hardware and crockery, 21 inns, 8 insurance agencies, 4 iron foundries, 2 joiner tool manufactories, 2 last and boot tree manufactories, 55 lawyers, 4 leather stores, 3 libraries, 3 livery stables, 1 locksmith shop, 1 looking-glass store and manufactory, 4 exchange offices, 4 lumber merchants, 4 machine shops, 1 malt house, 2 mathematical instrument manufactories, 6 merchant tailor shops, 3 military goods stores, 30 millinery and dress makers stores and shops, 1 millstone manufactory, 2 morocco manufactories, 1 museum, 5 music stores, 3 musical instrument manufactories, 1 nail maker, 21,000 newspapers issued weekly, 1 organ builder, 28 packet arrivals weekly, 2 paint stores, 1 paper hanging manufactory, 18 physicians and surgeons, 3 do. Thompsonian, 1 plaster mill, 1 plough and cradle manufactory, 1 portable clay furnace manufactory, 7 printing offices, 1 rope manufactory, 6 saddlery and harness, 1 sash and blind manufactory, 3 saw mills, 1 scaleboard manufactory, 43 schools, 1 screw dock, 1 silverplater shop, 2 spectacle manufactories, 86 stage arrivals weekly, 1 starch manufactory, 1 steam engine manufactory, 6 stocking looms, 3 stone ware manufactories, 11 tailoress shops, 4 tanneries, 1 thimble manufactory, 6 tin ware manufactories, 2 turner shops, 3 upholsteries, 1 vinegar manufactory, 8 wagon maker shops, 7 watch and jewelry stores, 1 weigh bridge, 1 weigh lock, 1 white smith shop, 3 willow basket makers.

The Schenectady and Utica rail road terminates at this city. Its route is mostly on the N. side of the Mohawk river, at the base of the hills which skirt the valley, and for more than half the distance over fertile flats, so near the grade line as to offer few obstructions. The application of stationary power is no where requisite, the greatest inclination being less than 24 feet to the mile. The curves, generally, are upon such extended radius, as little to impede the velocity of a locomotive. The bed of the road, designed for double tracks, is 24 feet wide. Red cedar is exclusively used for the timber superstructure, which resembles that of the Saratoga road. The road was first opened on Monday, 25th July, 1836. The first train of cars, drawn by a locomotive, ran the whole distance twice on that day. Twenty-two months only were consumed in the construction of the road. Cost, \$1,500,000, or \$20,000 per mile; distance 77 miles. The first trip was made in 4 hours and 25 minutes; 53 minutes of which were consumed in stoppages; running

time, 3 hours and 28 minutes. The road passes through a highly picturesque and fertile country.

VERNON, taken from Westmoreland, 17th February, 1802; N. W. from Albany 116, and from Rome S. W. 14, miles; surface undulating; soil fertile clay and sandy loam; drained by the Skanandoa creek. The first settlement, by whites, was made here in 1797, who purchased their lands from the state. About a fifth of the town belongs to the Oneida Indians, forming part of their reservation, and comprising their principal settlements near the Oneida village, on the Oneida creek. In the pursuits and manners of the whites, this vestige of the race *seemed* to have found the secret of perpetuation; but growing weary of the labours which civilisation demands, they are selling their farms and removing to Green Bay; provision having been made by the legislature, for the purchase from those disposed to sell, and for their removal; aiding but not compelling, their departure.

Oneida Castleton, laid out by the state in 1817, Vernon, and Vernon Centre, are post villages.

Oneida Castleton, S. W. 22 miles from Utica, 16 from Rome, has 1 Presbyterian church, a church belonging to the Indians, 2 taverns, 2 stores, many groceries, too much haunted by the red men, of whom about 200 remain in the vicinity, and about 25 dwellings. On the S. side of the turnpike road, at the entrance of the village, is the ancient Council Grove of the Six Nations, consisting of about 50 large white walnut trees, still in full vigor, having endured long beyond the confederacy. Permission was given by the state, 24th April, 1822, to the inhabitants to erect churches and schools on the public square.

Vernon Village, upon the Skanandoa creek, 113 miles N. W. from Albany, 17 S. W. from Utica, incorporated 6th April, 1827, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, an academy and a seminary for females, under the direction of one board of trustees, 1 grist mill, an extensive tannery, 2 large glass works, one exclusively employed on cylinder window glass, and the other on window and flint glass, 3 taverns, 12 stores, and about 80 dwellings. *Vernon Centre*, 2 miles S. from Vernon village, 15 from Utica, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 25 dwellings.

VERONA, taken from Westmoreland and Augusta, 17th February, 1802; N. W. from Albany 113 miles; surface level, with much swampy land, which becomes dry and arable when cleared; soil rich mould, variously blended with black and yellow sand; portions of the latter are extensively employed in the manufacture of glass; drained N. by some tributaries of the Mohawk. The graywacke here is adapted to building, and some of it sufficiently coarse and firm for mill stones. There is a landing on Wood creek, at the site of Fort Royal. The town formed part of the Oneida Reservation, but was purchased from the Indians by the state, in 1796. Skanandoa, Verona, Verona Centre, New London, Andover, and Durhamville, are villages. The four first have post offices. *Skanandoa*, 13 miles from Rome, 22 from Utica, has a cotton factory, saw mill, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 20 dwellings. *Verona*, village, centrally situate on Stony creek, 113 miles from Albany, 16 from Utica, 13 from Whitesborough, 9 from Rome, contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 50 dwellings. *Verona Centre*, on the Erie canal, 2 miles S. of Wood creek, 9 S. W. from Rome, has a warehouse, store, tavern, and half a dozen dwellings. *New London*, also on the canal, 7 miles from Rome, 22 from Utica, has 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 40 dwellings. It is the great depot for lumber from Salmon river and Fish creeks. *Andover*, 14 miles from Utica, 7 from Rome, has a tavern, store, and about a dozen dwellings. The Oneida Sulphur Springs, half a mile S. W. from the village, at which is a very extensive hotel for the accommodation of visitors, are in high repute. *Durhamville*, 30 miles W. of Utica by the canal, from Rome 14, has an extensive water power, derived from the Erie canal, a grist mill, several saw mills, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

There is a glass factory in the town, at which \$20,000 worth of glass is annually produced.

The greater portion of the town is taken up, but not thickly settled.

VIENNA, taken from Camden, by the name of Orange, 3d April, 1807, changed to Bengal, 6th April, 1808, and subsequently, to that which it now bears; distant from Albany 125, from Rome W. 17, and from Utica N. W. 32, miles; surface

undulating; soil, on the lake shore of good quality, and well watered. Settled in 1802, by emigrants from New England. Vienna and Black Rock are post villages. *Vienna*, contains a store, tavern, and a dozen dwellings. *Black Rock*, or McConnellsville, on the lake shore, has a grist mill, saw mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings. There is another post office in the town called "Pine."

WESTERN, taken from Steuben, as part of Herkimer county, 10th March, 1797; N. W. from Albany 109, from Utica N. 20, and from Rome N. E. 8 miles; surface hilly, but generally arable; soil rich moist loam. The lands on the Mohawk river are highly fertile. Drained by the Mohawk river, and its tributaries, of which Lansing's creek is chief. *Western*, post village, in the S. part of the town, on the Mohawk river, and on the road to the Black river, contains, 1 Presbyterian church, grist and saw, mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and a dozen dwellings; an agricultural vicinage. There is another post office called Big Brook.

WESTMORELAND, taken from Whitestown 10th April, 1792; N. W. from New York 250, from Albany 105, miles; surface level; soil rich loam, on calcareous sand and limestone; drained by the Oriskany creek, and Deane's and Sucker's brooks. Hampton and Lairdsville are villages. The first settlement was made here, by James Dean, an interpreter among the Oneidas, who presented him a tract of land two miles square; and he, also, was the first settler of the county of Oneida, having preceded Judge White, one year.* The oldest son of Mr. Dean, now living, was the first white child born in the county. Rock iron ore of good quality, is abundant, and is extensively wrought at the Westmoreland furnace, into castings. *Hampton village*, 9 miles from Utica, 7 from Rome, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 3 taverns, 3 stores, a tannery, and about 40 dwellings. *Lairdsville*, 12 miles from Utica, and 10 from Rome, has 1 Methodist church, 1 Union church, for Baptists and Universalists; 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 saw mill, and 15 dwellings. There is a third post office called "Republican."

WHITESTOWN, organised 7th March, 1788; N. W. from Albany 98 miles; surface undulating, with broad and fertile valleys; soil calcareous loam; drained by the Oriskany and the Sauquoit creeks, whose waters drive an hundred mills. Oriskany, Whitesborough, and Yorkville, are post villages. The first settler here, at Whitesborough, was Mr. White, from New England, in 1784, who died in 1812, 80 years of age, much respected for his integrity and usefulness. He was the grandfather of Canvass White, the highly distinguished engineer. *Whitesborough village*, and halfshire town, lies at the confluence of the Sauquoit creek and Mohawk river, and on the Erie canal, 4 miles N. W. from Utica, 100 from Albany 12, S. E. from Rome, incorporated 26th March, 1813; contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, a cotton manufactory, (Harvey's,) 5 taverns, 1 distillery, court house, of brick, prison of wood; 4 stores, an academy, the Oneida Institute, and 100 dwellings, many of which are remarkably neat and commodious.

The Oneida Institute, was founded in 1827, incorporated 1829. Three hours, per day, of productive labour, are required from each student, for the purpose of relieving his studies, by bodily exercise. It has a farm of 114 acres, on the left bank of the Sauquoit. The chief building on it, when purchased, was a large 2 story frame house, to which a wing has been added, and is occupied by the juvenile department. The other principal buildings, of wood, on stone basements, are two of 82 by 32 feet; one 48 by 48, all, three stories high. The last includes the chapel, in which, there are seats for 250 persons; the lecture room, library, and

* Mr. Dean was born in Hillsdade, Columbia county, and was placed, when 9 years of age, with the family of an Oneida chief, where he continued until his 18th year, and became well versed in the Indian language. He afterwards graduated at Dartmouth college; studied Theology, at Andover, and was licensed as an Indian Missionary. In 1774 and 1775, the colony of New Hampshire employed him in negotiations, with the Canadian Indians. During the whole revolutionary war, he was the Indian agent of the government, of the confederation, exercised a great influence over, and secured the support of the Oneida Nation. Subsequently, he was the interpreter, in the negotiation of various treaties on the N. W. frontier. He, afterwards, engaged in agricultural pursuits; held the office of judge of the county court, for several years; was a member of the legislature, and of the convention to amend the constitution of the state. He lived a patriot and Christian, and died in 1823; leaving three sons, and two daughters, all of whom, in 1835, resided in this county.

TOWNS.	1820.	18.5.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Annsville,		1161	1482	1352	102	236	21	174	111	297	11	19	19	13	8
Augusta,	2771	2911	3058	3347	308	671	70	411	326	695	37	64	42	27	24
Boonville,	1294	2071	2746	3012	197	510	180	413	94	716	10	49	45	26	12
Bridgewater,	1533	1525	1608	1449	137	330	23	156	174	265	13	28	19	13	10
Camden,	1772	1598	1945	2114	240	444		230	196	454	16	41	33	15	16
Deerfield,	2346	3331	4182	2536	199	401	131	617	440	1036	30	101	60	30	24
Florence,	640	678	964	1106	107	230	56	140	85	215	9	25	19	7	3
Floyd,	1498	1557	1699	1795	107	289	140	226	122	402	10	32	37	12	15
Kirkland,*			2505	3497	2	6	686	304	449	382	654	16	69	57	32
Lee,	2186	2077	2511	2618	237	575	21	337	202	578	24	41	46	18	14
Marcy,			1730	150	372	88	209	134	423	12	36	29	8	4	
Marshall,			1903	2579	228	474	207	352	226	455	26	82	84	28	20
New Hartford,†			3549	3909	240	625	453	436	511	737	26	38	49	15	13
Paris,	6707	7810	2765	2849	265	595	51	361	356	167	20	19	40	13	20
Remsen,	912	1070	1400	1498	105	280	68	173	90	319	4	50	21	11	14
Rome,	3589	3531	4300	4805	229	778	209	520	431	877	26	54	56	33	21
Sangersfield,	2011	1986	2272	2242	267	499	77	297	208	443	26	40	40	11	13
Steuben,	1461	1674	2094	2159	124	328	79	225	146	166	2	33	34	9	16
Trenton,	2617	2233	3921	3220	257	658	165	387	293	653	25	38	43	12	23
Utica city.	2972	5040	8323	10183	964	1529	1086	1396	1205	2069	84	196	207	114	96
Vernon,	2707	2807	3945	2827	211	582	85	361	29	553	15	36	35	13	13
Verona,	2447	2845	3739	4155	265	822	136	523	321	938	25	61	61	31	19
Vienna,	1307	1479	1766	2172	210	470	75	278	144	461	17	44	50	24	14
Western,	2237	2230	2419	250	265	485	36	207	203	582	12	40	45	18	21
Westmoreland,	2791	3270	3303	3140	218	637	157	789	268	617	30	54	52	27	25
Whitestown,	5219	6003	4410	5022	393	870	278	555	716	1085	48	77	43	37	31
	50097	57847	71326	77518	6251	14426	4196	10318	7422	15857	574	1367	1266	597	515

NOTE. Males, 38,860; Females, 38,638; Blacks, 530; Black voters, 20; Deaf and Dumb, 33; Blind, 41; Idiots, 47; Lunatics, 39.

* Taken from Paris in 1827.

† Taken from Whitestown in 1827.

TOWNS.	Acres im- proved.	Assessed va- lue real estate.	Assessed va- lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wine.	Filled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Utica city,*	3817	2041758	915612	959	592	1018	1039	209	290	1840	6190 64	737 74
Annsville,	5893	123610	5401	1494	371	2175	1043	1666	1759	2049	296 97	563 23
Augusta,	17739	358575	69685	4147	1097	10522	2631	5514	9195	7620	871 96	900 97
Boonville,	12939	213191	13680	5034	592	3512	2203	3207	3611	4619	487 66	510 19
Bridgewater,	10495	238000	29910	1639	549	14477	1745	1895	3063	2374	870 50	180 04
Camden,	6588	157860	7230	2431	452	2534	1650	2642	2940	3109	350 39	656 00
Deerfield,	11159	212655	6425	3317	618	3796	1160	3228	2164	3645	455 01	543 09
Florence,	4066	70497	4777	1472	203	1218	658	1204	1231	2170	171 52	492 09
Floyd,	10757	148820	4270	3090	650	5593	3781	2271	3077	2921	322 18	255 49
Kirkland,	11177	478570	91440	3452	758	5506	1939	1288	3167	2873	1187 57	662 30
Lee,	11313	210260	16020	3506	783	4112	2240	3649	4751	5946	457 30	608 37
Marcy,	10288	184440	4110	2656	422	2846	1083	1046	1861	2438	396 91	618 32
Marshall,	12215	324005	32350	2747	649	8113	2178	2149	4018	3773	772 22	308 65
New Hartford,	13481	608124	52740	2784	762	6200	2224	2205	2842	991	1362 90	443 23
Paris,	13217	408225	68935	2937	620	6223	2262	2480	5308	3326	983 73	497 58
Remsen,	7665	98608	13300	2602	432	1591	1536	1777	1968	802	236 19	288 58
Rome,	15771	551678	166804	3389	1081	5632	2452	2604	1982	1765	1471 27	1277 67
Sangersfield,	12739	259803	61650	2858	687	12413	2036	2239	3099	2926	678 95	260 80
Steuben,	9459	143075	8200	4360	645	3600	1820	3117	3403	2393	329 11	439 84
Trenton,	15733	334980	46451	5525	975	5000	2826	3738	3823	3343	802 79	967 99
Vernon,	15809	360430	74080	3280	811	11087	2002	2751	427	2262	657 34	417 96
Verona,	14942	299135	16100	3893	2026	5220	3637	4020	6445	6576	673 37	807 23
Vienna,	7281	138248	4940	1924	461	2820	1346	2464	3023	3614	311 22	565 33
Western,	17399	266100	32650	5476	800	5914	3008	3367	3869	7870	545 10	724 44
Westmoreland,	17239	379900	55390	4111	1006	11538	2562	3081	4721	4031	888 21	481 52
Whitestown,	11450	604950	104850	2716	736	3937	1978	1234	2038	6311	1461 59	938 03
	300682	9176167	1907000	81799	18778	147342	51039	65545	84075	91587	22930 06	15143 38

* We are unable to give the area of the towns in acres for want of the supervisor's return. Much change has been made in the towns since the census of 1825, when the whole area of the county was given at 704,740 acres.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Woolen factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Oil cloth fact.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Glass fact.	Rope fact.	Oil mills.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Utica city,	3	3					4	1			1		5	4				1	867		380
Annsville,	1	11	1	1			1				2	1	1					9	230	179	467
Augusta,	6	9	3	3		1			2		2		4	1				17	318	644	1019
Boonville,	1	20	2	1					1		1		3					23	303	332	719
Bridgewater,		2									1		1					11	217	279	480
Camden,	5	10	2	2		2		1	1				2		1		1	13	322	219	640
Deerfield,		7					1		1				2					12	262	483	699
Florence,		8								1			2					10	150	131	359
Floyd,	1	4											2					12	247	407	582
Kirkland,	5	7	2	6	1	2		1	1			2	2					16	260	661	744
Lee,	3	13	3	2		1	1	1	1	2			6					13	392	384	1031
Marcy,		5	1	1				1					2					10	173	351	489
Marshall,	3	10	1	1		2	3	1	1				4					16	201	401	536
New Hartford,	3	6			5							1	3					17	370	762	951
Paris,	4	12	2	2	4			2	3	1		1	3			1	1	16	288	845	835
Remsen,	1	6										1	1					9	255	252	499
Rome,	2	9	2	1	1							1	1					19	347	603	1079
Sangerfield,	2	7	1	1			1		3	1		1	1			1	1	12	352	400	649
Steuben,	1	4										3	3					15	218	521	749
Trenton,	6	14	5	5				1	1	3		5	1	1				18	358	786	948
Vernon,	3	11	4	1			1	1	1	3		4	1					16	378	810	1022
Verona,	2	13	1	1		3					1	4	1		2	1		19	363	701	1185
Vienna,	2	24	2	2								1	1					14	180	402	725
Western,	3	12	2	3				2	1			3	3					18	378	459	840
Westmoreland,	1	9	1	1					1			1	1					14	342	655	1050
Whitestown,	3	5	1	1	3	1		1				1	2				1	10	452	984	1118
	62	241	37	35	14	13	13	7	18	28	1	4	65	8	3	3	4	360	8223	12656	19793
Value of product,	643503	711089																Number of children above 5 & under 16 years of age, 24,376.			
Value of material,	126539	347426																			
	40530	72654																			
	58061	64152																			
	206417	577708																			
	91675	217700																			
	4950	9600																			
	167304	236775																			
	16010	20636																			
	8000	13000																			
	9754	22355																			
	173681	235986																			
	30041	43188																			
	22250	41250																			
	1306	3120																			
	2550	4650																			

reading room; the dining hall, and rooms of the superintendent. Attached to this building, is another 40 by 28 feet, for the kitchen and residence of the steward. The library consists of about 1,000 volumes, and in the reading room, are files of 26 newspapers, from various parts of the United States. Students under 15 years of age, are not admitted into the young men's department; and the age of students in the juvenile department, is from 10 to 15 years.

Yorkville, on the Sauquoit creek, three and a half miles from Utica, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 3 stores, 1 tavern, 3 large cotton manufactories; 1 machine shop, and 100 dwellings. *Oriskany*, 7 miles from Utica, on the Oriskany creek, has 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, churches, 3 taverns, 6 stores, 2 woollen factories, viz, the Oriskany, first incorporated in 1804, manufacturing fine cloths; and the Dexter, having a capital of \$100,000; grist mill and saw mill, and about 60 dwellings.

ONONDAGA COUNTY, taken from Herkimer 5th March, 1794, since modified, by the formation of other counties from it. Bounded by Oswego on the N., Madison on the E., Cortland on the S., and Cayuga on the W. Greatest length N. and S. 36, breadth E. and W. 28, miles; area 826 square miles; situate between 42° 40' and 43° 12', N. Lat.; and 1° 55' and 2° 32', W. Long. Centrally distant N. W. from New York 280, from Albany W. 135, miles.

Surface diversified; the northern portion, including the towns of Lysander, Clay, Cicero, Van Buren, and the northern parts of Manlius and Dewitt, is level and underlaid, at great depth, by saliferous sand stone; but has few stones of any kind upon the surface; the soil is of good quality, making fair returns for judicious culture: Centrally, comprehending the southern part of Manlius and Dewitt, the towns of Elbridge, Camillus, Onondaga, and Salina, the surface is rolling, rising in places, into hills; the soil, commonly, a very fertile, sandy, and clay loam, underlaid with sand stone, lime stone of various qualities, and gypsum, with



some slate; thickly settled and highly cultivated: In the S. the country is hilly, but universally arable, resting principally on slate; the soil clay loam, fertile in grass and grain, but most profitable for the former.

The limestone seems to be made up, almost wholly, of shells, and runs into marble of excellent quality, taking from the encrinites it contains the form of beautiful bird's eye marble. It is an excellent building material, is preferred for the locks and other masonry on the canal, and is sent in large quantities to Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, and other places, accessible by the canals. The gypsum of fine quality, readily procurable, sold at the mills, ground, at \$1 50 per ton, proves the most valuable manure for the soil, particularly in the north. These minerals are in inexhaustible quantities, and in the interior of the county, are frequently found together upon the farms. Argillaceous iron ore in small quantity, is found, as in the N. part of Manlius. But the great deposit of salt whence issue the celebrated Salt Springs, is the most interesting mineral feature of the country.

Wheat is a certain crop, averaging 20 bushels, and Indian corn, 30 bushels the acre. Both are greatly aided by the use of plaster. Through the centre of the county, farms, under good cultivation, sell at from 25 to 40 dollars the acre; in the N. and S. at from 25 to 60 dollars. The greater proportion of the land is taken up, and most of it improved.

Formerly, the northern part of the county was covered with dense forests of pine and hemlock, blended with deciduous trees; but the greater portion has been cleared. In the centre and south, beech, maple, and basswood, prevail.

The county is abundantly watered. The streams on the south, numerous, but small, are tributary to the Susquehanna. On the E. Limestone and Butternut creeks, have almost their whole course in the county, descending to the N. with much fall, and uniting on the N. E. boundary with the Chittenango creek, flow into the Oneida Lake. From that lake, forming a part of the northern boundary, runs the Oneida river, in length 16 miles, having a very tortuous course, to the Seneca river, at Three river point. The Seneca River winds through the north-west portion of the county, about fifty-two miles; flowing through Cross Lake, upon the western boundary. The Skaneateles lake forms in part the S. W. boundary, and has its whole length, 15 miles, upon or in the county, sending forth the Skaneateles creek, which unites with the Seneca river, in Cayuga county, near the western boundary, after a N. course of 10 miles. The Otisco lake, in the S. W. 4 miles by 1, receives a creek about 6 miles in length, and gives forth the *Nine mile creek*, an important tributary of the Onondaga lake, having a course of about 18 miles. The Onondaga creek, also a tributary of that lake, rises in the high lands in Tully town, and flows N. about 30 miles. With the exception of the Seneca and Oneida rivers, all these streams have rapid courses, and afford abundant mill power.

The county forms part of the military tract, and settlements were first made, here, in the spring of 1788, whilst composing part of Whitestown, of Montgomery county.

A rail road is being made from Auburn to Syracuse; and in 1836, companies were authorised, respectively, to make such roads from Syracuse to Brewerton bridge; to Benedict's stone quarries; to the Onondaga stone quarries; to Binghanton, Broome county; and to Utica.

The county is divided into 18 towns, of which Lysander, Manlius, Marcellus, Onondaga, and Pompey, were organised by General Sessions, pursuant to act, Jan. 27th, 1789.

CAMILLUS, organised 8th March, 1799; W. from Albany 141 miles; surface rolling; soil calcareous loam. Camillus, Belleisle, and Amboy, are villages. *Camillus*, upon Nine mile creek, and intersection of the north turnpike with the road from Marcellus to Seneca river, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, 3 taverns, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. Near the village is a quarry of gypsum, the first found and opened in the state. An incorporated company had conducted the water of the creek to the village with the view of applying it there to mills; but in 1835, sold their rights to the canal commissioners, who have made their improvement part of a feeder to the Erie canal. The length of this feeder is about one and a half miles; and thus the village may have a navigable communication with the canal. *Belleisle*, upon the Erie canal, 6 miles from Syracuse, and near the E. line of the town, has a post office, a store, tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings. *Amboy*, upon Nine mile creek, 7 miles from Syracuse, has a saw mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

CICERO, organised 20th February, 1807; from Albany 143, from Syracuse N. E. 10, miles. The Oneida lake is upon the N. E. and the Chittenango river on the E.; beside these, the town has no streams, but water is readily procured from wells at 20 feet depth, and above the sand stone, which underlays the country. The village of *Cicero*, centrally situated, at the junction of the state roads to Rome and Sackett's harbour, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, post office, a benevolent lodge, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 15 dwellings. There is a body of low land in the centre of the town, erroneously supposed to be marsh, but which is in truth, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and may be readily drained of the waters, occasioned by temporary overflows. *Brewerton*, is a post office, in the N. part of the town, upon Oneida river, here 20 rods wide, over which is a toll bridge, opposite to the old French Fort, the remains of which are distinctly visible.

CLAY, taken from Cicero 16th April 1827; from Albany 151, from Syracuse N. 11, miles. Clay Corners or Euclid, is a post office, at which, there are a tavern, store, and several dwellings. About two-thirds of the town are settled, and set-

tlers are fast coming into this, and the town of Cicero. The lands having proved much better than they were originally estimated, as has been the case generally, with soils resting on the saliferous sand stone. Another post office in the west part of the town, is called by the name of the town. The Seneca river, on the west line forms part of the Oswego canal, the towing path is in this town.

DEWITT, taken from Manlius 12th March, 1835; N. W. from Albany 128 miles; drained by Butternut creek. *Orville village*, on the N. branch of the Seneca turn-pike, on the Erie canal, and on Butternut creek, contains a Presbyterian church, several stores, tavern, and some 30 dwellings, and the post office called after the town. In the neighbourhood are inexhaustible quarries of water lime, vast quantities of which are exported. *Jamesville*, 4 miles S. of Orville, 7 from Syracuse, also, upon the creek, has a Presbyterian church, several stores, post office, some mills, and about 40 dwellings. Near the village, a cavern of considerable extent, was some years since discovered, when digging a well. It has been explored more than 80 rods. *Dewitt*, is a hamlet.

ELBRIDGE, taken from Camillus 26th March, 1829; from Albany 169 miles. There are Indian remains near Elbridge village, the largest of which, upon a hill may have had an area of three acres, surrounded by a ditch and wall of earth. It is said that a large lime stone was found here, having writing upon it in an unknown character, and that from a well within the wall, many mouldering human bones have been taken. The town is drained N. by the outlet of Skaneateles lake and by Carpenter's creek; the former, affording valuable water power. Elbridge, Wellington, and Jordan, are post villages. *Elbridge*, 15 miles W. from Syracuse, has 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 3 taverns, 3 stores, and about 60 dwellings; 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian churches. *Wellington*, near the E. boundary, 11 miles W. from Syracuse, has some 6 or 8 dwellings, and 1 tavern. *Jordan*, on the canal, near the W. boundary, 12 miles from Syracuse, incorporated May, 1835, has 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 3 grist mills, having together, ten runs of stones; 3 saw mills, sash factory, pail factory, clothing works, distillery, 5 taverns, 7 general stores, 5 groceries, 2 drug stores, 1 tannery, and 150 dwellings. At *Peru*, there is a store and tavern, and a few scattered dwellings, upon the Erie canal.

FABIUS, organised 9th March, 1798; from Albany 125, from Syracuse S. E. 18, miles; surface hilly and somewhat broken, resting on slate, lime, and marl. In the N. E. corner, there is a marly marsh, having the quality of changing wood, immersed in it, to stone. Remnants also of ancient fortifications are found here, and beneath the earth, remains of human bones. *Franklinville*, has 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 3 or 4 stores, 3 taverns, a tannery, and from 35 to 40 dwellings, and the post office, called after the town. *Apulia*, is a post office in the western portion of the town.

LAFAYETTE, taken from Pompey and Onondaga, April 15, 1825; from Albany 134, from Syracuse S. 11, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, on slate and lime. *Lafayette* and *Cardiff* are post villages. At the former, are 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings; at *Cardiff*, 1 Methodist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

LYSANDER, distant from Albany 152 miles; drained by the Seneca river on the south boundary. *Baldwinsville*, *Plainville*, *Lysander*, *Bett's Corners*, and *Little Utica*, are villages; the first three have post offices, and there is a post office called *Jack's Reef*. *Baldwinsville*, on the Seneca river, 12 miles N. W. from Syracuse, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 flouring, 3 saw, mills, two of which have four saws each, a mill for sawing curled maple veneers, and a machine factory—a dam has been erected here across the river, with two locks, whence the water power of the village is derived, and which is competent for a much greater number of mills—3 taverns, 4 stores, and from 80 to 100 dwellings. A canal has been cut across a neck of land in the S. W. corner of the town, formed by a bend in the Seneca river, with the view of draining the Montezuma marsh. This cut, 40 feet at the water surface, 35 feet deep, and three-fourths of a mile in length, was made at the expense of the state. *Plainville*, 16 miles from Syracuse, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 1 store, and 12 or 15 dwellings. *Bett's Corners*, 21 miles from Syracuse, has 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist churches, 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 tannery, and about 40 dwellings. *Little Utica*, 17 miles from Syracuse,

has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 saw mill, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

MANLIUS, from Albany 137 miles; surface level on the north, rolling on the south; soil sandy and clay loam of excellent quality, underlaid by sand and limestone; drained by the Chittenango creek, which forms the N. W. boundary, and its tributaries, Limestone creek, running centrally across the town, and Butternut creek, crossing it from the west. One mile S. of Manlius village, on both branches of the Limestone, are high falls; on the W. branch 100 feet, and on the E. 50 feet; in the angle between them is a sulphur spring, which with other waters of this vicinage, have extraordinary petrifying qualities. Green Pond is a remarkable sheet of water, one and a half miles long by three-fourths wide, sunk 200 feet below the common level of its rocky shores, and having a depth of water of 200 feet. The water from the bottom has a strong smell of sulphur, and many of the trees around its margin are blasted by lightning. The surface of the pond presents a mirror of deep green. Manlius, Fayetteville, and Kirkville, are post villages. *Manlius*, incorporated village, on Limestone creek, at the junction of several turnpike roads, 10 miles S. E. from Syracuse, and 40 W. from Utica, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal, churches, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, an academy, incorporated in 1835, 1 cotton factory, 2 grist, several saw, mills, 6 stores, 2 taverns, and 150 dwellings. *Fayetteville*, on the N. branch of the Seneca turnpike, and upon the feeder of the Erie canal, 8 miles from Syracuse, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 4 taverns, 6 stores, and 75 dwellings. *Kirkville* is a thriving village, on the canal, in the N. E. part of the town. Hartsville and Manlius Centre are post offices.

MARCELLUS, from Albany 157, from Syracuse S. W. 14, miles; surface hilly; soil fertile loam, on blue limestone and slate; the Seneca turnpike crosses the town. *Marcellus*, post village, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches, the last of stone, 1 stone flouring mill, 1 saw mill, a woollen factory, 2 paper mills, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 80 dwellings. *South Marcellus* is a post office only, kept at a tavern. A mile below Marcellus is a hamlet, containing a grist mill, saw mill, paper mill, a woollen factory, clock factory, store, and 15 dwellings, at Marcellus Falls. On the bank of the Otisco outlet, which runs centrally through the town, are some curious petrifications of wood, in part covered by limestone, which has either been formed by precipitation, since the transmutation, or has slipped down from above. Clintonville is the name of a post office.

ONONDAGA, W. from Albany 135 miles; surface very hilly; soil clay loam, enriched with vegetable mould, fertile and well cultivated; drained by the Onondaga creek, forming two-thirds of a circle within the town, in a deep broad valley, exuberantly fertile, bordered by high ridges on either side, and known as Onondaga Hollow. Gypsum, shell limestone, and water lime, abound. The Onondaga Castle, or Council House, the chief dwelling of the remnant of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, is in the Hollow, upon a small reservation, 3 miles S. of this village; where are about 50 Indian cottages, and 100 souls, whose number annually decreases. This was the favourite region, and the centre of the great Indian confederacy. Onondaga West, or Howlit Hill, Onondaga Hollow, South Onondaga, and Navarino, are post villages.

Onondaga West Hill, formerly the seat of justice of the county, upon a distinguished eminence so called, 4 miles S. W. from Syracuse, incorporated, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopalian, churches, the old court house, prison, and clerk's office, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and from 40 to 50 dwellings, some of which are fine buildings, inhabited by old and respectable residents of the county: There is a fine view of the country from this village, including Onondaga lake, and the villages of Syracuse and Salina.

Onondaga Hollow, incorporated, 4 miles S. from Syracuse, 2 E. from West Hill, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist and saw mill, an academy, 3 taverns, 1 store, and about 60 dwellings.

South Onondaga, in the south part of the town, 10 miles S. from Syracuse, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 12 or 15 dwellings. *Navarino*, in the S. W. angle, 14 miles from Syracuse, at the intersection of the state road with the road from Amber to Marcellus, contains 1 store and about a dozen dwellings.

The first white settler in the county was Mr. Webster, (in 1786.) He was an

interpreter to the Onondaga tribe. In 1788 he obtained their permission for Messrs. Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler to establish themselves at Onondaga Hollow.

OTISCO, taken from Pompey, Marcellus, and Tully, 21st March, 1806; W. from Albany 140, from Syracuse, S. W., 14, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, on slate and lime, well cultivated; drained by the Otisco Inlet; inhabited chiefly by emigrants from New England and their descendants. The Otisco lake on the N. W. is four miles long by a half wide, and is the source of the Otisco or Nine Mile creek. Its name is derived from an Indian word, meaning "*decreased waters.*" *Amber*, and *Otisco Centre*, are post villages. The former, in the N. W., near the lake, has 1 Methodist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings. The latter, centrally situated, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 15 dwellings. There is also a post office called Vesper.

POMPEY, W. from Albany 146, from Syracuse S. E. 14, miles; surface hilly; soil fertile sandy and clay loam; drained northward by Limestone creek and its tributaries. Pompey, Pompey Centre, Oran, and Delphi, are post villages. *Pompey Centre*, on an eminence which overlooks the country for a great distance, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, a flourishing academy, with a fine stone building, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. *Oran*, in the N. E., on the Manlius and Cazenovia turnpike, is merely a post office, near which is a dilapidated Presbyterian church and several dwellings. *Delphi*, in the S. E. corner, contains some 40 dwellings. Near this village are two falls, 70 feet perpendicular each, on the main branch of Limestone creek, within 20 rods of each other, on which are many mills. Three quarters of a mile from the village, are also the remains of three ancient Indian works, the largest of which is of a triangular form, inclosing about six acres, having *pickets* and a *gateway*. There are many graves within the fort, over and around which were trees 200 years old. With human bones, there have been dug up here, *axes, knives, brass kettles, gun barrels, Spanish coins, curiously wrought bones, &c., iron chains, and part of a church bell, with the tongue entire.* The settlements in this town commenced in 1788, but tradition has not preserved the time when those articles were deposited here. Watervale is the name of a post office.

SALINA, taken from Manlius and Onondaga, 27th March, 1809; N. W. from New York 275 and from Albany, W. 130, miles; surface rolling; soil clay and gravelly loam, upon sandstone, lime, and gypsum; watered by the Onondaga creek and lake. Upon the margin of this lake are the celebrated salt springs. (See page 50.) The red saliferous sandstone, underlays the marsh and swamps, plain and lake, and forms a brim around the last. The shoal waters and marsh rest on this margin, while the deep waters are within it. The declivity of the brim drops almost perpendicularly 60 or 70 feet, which is a little under the ordinary depth of the lake. The marshes formerly occasioned this country to be very unhealthy; but pursuant to an act of assembly, of 1822, the canal commissioners connected the side cut of the Erie canal, by five locks, descent 38 feet, with the lake; opened and deepened the outlet of the lake so as to lower it to the level of the Seneca river, and made a new cut, giving a depth of water at all times of not less than 3 feet; thus improving the navigation to the river, and lowering the level of the lake, nearly 2 feet, which has so drained the marshes, as to remove the cause of disease. Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool and Geddes, are post villages.

Salina, one and a half miles N. of Syracuse, was formerly a very thrifty village, but has been overshadowed by its younger sister, Syracuse, where now the principal portion of the commerce of this region centres. So rapid, however, will be the increase of population at both villages, that a very few years must blend them into one. The village lies upon a plain rising near the centre of the marsh and extending S. eastwardly and southerly, limited on one side by the Cedar swamp along Onondaga creek, and on the other by a marsh and swamp upon the same stream, running into the lake. It contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Catholic, and 1 Methodist, churches; 3 taverns, 9 stores, 1 bank, with a capital of \$150,000, and 77 salt manufactories; and the great salt spring which supplies the works here, at Liverpool and Syracuse; the water being conveyed in subterranean logs. The brine is forced to the top of a reservoir 85 feet high, by pumps driven by the surplus waters of the Oswego canal, at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, whence it is distributed to the factories. The salt is manufactured by evaporation, solar or



artificial. By the slower process of the former, the coarse salt is made and the fine by the rapid evaporation produced by fire. In the latter case, the factories contain from 16 to 40 kettles, placed in two rows, and under each row, is a furnace where an incessant fire is preserved; the kettles are filled with brine from time to time, by pipes conducted between them; there are some establishments in which the water is boiled by hot air introduced into vats by metallic pipes. The quantity of fuel used in the manufacture of salt from this spring, exceeds 400 cords per day. The solar evaporation from vats, is made principally at Syracuse and Geddes. A light roof is constructed to each vat, which can be shoved off and on at pleasure, to permit the rays of the sun to act upon the water or to avert the rain. As the salt precipitates, it forms large, and massive crystals, which are removed from the vats, from time to time.

Syracuse, one of the magnificent canal creations, is situated near the centre of the county, (of which it is the seat of justice,) at the point where the great Seneca turnpike crosses the Erie canal, and at the junction of that canal with the Oswego canal, 278 miles N. W. from New York, 133 W. from Albany and by the canal 171, from Utica 61, and from Rochester 99 miles; the meeting of the canals and turnpike render it the great thoroughfare to Canada. The village, incorporated in 1825, extends on both sides of the canal, and contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches; the court house, prison and clerk's office, commodious buildings; 2 lyceums, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 book stores, 1 incorporated high school, "Syracuse Academy," 16 lawyers, 11 physicians, 16 general stores, 22 grocery and provision stores, 4 drug stores, 2 hardware, 4 clothing and 5 large shoe stores, 3 furnaces and machine shops, 2 flouring, 1 lumber, mills, 1 planeing machine, 3 tin and copper, 2 leather, 1 morocco, 2 carriage, 3 cabinet, 3 marble, 1 soap and candle, manufactories, an extensive manufactory of steam engines and other castings; 1 brewery, 1 distillery, 2 tanneries, 1 boat yard and dry dock; the Onondaga Bank, (capital \$150,000,) 2 fire companies with engines, 1 hook and ladder company; 2 companies, each with a capital of \$150,000, for the manufacture of coarse salt, making 163,000 bushels annually; and 15 salt blocks, for making salt by fire. The increase of this village is most rapid, and it already assumes a city like appearance, presenting many and spacious streets and large blocks of four storied stores; near the canal is one of the most splendid hotels in the state, of brick, four stories high. The number of dwellings is about 700; population in 1830—2565; in 1835—4103. The Onondaga creek, affording valuable water power, runs through the village, over which the canal is carried, in a stone aqueduct of 4 arches. One mile E. terminates the Utica long level of sixty-nine and a half miles.

Liverpool, on the lake and Oswego canal, four and a half miles N. of Syracuse, contains 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 60 dwellings chiefly of wood. During the year 1834, a large reservoir was constructed between this village and Salina, upon the high ground, midway for the accommodation of the factories at the former. *Geddes*, very pleasantly situated at the head of the lake, upon its left bank and on the Erie canal, 2 miles W. of Syracuse, has recently acquired additional importance from the discovery of new salt springs here, which supply the salt works. The village contains an Episcopal church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 50 dwellings. From the heights around it, are fine views of the lake, Salina, Syracuse and the Onondaga hill and village.

Four fifths of this town, excluding 250 acres at Syracuse and part of the village lots at Salina, were held by the state, until 1822, for the use of the salt works; the manufacturers being permitted to cut the timber at discretion. When the forest was removed, these lands presented a very unfavourable appearance and were sold by the state in 1822—27—29, at an average of 7 dollars the acre, (a very low price compared with other lands,) reserving the springs and necessary lands for salt works. These lands are now worth 40 dollars the acre. For the quantity of salt manufactured here, the reader is referred to page 51. The following table shows the number of salt works at the several villages.

VILLAGES.	Manufac- tures.	Kettles and Pans.	Superfi- cial feet of Vats.	Gallons in Kettles.
Salina, F. S.	69	1,822		174,415
do. C. S.	8	146	34,271	13,780
Syracuse,	15	390	189	36,190
Liverpool,	25	600		54,710
Geddes, F. S.	15	463	3,170	45,680
do. C. S.	1	2	5,175	15,000
	133	3,423	42,805	339,775

Coarse Salt Companies' Vats.

Onondaga Salt Company	618,000
Syracuse do do	668,488
H. Gifford's do	119,808
S. C. Brewster's do at Geddes,	67,198

1,473,494 superficial feet.

The means for the manufacture of salt in the town of Salina, (with a sufficient supply of brine,) are supposed competent to produce 3 millions bushels annually. The *best springs*, however, do not yield a sufficiency for the works. To manufacture from inferior brine, is unprofitable.

SKANEATELES, taken from Marcellus, 26th Feb. 1830; centrally distant S. W. from Syracuse 18 miles. The northern and broadest part of the Skaneateles lake, lies centrally in the town, and the outlet, leaves it by the N. W. angle. Skaneateles, Mottville and Mandana are post villages. *Skaneateles*, on the Seneca turnpike, at the foot of the lake, 145 miles N. W. of Albany, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 1 Episcopal churches; an academy, public library; 5 grist mills, making near 40,000 barrels of flour annually; 4 saw, 4 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 furnaces and foundries, 2 machine factories, 4 tanneries, 2 extensive manufactories of carriages, a printing office, publishing a weekly journal, 2 taverns, 8 stores, and about 250 dwellings, and many and various mechanics and artisans. The site of this village is one of surpassing beauty, commanding a view of the pure waters of the lake, for 7 or 8 miles, and of the country which rises gently from the shore into hills of 100 feet in height, having their slopes highly cultivated and richly variegated with woods, meadows and cornfields, and their tops crowned with neat white farm houses. The lake is 16 miles long, and from a half a mile to 2 miles broad, and abounds with trout, salmon trout, and other fish. The water is deep and remarkably pure, its bottom gravelly and its shores bold and picturesque, rising towards the head of the lake abruptly several hundred feet. Under the cliffs, on the E. and on a level with the water, are organic remains, including the *cornu ammonis*, imbedded in a stratum of slate. Three miles N. of the village, the Skaneateles creek falls over a bed of rocks about 70 feet in a short distance; but, except in freshets the water sinks in limestone crevices and appears in part, at the distance of half a mile below; efforts have been made in vain to check this drainage. *Mottville*, upon the outlet of the lake, 2 miles below Skaneateles, has 2 churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, a furnace for casting iron, and about 30 dwellings. *Mandana*, is merely a post office in a compact agricultural vicinage. *Rhodes*, is a post office in the N. E. angle of the town. A rail road, four and a half miles long, is proposed to connect this village with the Auburn and Syracuse rail road; and it is also proposed to continue the road 10 miles from the lake to Homer, in Cortland county.

SPAFFORD, taken from Tully, 11th April 1811, since which a portion has been added from Marcellus; from Albany 157 miles; first settled in 1806; surface hilly and broken in the south; rolling on the north, where the soil is of better quality than in the south. Upon the W. it is bounded by the Skaneateles lake. On the E. the land descends steeply towards the vale of the Otisco lake, whose inlet and outlet form the principal streams. In this valley the soil is generally good.—*Spafford* and *Borodino*, are post villages. The first, 20 miles from Syracuse, is

rather a closely settled agricultural district. The second, near the margin of Skaneateles lake, contains a church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 20 dwellings. *Marietta*, 14 miles from Syracuse, has grist, and saw, mills, clothing works, tannery, 2 taverns, and within the space of a mile some 20 dwellings.

TULLY, taken from Fabius, April 4th, 1803, since altered; from Albany 128 miles; surface generally level, including extensive flats; soil clay loam, well adapted to grass. *Tully*, in the south portion of the town, 18 miles south from Syracuse, contains the post office, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, churches, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. There is another post office called Tully valley. There are extensive beds of marl in the northern part of the town. Two small lakes, one of 100, the other of 400 acres, send forth, south, Tioughnioga creek; and the Onondaga creek, runs northerly through the town. Settlements commenced here in 1796.

VAN BUREN, taken from Camillus, 26th March, 1829; N. W. from New York, 302, from Albany 147 and from Syracuse 14 miles; surface rolling; soil clay and sandy loam; drained by Camp brook, which runs N. to the Seneca river on the N.

TOWNS.											Females.		Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.						
Camillus,	5791	7108	2518	2006	353	637	45	382	237	695	16	71	66	29	26	
Cicero,	1303	2462	1808	2181	235	439	30	399	87	505	15	36	31	13	10	
Clay,			2095	2538	285	513	28	329	150	616	23	58	50	21	14	
De Witt,				2716	283	562	54	352	185	636	18	65	46	25	18	
Elbridge,			3357	3599	366	747	64	450	330	786	33	76	77	35	30	
Fabius,	2494	2596	3071	2852	211	557	4	370	225	639	22	46	54	15	13	
La Fayette,			2560	2592	247	567	11	323	220	548	22	55	43	16	14	
Lysander,	1723	2279	3228	3838	383	797	27	532	223	911	7	102	76	31	31	
Marcellus,	6503	7045	2626	2456	511	1081	177	769	491	1222	50	116	89	40	43	
Manlius,	5372	6005	7375	5594	253	523	57	303	213	511	16	40	35	16	17	
Onondaga,	5502	5888	5668	4789	428	970	128	581	419	984	60	89	74	40	50	
Otisco,	1726	1862	1938	1863	166	401	2	238	160	417	18	23	33	11	19	
Pompey,	6701	6517	4812	4521	314	981	38	564	399	893	36	57	89	26	24	
Salina,	1814	3833	6929	7793	883	1540	488	1162	671	1632	74	189	193	102	67	
Skaneateles,			3812	3575	396	726	148	453	370	675	39	53	47	24	31	
Spafford,	1294	1450	2647	2404	206	489	6	294	202	539	31	43	34	16	16	
Tully,	1194	1390	1640	1610	176	355	12	221	140	332	11	32	40	14	19	
Van Buren,			2890	2963	213	524	5	396	147	614	25	55	53	13	13	
	41467	48435	58974	60908	5909	12409	1323	8036	4869	13155	516	1206	1130	487	455	

NOTE.—Males, 31,210; Females, 29,698; Paupers, 127; Blacks, 405; Black voters, 14; Deaf and Dumb 21; Blind, 26; Idiots, 43; Lunatics, 20.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Filled yds.	Woolens unfulfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Camillus,	21100	14719	472644	45800	2148	896	5365	2532	2809	4110	1684	1831	1130
Cicero,	29000	6289	309337	2730	1620	550	2011	1278	2110	2012	3544	1016	680
Clay,	29500	8678	377604	2945	2111	705	2717	1864	2499	2734	4501	452	829
De Witt,	23400	10661	549126	18250	1846	728	3518	2175	2110	3040	872	1368	1243
Elbridge,	22200	12884	532806	37500	2303	914	4114	2622	3935	3063	4308	523	1237
Fabius,	30000	16394	384004	31425	4156	886	8431	3261	5134	6809	8261	552	905
La Fayette,	22200	15075	331524	41695	2759	921	5672	2516	2760	5285	4024	714	813
Lysander,	38000	16393	526939	7450	2950	1021	8100	3700	5220	5692	6275	674	1165
Marcellus,	17400	17170	371204	33834	3989	1308	8113	3408	3350	4781	2287	459	883
Manlius,	30300	13014	711047	103400	2012	1853	5786	2413	2555	3636	3273	2018	1775
Onondaga,	41100	28541	876808	68150	4586	773	11883	5638	6541	9576	5267	1735	2060
Otisco,	15500	12879	214936	14395	2080	1735	5888	1909	375	4889	4411	387	500
Pompey,	39000	30196	748808	31005	4881	1671	22936	4260	6399	8056	4755	1068	1700
Salina,	15500	11407	1521082	431166	2423	1239	2935	3010	1932	3888	435	2715	4257
Skaneateles,	22700	18326	881125	226950	3218	1196	8870	3976	1659	4898	3326	1563	1762
Spafford,	21000	14391	304537	19531	2852	839	7129	2640	4739	5552	9513	517	706
Tully,	15600	9728	199682	13310	2026	493	4842	1360	2501	3249	4258	422	464
Van Buren,	21600	13580	414725	32600	2273	892	4895	2722	4404	5320	6298	587	975
	455100	270335	9427938	1162036	49533	17620	121845	50224	66412	87098	77298	18601	23084

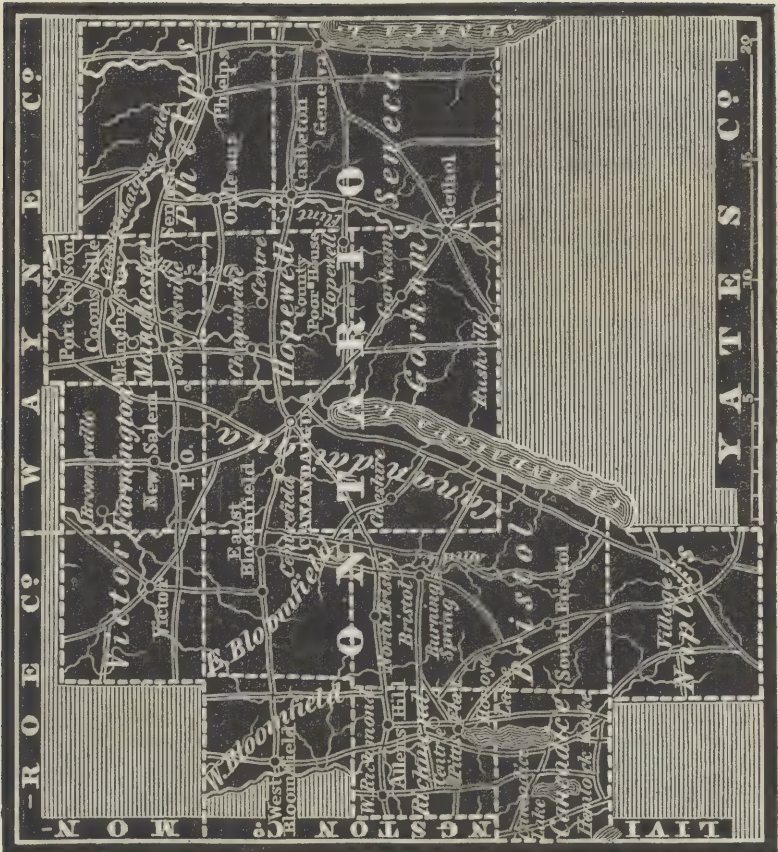
TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Pulling mills.	Card machines.	Cottonfactories.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of scholars.
Camillus,	4	10		2	2		1			2	4	3		16	363	673	1002
Cicero,		6									3	1		13	296	525	714
Clay,		4									1	1		12	229	246	711
De Witt,	3	4		1	1						2	4		*			
Elbridge,	2	14	1	2	2			1	1	1	2	4		15	375	383	953
Fabius,	4	15		2	2	3				3	5	5		21	476	776	1187
La Fayette,	2	16		2	2	3				1	4	3		15	521	440	819
Lysander,	5	17		2	2	3					4	3		26	471	649	1205
Manlius,	6	10		2	2	2	3				1	4		35	1551	1449	2085
Marcellus,	3	10		2	2	2		1		1	1	3		12	490	676	891
Onondaga,	2	9		2	2	2	2		1		2	3		20	692	1271	1580
Otisco,	2	6		2	2	1					2	3		13	352	474	777
Pompey,	3	12	2	4	6			2		1	2	5	1	24	835	1094	1390
Salina,	4	7						3			1	2	1	17	772	794	947
Skaneateles	5	3	1	2	2		4			2	1	4		14	457	453	843
Spafford,	1	5		1	1					2	2	3		15	861	596	1277
Tully,	4	8		1	1		1		2	1	2	2		12	200	346	563
Van Buren,	2	6		1	1					2	2	2		15	295	574	915
	52	162	4	26	34	3	10	8	4	11	35	54	2	304	9396	11420	17859
Value of product,	702420	203524	13225	59136	68759	56000	88116	6960	114441	27480	82572	14000		Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 17,733.			
Value of material,	603715	91922	8925	37604	59205	34500	50956	26580	79414	10438	48031	8480					

* Included in Manlius.

boundary. *Canton*, in the S. W. on the Erie canal, and *Macksville*, in the N. upon the river, are post villages. The former, 12 miles from Syracuse, has 3 stores, 2 taverns and some 15 dwellings. The latter has a tavern, 2 stores, a large grist mill, saw mill, and about 30 dwellings; a wooden bridge over the river connects it with Baldwinsville.

ONTARIO COUNTY was taken from Montgomery, 27th January, 1789. It then extended from the Pre-emption line, 1 mile E. of Geneva, to the western, northern, and southern bounds of the state, and was known to the early settlers by the general appellation of the "*Genesee country*." The census taken in the following year, gave a population to this great territory of 1081 souls. From it, there have since been formed, the counties of Steuben, Genesee, Allegany, Niagara, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Monroe, Livingston, Erie, Yates, Wayne, (the eastern half from Seneca,) and Orleans. The whole of this territory was included in the cession to Massachusetts, and by that state sold to Gorham and Phelps in 1787. In the following spring, Oliver Phelps, of Granville, Massachusetts, prepared, with men and means, to explore this *far distant* and *unknown* country. The enterprise was deemed one of great hazard, requiring extraordinary resolution and intrepidity. His family and friends, with the minister of the parish, assembled to witness and bless his departure, and to weep over him as one whose return could scarce be hoped from a wilderness, inhabited by savages lately at war with the whites, and hardly yet pacified.

Mr. Phelps penetrated the forest, from the German Flats to Canandaigua, distant, by the present improved road, 128 miles; and collecting the representatives of the Six Nations, in July, 1798, with the aid of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, state commissioner and Indian missionary, purchased from them their right to two and a half millions of acres; bounded E. by the *Pre-emption line*; W. by a meridional line, running from a point in the north line of Pennsylvania 42 miles W. of the 82 mile stone, to an *elm tree*, in the forks of the Genesee and Canascraga rivers; thence by the Genesee river to a point 2 miles N. of the Canawagus village, (near Avon bridge;) thence due W. 12 miles, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Le Roy village, Genesee coun-



ty;) thence parallel to the general course of the Genesee river, N. 24° E. to Lake Ontario, which course forms the E. line of the tract called the Triangle.

The reason of this remarkable offset, may be given as illustrative of the change of value of land here in less than half a century. The Indians were disposed to confine Mr. Phelps to the Genesee river for his western bounday. He proposed the erection of mills at the Falls, now Rochester, and asked this offset, making a quadrangle of 12 by 24 miles, for a mill yard.

After Ebenezer Allen had erected his mill at the Falls, (near the W. end of the canal aqueduct,) and the Indians came to see it, and the quantity of ground required for a mill yard, they uttered their usual interjection of surprise, *quaoh!* and added *Kauskonchicos*, (*waterfall*,) which became their name for Mr. Phelps.

The kindness and good faith, however, which he observed towards them, secured their confidence and affection; in testimony of which, they adopted him and his son, Oliver L. Phelps, members of their national council.

The leading chiefs and warriors concerned in this negotiation, were *Farmer's Brother*, the grand sachem, renowned for his political wisdom, and *Red Jacket*, their celebrated orator.

Of the manner Mr. Phelps disposed of these lands for sale, we have already spoken. (See p. 149.) In 1789, he opened, at Canandaigua, the first land office in America for the sale of forest lands to settlers. His system of survey by *townships* and *ranges* was adopted in all the new lands of the United States, as was, also, his mode of making sales to settlers by *articles*, by the individual proprietors who succeeded him.

The article was a device of American origin, granting the *possession* but not the *fee*; facilitating frequent changes among settlers; enabling them to transfer their possessions by assignment, yet securing the reversion to the proprietor, in case the lands were abandoned. The sales were *allodial*. The restraining and oppressive leasehold was repudiated, and the Genesee farmers, becoming absolute proprietors of the soil they tilled, have never feared to expend their full energies upon its culture.

The whole, or nearly the whole, of the lands of this county, were thus sold out in small portions to actual settlers, five-eighths of whom are derived from New England, and the remainder from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, with the exception of some emigrants, in the town of Seneca, from England.

Ontario county is now bounded N. by Monroe and Wayne; E. by Seneca; S. by Yates and Steuben; and W. by Livingston, counties. Greatest length E. and W. 35; greatest breadth N. and S. 30, miles. Area 653 square miles. Situate between $42^{\circ} 36'$ and $43^{\circ} 03'$ N. Lat.; and $0^{\circ} 2' 30''$ and $44'$ W. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 267, and from Albany N. of W. 195, miles.

Its surface is much diversified. East of the Canandaigua lake is a fine champaign country, rising into hills towards the south, but having some broad and beautiful plains; such as the central space lying between Seneca and Canandaigua lakes, in which there is scarce a hill to be seen that is not caused by the abrasion of the streams, which is inconsiderable. West of the Canandaigua lake, the surface rises gradually into ridges, being deeply cut by the streams; and these ridges attain considerable elevation between that lake and the Honeoye, Canadea, and Hemlock lakes; although the three last are said to lie lower than the first, which is given at 670 feet above the ocean. On the S. W. the town of Naples reaches to the high lands, upon which the northern and southern streams divide, and may probably have an altitude upon the southern line of from 1200 to 1400 feet.

The great substratum rock of the county is slate, but almost every where covered with secondary lime, and with patches of graywacke upon the higher hills. In the northern parts of the county the slate sometimes crops out, but it is commonly beneath the lime, which contains most, perhaps all, the varieties of the secondary formation, such as the corniferous, the shelly, the siliceous, or water lime, and gypsum. In the south, the clay slate is more usual at the surface, and is frequently seen in ridges, and along the streams, between the Seneca and Canandaigua lakes. In the west, it alternates, often, with the lime, and in the S. W. it is the prevailing surface rock. These constituents make fertile soils. Fruits of all kinds congenial with the climate are excellent and abundant; apples and peaches particularly so.

In or near the plasterbeds of Manchester, are some sulphur springs, which we have regarded in the notice of that town. In the towns of Bristol, Canandaigua, and Middlesex now in Yates, are some notable sulphuretted hydrogen springs; fondly, but we fear falsely, supposed to be certain indications of the presence of fossil coal.

The springs of Bristol are situated in a ravine, on the west side of Bristol Hollow, about half a mile from the North Presbyterian church, 8 miles S. E. from Canandaigua. The ravine is formed in clay slate, and a small brook runs through it. The gas rises through fissures of the slate, from the margin and bed of the brook; where it passes through the water it is in bubbles, and flashes only when the flame is applied; but where it flows directly from the rock, it burns with a steady and beautiful flame, continuing until extinguished by storms or design.

The springs in Canandaigua are on both sides of the lake, and within 3 miles of the village. The gas emitted from them, like that from the preceding, is inflammable, but is not in such large quantities.

Those in Middlesex lie from one to two miles S. W. from the village of Rushville, along a tract nearly a mile in length, partly at the bottom of Federal Hollow, and partly at an elevation 40 or 50 feet S. from it. The latter, discovered within a few years, are very numerous. Their places are known by little hillocks, a few feet in diameter, and a few inches high, formed by dark bituminous mould, apparently deposited by the gas, and through which it finds its way, in one or more currents, which will burn with steady flame. In winter they form openings among the snow, and being set on fire, exhibit the novel and interesting phenomenon of a steady and lively flame in contact with snow. In very cold weather, it is

said, tubes of ice are formed around these currents of gas, probably from the freezing of the water in them, which sometimes rise to the height of two or three feet, the gas issuing from their tops; the whole, when lighted in a still evening, presenting an appearance more beautiful than the former.

Analysis shows the gas to consist of a mixture of the light and heavy carburetted hydrogen, the former greatly preponderating, with a small portion of carbonic acid. It seems, also, to contain some oily or bituminous matter, burning with a lambent yellowish flame, slightly inclined to red, with small scintillations of bright red at the base. It has the odour of pit coal, produces no smoke, but deposits whilst burning a small quantity of bituminous lampblack. The hillocks through which the gas rises are destitute of verdure. Whether it be directly deleterious to vegetation, or indirectly, by interrupting the contact of the atmospheric air, it is certain that no plant will live within its influence.

There is a similar spring in East Bloomfield, near a bed of gypsum, and another at the town of Richmond.

The principal streams are Flint creek, Canandaigua outlet, and Mud creek, all of which are described in the article on Wayne county.

The lakes are the Canandaigua, Honeoye, Caneadea, and Hemlock.

The *Canandaigua* lies 14 miles W. of the Seneca lake; is 14 miles long from N. W. to S. E.; and from one to two miles broad; and is elevated, as we have already observed, 670 feet above the ocean. It is navigable throughout, and its banks afford diversified and beautiful scenery. Its inlet is a small stream of some 5 or 6 miles long.

The *Honeoye* lake, 12 miles W. of the former, extends N. and S. 5 miles, with the breadth of one, and its outlet flows N. W. to the Genesee river.

The *Caneadea*, 2 miles W. of the Honeoye, is but 3 miles long, and half a mile wide. It sends its surplus water N. W. to the outlet of the Hemlock.

The *Hemlock* lake, forming part of the western boundary, is 6 miles long, varying from one to two in breadth. Its outlet unites with that of the Honeoye. A company was incorporated in 1836, to make a rail road from the Honeoye and Hemlock lakes, to the Erie canal, in Monroe county.

The disposition of the inhabitants to promote moral culture, is evinced in the many and excellent schools they have founded; and perhaps in nothing more than in the establishment of a county lyceum, with branches in every town, charged with the improvement of the common schools.

The poor are provided for in a county poor house, on a fertile farm of two hundred acres.

The county is divided into 14 towns, all of which, not otherwise noted, were organised by general sessions pursuant to act of 27th January, 1789.

BRISTOL, from Albany 203 miles; surface, on the north half, hilly, ridges running nearly north and south, underlaid principally by lime, and said to be in all seasons the most certain and productive district of the county; on the south mountainous; soil clay loam on slate, with some lime and gypsum, and iron ore; portions barren, and hard of tillage, selling at two dollars the acre. *North Bristol*, *Bristol*, and *South Bristol*, are post villages. *North Bristol*, 8 miles W. from Canandaigua, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 6 dwellings. *Bristol*, about the same distance from the county town, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and half a dozen dwellings. *South Bristol*, 14 miles S. W. from Canandaigua, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, store, and like number of dwellings.

Mud creek rises in the south part of the town, and affords good mill sites. Along its valley are rich bottom lands, from half a mile to a mile wide. The hills of this town afford very diversified and delightful prospects; and from a point centrally near the western line, Lake Ontario may be distinctly seen, distant 24 miles.

CANADICE, taken from Richmond, 15th April, 1829; from Albany 216; S. W. from Canandaigua, 24 miles; surface hilly, rising into a high ridge between the Honeoye, Caneadea, and Hemlock lakes; the last of which lies on the S. W. boundary, and the others, centrally in the town; soil clay loam and sand, covered with shrub pine, chiefly on slate and graywacke; portions of the country are productive in grain and grass. The post office near the middle of the town bears its name.

CANANDAIGUA, west from Albany 195, from Rochester 28, from Utica 111,

Buffalo 88, Niagara Falls 108, Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, 30, from Philadelphia 300, and from Washington City 365, miles; surface diversified with beautiful plains and gently swelling hills; soil every where fertile, and generally under excellent cultivation by opulent farmers; drained by the Outlet of the Canandaigua lake upon the E., and by Mud creek on and near the western boundary. About 8 miles of the northern part of the lake lie in the town. Canandaigua, Cheshire, and Centrefield, are post villages.

Canandaigua Village, having the relative distance above given, 15 miles a little N. of W. from Geneva, 12 miles S. from the Erie canal at Palmyra, 31 E. from Geneseo, lies at the termination of the Utica turnpike road, and at the Outlet of the lake, on a gentle ascent, commanding a fine view of that beautiful sheet of water, and extending N. from it about 2 miles. It is built chiefly on two parallel streets, running north and south, crossed at right angles by several others. Of the latter, Gibson and Bristol streets are the only ones much improved. This village was laid out in 1788 by Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, in lots fronting on the main street 23 rods, and extending back so as to include 40 acres; numbering from the public square, centrally situate, north and south. The original allotment is still preserved in a few cases. Upon the public square are the court house, of brick; the prison, inclosed by a high wall, of stone; the county clerk's and surrogate's offices; the town house, and the Eagle hotel. The village contains, also, a state arsenal, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, of brick; 1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal, churches, of wood, all neat, and three of them elegant structures; an academy for males, 80 feet in length, 40 in breadth, 3 stories high, comprising 2 school rooms, one 30 by 40 feet, 2 recitation rooms, 21 rooms for students, and apartments for the principal and his family. The expenses of the student here, including tuition, board, &c. are about \$100 annually. The institution has been selected by the Regents of the University as one of the schools for the preparation of school teachers, and a department has been established for that purpose. To give students in this department the opportunity of enabling themselves to prosecute their studies, and to qualify themselves thoroughly for teachers, they are allowed the privilege of teaching some district school during four months of the winter; and to indigent young men, the trustees give a credit for their school bills, if desired, till they may have taught school one season. To enter this department, the applicant must present satisfactory testimonials of good character, and give assurance of his intention to pursue, for some years, the business of teaching. The number of teachers who passed the regular course, in four years, ending January, 1834, was 60.

This praiseworthy institution was founded by the munificence of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and is amply sustained by the liberality of the inhabitants. For its condition see page 188.

There is also here the Ontario Female Seminary, founded by the subscriptions of the inhabitants, incorporated 14th April, 1825, located on a beautiful site, and with very commodious buildings.

Here also, are the "Ontario Bank," incorporated 12th March, 1813, with a capital of \$250,000; charter extended April 29th, 1829, to the year 1856; a branch of the Utica bank, with a capital of 150,000; a safety fund bank, incorporated 20th April, 1830, and having an average deposit of \$40,000; a large steam grist mill, a windmill, a furnace for castings, 2 tanneries, 1 brewery, 2 asheries, 3 fire companies, 8 public houses, including 2 large and very commodious hotels; 13 general stores, 3 drug stores, 2 book stores; 3 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; 1 gunsmith, 2 tin manufactories, 2 hat factories, 17 law offices, 10 physicians, 500 dwellings, and 3,000 inhabitants.

The beauty of this village is unsurpassed by any in the state, Geneva, perhaps, excepted by reason of its admirable position. South of the public square, the buildings are devoted to business, and are well adapted to their purpose; north of the square, upon a spacious avenue, lined with umbrageous trees and commodious walks, are the principal mansions; many of them, very large, and splendidly furnished, surrounded with smiling gardens, odoriferous shrubberies, and fruitful and various orchards. The society corresponds with these prepossessing external circumstances. It is cultivated, liberal, and characterised by well regulated and elegant hospitality. Descendants of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, to whom the village and the county are so deeply indebted, reside here.

The commercial advantages of the village are great, derived from the lake and its vicinage to the Erie canal. *Cheshire village*, 5 miles S. W. from Canandaigua, contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist, 2 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, and 12 dwellings, at the head of a small tributary of the lake. *Centrefield*, 3 miles N. W. from the shire town, upon the western road, has 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, churches; a steam distillery and mill, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, from Albany 203 miles; surface undulating; soil fertile clay and sandy loam. *East Bloomfield village*, 9 miles N. W. from Canandaigua, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Congregational, churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 tannery, and about 30 dwellings, upon Mud creek.

FARMINGTON, distant from Albany 205 miles; surface level; soil, in greater part, hard stiff clay, difficult to labour, but productive in grass and, when sufficiently pulverised, also, in wheat. The lime formation here, contains extensive tracts of siliceous or water lime. A large proportion of the inhabitants, are Friends, who, here, as every where, compel the soil to yield its wealth, and enjoy eminently the comforts of life. New Salem, Brownsville, and Farmington, are post villages. *New Salem*, 12 miles N. W. from Canandaigua, has 1 Quaker meeting house, a store and tavern, and from 12 to 15 dwellings. *Brownsville*, 14 miles from Canandaigua, on a branch of Mud creek, has 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; a store and tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings. At *Farmington*, post office, centrally situate, are some 3 or 4 houses.

GORHAM, organised by the name of Easton, name changed to Lincoln 4th April, 1806, to Gorham April 6th, 1807; limits much altered; surface gently undulating; soil very fertile, and well cultivated. Centre Gorham, Bethel, and Rushville, are post villages. *Centre Gorham*, has 1 tavern and 6 or 8 dwellings. *Bethel*, S. W. 10 miles from Canandaigua, has 1 Methodist church, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 35 dwellings. A woollen factory was erected here, in 1835, by an incorporated company, with a capital of \$50,000. *Rushville*, a very thriving village, partly in Ontario and partly in Yates counties, 10 miles S. W. from Canandaigua, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 steam grist mills, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, turned by water; 6 or 8 stores, 3 taverns, 3 furnaces for castings, and 60 dwellings.

HOPEWELL, taken from Gorham 29th March, 1822; W. from Albany 190 miles; surface rolling; soil clay loam, underlaid with lime; drained N. by the outlet of Canandaigua lake, by Derr's brook, and one smaller stream. The town is highly productive in wheat, grass, and fruit. Chapinsville, Hopewell Centre, and Hopewell, are post villages. *Chapinsville*, on the outlet of the lake, 3 miles N. E. from Canandaigua, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist, 2 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, and 1 oil, mills; machine shop, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 15 dwellings. *Hopewell Centre*, has a Methodist church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 10 dwellings. *Hopewell*, 7 miles W. of Canandaigua, has a Methodist church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

MANCHESTER, taken from Farmington 31st March, 1821, by the name of Burt; name changed 16th April, 1822; W. from Albany 201 miles; surface gently undulating; soil clay and sandy loam, on lime; very fertile. Manchester, Shortsville, Coonsville, and Port Gibson, are villages. *Manchester*, 7 miles N. E. from Canandaigua, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, carding and cloth dressing mill, and about 40 dwellings. *Shortsville*, 6 miles from Canandaigua, has 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 paper, mills; 1 distillery, 1 tavern, and 25 or 30 dwellings. *Coonsville*, 9 miles N. E. from Canandaigua, has 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, carding and cloth dressing factory, and about 20 dwellings. *Port Gibson*, upon the Erie canal, 12 miles N. E. from Canandaigua, has 1 Methodist church, 1 forwarding establishment, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 steam mill and distillery, 1 ashery, and 40 dwellings. Beds of plaster lie on the banks of the outlet of the lake, and several quarries are worked. Some sulphur springs flow from this formation, near the eastern boundary, which are resorted to for medicinal purposes, and are growing into repute. The depositions of sulphur here, are said to be very extensive, and are visible upon the plants and stones around the springs.

NAPLES, organised by the name of Middletown; name changed April 6th, 1808; from Albany W. 211 miles; surface mountainous, indented by the valley of the inlet of the Canandaigua lake, 5 miles in length by 1 in breadth, running from S. W. to N. E.; soil clay loam, underlaid with slate. The inlet to Honeoye lake

has its source in the west part of the town. *Naples*, post village, 22 miles S. W. from Canandaigua, on the road to Bath, from the head of the lake, extends 2 miles, and contains 1 church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 grist, several saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, and about 40 dwellings. A place of much business.

Phelps, W. from Albany 185 miles; surface gently undulating; soil clay loam, underlaid with lime, exuberantly fertile. Gypsum abounds and the quarries are extensively worked upon the Canandaigua outlet; drained by Flint creek and the outlet. *Vienna*, *Orleans*, and *Phelps*, are post villages. *Vienna*, 10 miles N. E. from Canandaigua, 8 from Geneva, has 2 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; 3 flouring, 3 plaster, several saw, mills; an edge tool factory, 3 taverns, 8 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and 140 dwellings. This is a beautiful village lying at the junction of Canandaigua and Flint creeks deriving from the streams an advantageous water power. A company was incorporated here, 19th April, 1833, for supplying the village with water, by means of conduits. And in 1836, a company was incorporated, for making a rail road hence by Newark and East Ridge of Wayne county, to lake Ontario. *Orleans*, 8 miles from Canandaigua, upon Flint creek, has 1 flouring mill, 2 taverns, 1 store, and 30 dwellings. *Phelps*, 12 miles from Canandaigua, 6 from Geneva, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings.

RICHMOND, organised by the name of Pittstown, changed to Richmond, 10th March, 1815; W. from Albany 211 miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, underlaid by slate and lime, in alternate ridges, the lime predominating in the N. and the slate in the S. On the north end of Honeoye lake, is much alluvial land, which extends along the outlet, through the town. *Allen's Hill*, *West Richmond*, *Richmond Centre*, and *Pitt's Flats*, are villages. *Allen's Hill*, on the road to Geneseo, 14 miles W. from Canandaigua, contains an Episcopal church, an academy, 1 hotel, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *West Richmond*, on the same road, 4 miles W. of *Allen's Hill*, has also, about 15 dwellings. *Richmond Centre*, 16 miles from Canandaigua, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store and 6 dwellings. *Pitt's Flats*, at the foot of Honeoye lake, 18 miles from Canandaigua, on the old Geneseo road, has 1 tavern, some half dozen dwellings, 1 grist mill, 1 saw, carding and cloth dressing, mills, and woollen factory.

SENECA; surface gently undulating, swelling into hills upon the south; soil clay and sandy loam, upon lime; drained, chiefly by Flint creek. *Geneva* and *Castleton* are post villages.

Geneva village, founded in 1794, by Messrs. Annin and Barton, and incorporated June 8th 1812; distant W. from Albany 179, from Catskill, by turnpike 200, from *Utica* 98, from *Auburn* 23, from *Buffalo* 105, from Canandaigua E. 16 miles; 30 S. from *Sodus bay*, on lake Ontario, and 58, N. of *Elmira*; is built upon the side and summit of an eminence, at the N. W. corner of Seneca lake, which is here, about 2 miles wide. The plain on which it lies may be elevated more than 100 feet above the lake; and from it, there is a fine view of this beautiful expanse of water, the high and sloping shores beyond it, and the valley of its outlet. Upon the west it is bounded by low hills, rising by terraces, which may have once formed, successively, the banks of the lake, highly cultivated and occasionally adorned with handsome buildings. The principal street of the village runs near to, and parallel with the lake shore, and the mansions on the eastern side have hanging gardens, reaching to the water's edge. The buildings in this portion are remarkably good, generally detached from each other, and encompassed by gardens, and shrubberies, vying in taste and decorations, with those of Canandaigua. The business part of the village is compactly built upon the lower ground, and contains many well finished and well furnished stores, mechanics' and artists' shops.

This was once, and is still a place of much business; but the canals which have done so much for other portions of the state, have served, by opening new depots, rather to check the trade of this; at least, they have not contributed so rapidly to its extension. In the year 1833, however, there were purchased here, for the eastern markets, 184,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 pounds of wool, 14,000 gallons of whiskey, 1,500 bushels of dried peaches, and large quantities of pearl and pot ashes, pork, beef, butter, flour, grass seed, lumber, glass, &c., to the amount of \$300,000. Still, we should say, this is rather the place to enjoy, than to make a fortune. A more charming retreat for the retired merchant, the student, or the gentleman living on a fixed income, can

scarcely be selected. The best enjoyments of a country life, are within his reach; and the daily stages which arrive here from all points would keep him as intimately acquainted with the stirring world as he would desire. The village contains 1 Episcopalian, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Reformed Dutch, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist, churches; a college, founded by the inhabitants, and incorporated, in 1825, by the Regents of the University, having a president; a professor of Mathematics and Philosophy; of the French, Spanish, and German, languages and literature; of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and their application to agriculture and mechanic arts; of Engineering and Statistics, (4) and 2 tutors. It has a medical department, with professors of Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology; of the Institutes and practice of Medicine; of the principles and practice of Surgery; of Obstetrics and *Materia Medica*; of Medical Jurisprudence and Botany. This college was one of the first, if not the first, to adopt a course of studies, affording to those indisposed to the classics, the advantages of a scientific and literary education. Besides the classical course, similar to that of other colleges, there is an English course, in which the modern languages of Europe are substituted for the ancient languages. The senior class, has the privilege of attending the lectures on Anatomy, Botany, and Chemistry. The income of the institution, from permanent funds and tuition money, in 1834, was \$2,711; while the salaries of its officers were \$2,950, only. The number of students was 53. The buildings are of stone, and tolerably commodious, but new and more appropriate ones are proposed, and authority has been obtained to apply the necessary funds.

; Besides this institution, there are a seminary for ladies; 3 grammar schools, 2 district schools, 7 common schools; and in all about 600 pupils.

The village, also contains a land office, of the Holland Land Company, a bank, incorporated 28th March, 1817, with a capital of \$400,000; charter extended 22d April, 1829, to 1853; a canal collector's office, Supreme Court clerk's office; 1 steam grist mill, 1 saw mill, 1 air furnace, 2 machine shops, 1 steam engine manufactory, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper; 2 book stores, 2 book binderies, 1 museum, 11 law offices, 1 insurance office, 15 dry goods stores, 5 druggists and paint stores; 2 hardware stores, 12 groceries, 9 taverns, 9 shoe shops and stores, 2 confectioners, 5 tailors, 9 smiths, 1 edge tool factory, 3 saddlers, 4 carriage makers, 2 hay scales, 6 milliners, 2 chair factories, 4 silver-smiths and watch makers, 1 patent plough manufactory, 2 threshing machine factories, 1 burr millstone factory, 2 tin factories, 1 rifle manufactory, 2 bakeries, 1 upholsterer, 1 tallow chandler, 1 lead pipe factory, 1 metal pump do., 1 marble do., 1 stocking weaver, 3 hat manufactories and stores, 1 auction store, 3 barbers' shops, 1 sash factory, 5 cabinet makers, and 1 artist.

There are 474 dwellings, 23 stores, 20 storehouses, 73 workshops, 10 offices—600 buildings and 3,000 inhabitants.

A company was incorporated 12th April, 1828, for constructing a rail road to Canandaigua, and another, April 9th, 1832, to make a railroad between this village and Ithaca, to be commenced within 5 years.

Castleton village, upon Flint creek, in the N. W. angle of the town, 9 miles N. W. from Geneva, has 2 taverns, a store, 2 flouring and 1 saw, mills, and about a dozen dwellings. There is a post office at Hall's Corners, and another called Flint Creek.

VICTOR, taken from Bloomfield 26th May, 1812; centrally distant W. from Albany 203 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy loam on the N. and clay loam on the S., underlaid with lime. *Victor*, post village, centrally situated, on a plain surrounded with hills, 9 miles N. W. from Canandaigua, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores and about 10 dwellings. A joint stock company was incorporated April 6th, 1830, for erecting a high school in the town.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, was taken from Bloomfield 11th February, 1833; distant from the county town, 16 miles; surface hilly and soil mostly clay, on slate and lime, alternating. The post village of the same name, is on the outlet of Honeoye lake, and upon the great west road. It contains 2 churches, a grist mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 20 dwellings, in a very fertile country.

TOWNS.	Males.										Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bristol,	2429	2717	2951	3005	288	605	28	397	192	694	33	65	46	17	16		
Canadice,*			1386	1515	115	291	4	191	186	39	6	35	40	7	11		
Canandaigua,	4680	4297	5162	5452	536	1090	141	673	606	1170	46	91	83	44	26		
East Bloomfield,	3621	3702	3861	1952	250	460	33	231	231	367	28	33	20	7	11		
Farmington,	4214	1773	1773	1843	203	367	36	234	155	434	14	29	29	11	6		
Gorham,	3901	2457	2977	2684	264	561	12	327	235	574	20	32	38	16	17		
Hopewell,		2458	2202	2058	207	428	21	239	224	382	14	25	26	17	16		
Manchester,		2658	2811	2685	249	598	20	364	209	574	17	52	60	11	21		
Naples,	1038	1376	1943	2156	168	424	4	282	132	517	22	52	36	22	14		
Phelps,	5688	4740	4792	4786	499	1004	76	591	448	1053	31	71	82	32	35		
Richmond,	2765	3033	1876	1786	213	388	15	205	164	335	17	34	31	9	12		
Seneca,	4802	5847	6161	6608	868	1162	273	866	674	1325	57	107	90	65	41		
Victor,	2084	2164	2265	2265	270	513	11	300	15	479	31	38	42	12	16		
West Bloomfield,†				2075	209	453	23	254	215	434	21	35	23	11	17		
	32112	37422	40167	40370	4339	8344	697	5154	3866	8377	357	699	655	283	359		

NOTE.—Males, 20,865; Females, 20,005; Blacks, 570; Black voters, 17; Deaf and Dumb, 8; Blind, 19; Idiots, 39; Lunatics, 10. * Erected in 1829. † Included in East Bloomfield until 1833.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Filled yds.	Woolleens unfilled.	ottons, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Bristol,	46186	20356	505347	46278	3544	12300	3441	5033	9003	6722	751 65	745 92
Canadice,	24320	9205	159739	24180	1814	481	1703	2812	3631	4191	249 25	614 78
Canandaigua,	30087	25363	1353339	639002	3824	11367	4540	5939	7741	3708	2701 35	2065 14
East Bloomfield,	20573	15772	647450	70417	1975	16554	3213	1763	2995	1274	973 56	293 31
Farmington,	25527	14363	633633	38666	2437	5664	2722	3093	5368	3848	911 12	472 23
Gorham,	30269	20932	744000	40812	2660	11387	2498	4840	6720	3249	1063 64	311 17
Hopewell,	22311	14776	636671	19630	2150	6445	1628	3143	3777	1918	889 71	718 67
Manchester,	23316	13970	730059	28124	2427	5001	2936	4462	5774	3689	1026 19	553 51
Naples,	23897	8638	184330	15530	2167	4007	1718	3446	4292	3063	970 87	452 79
Phelps,	39457	26007	1352094	37384	3819	7763	4508	7220	8253	3453	1883 10	1195 98
Richmond,	21627	15669	579759	57563	2158	17693	2421	2699	4808	3549	863 72	631 81
Seneca,	44724	19132	2940220	675259	430	15824	4968	5454	7054	3218	4899 84	897 02
Victor,	21780	14663	470650	26371	2202	4870	2604	3524	5194	1412	673 85	501 64
West Bloomfield	15103	12830	464644	64285	150	6927	2130	2389	3623	1921	092 15	551 74
	395107	231676	11386129	1784401	37166	131006	41036	55617	78163	45215	17850 00	10035 70

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Carding machines.	Woolen factories.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Bristol,	2	12		3	3				1				25	298	324	333
Canadice,	4	4											9	135	323	562
Canandaigua,	1						1						22	627	1489	1354
East Bloomfield,	5	5		2	2	1	2	1	1				14	300	766	580
Farmington,	1	4		1	1	2	1	2	1				13	184	523	632
Gorham,	2	4		1	1		1	2	1				17	405	765	865
Hopewell,	2	6		1	1	1	1	1	1				10	228	817	771
Manchester,	4	8		2	2	2	1	2	2	1			15	289	839	924
Naples,	3	15		2	2		1	2	2	2			13	114	436	607
Phelps,	11	13		4	4		1	1	1				24	485	1577	1590
Richmond,	2	2	1			2	1	2	2	2			1	194	676	546
Seneca,	3	4		2	2	1	1	2	2	1			21	633	1340	1492
Victor,	4	4		2	2	1	2	2	2	1			14	355	965	897
West Bloomfield,	4	5		1	1	2	1	1					9	302	666	637
	44	87	1	21	23	9	6	12	17	1	23	2	218	4644	12011	11780

Value of product,

Value of material,

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 11,876.

The tributaries of the Wallkill, most notable, are the *Wawayanda creek*, which, rising in a small lake of the town of Warwick, in the South mountains, runs W. about 8 miles, into New Jersey, and thence N. about 5 miles, re-enters the state, and unites with its recipient, in the "Drowned Lands," in Minisink town: The *Shawangunk*, flowing from that town, N. E. along the Minisink mountain, forming in part, the boundary between this and Sullivan county, and blending with the Wallkill, on the line between Shawangunk and New Paltz towns, in Ulster county, having a course of about 30 miles. The Rondout, has sometimes been called the tributary, and sometimes the recipient, of the Wallkill. Warwick, Pochuck, and Rutger's, creeks, are also tributaries of this river.

The *Nevisink river*, has its source in Ulster county, amid the wilds of the Catskill mountains, and flows by a tortuous, but generally, S. E. course of about 60 miles, through Sullivan county, to the Delaware, at Carpenter's point, in this county, where the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are contiguous. It receives Bashe's kill about 8 miles above its mouth. The latter stream rising on the N. E. border of Mamakating town, of Sullivan county, runs S. W. about 20 miles, to its recipient, in the town of Deerpark, near Cuddybackville, in this county. Its waters are deep, and its course generally sluggish. These streams are remarkable, because their valleys afford, for 20 miles, a passage for the Delaware and Hudson canal.

Some small streams of the county, are noticed under the description of the towns.

Small natural ponds abounding with small fish, as perch, pickerel, and pike, are numerous in the southern and western portions of the county.

The South Mountain or Highlands, which cover the S. E. border of the county, are of primitive formation, and contain the granite, sienite, hornblende, lime, marble, and other rocks common to this formation. The remainder of the county may be classed as transition, having the slate, limestone and graywacke, pertaining to this class, the first and last commonly underlying the high grounds, and the second, the valleys. But these rocks alternate in such a manner as to render regular specification of localities, extremely difficult. It may be observed, however, that generally, a strip of primitive lime bounds the granitic formation of the Highlands, and carboniferous slate occupies the country between the southern and the northern mountains; whilst the Shawangunk is composed chiefly of graywacke, in which the mill stone grit prevails.

The soil formed from such materials is various, but clay and gravelly loam, are most common; where lime blends with the soil, wheat may be productively raised, and treated with lime, most parts would in grain culture repay the labours of the husbandman. But at present, Orange must be considered a grazing county, devoted chiefly, to the raising of cattle and sheep, and to the making of butter. In the last, it has a high and justly merited reputation. Dairies of 30 or 40 cows, are common, and it is usual for proprietors, when letting farms, to furnish a stipulated number of cows, receiving a return of 80 or 100 lbs. of butter from each, one half the increase of the stock, and one half of the other products of the farm. Large flocks of sheep are kept; some farmers having from 600 to 1,500 head. The flocks are wholly or in part Merino, and the fine wool commands the highest price of the market.

The beauty and fertility of the county, is ever the grateful theme of the traveler. Its hills, rarely abrupt, have those graceful roundings and gentle slopes which ordinarily belong to the slate formation; and the verdure of the broad valleys, carried undiminished to the hill tops, is blended with the overhanging forest, into one brilliant but varying emerald hue. Every where abundance prevails, and if the inhabitants lack the enterprise of their neighbours, they have the valuable possession of content, secured by industry, sobriety, and general good morals. From the annexed statistical table, it will be seen that the cotton and woollen manufactures have taken root here.

A very large trade in general merchandise is carried on, from Newburg, where centres the business of the eastern portions of the county, and of some parts of the adjacent county of Dutchess; and where it is estimated, there are sold, annually, one and a half million of imports, and more than two millions of exports. In the latter are included large quantities of brick and lime, made upon the margin of the Hudson. From the western towns large quantities of lumber and agricultural

Kittatiny or Blue Mountain, taking here the name of Shawangunk, runs on the W., whilst a chain of low hills, called the Comfort Hills, runs parallel with the Shawangunk, continued in Ulster county, across the western towns. A subordinate valley is formed by the high lands upon the S. E. of the Wallkill, drained N. E. by the Murderer's kill, and S. W. by the Wawayanda creek. From the southern inclination of the Matteawan Hills, flow the Ramapo and the Ringwood rivers. West of the Shawangunk mountains and between it and the hills which border the Delaware, is the valley of the Nevisink river, and Bashe's kill.

The eastern shore of the county is, as we have seen, laved by the Hudson river, upon whose banks are some of the highest points of the Highlands; Bare Mountain being 1,350 feet, the Crow's Nest 1,418 feet, and Butter hill 1,529 feet above tide. Between the last hill and Newburg village, the river expands into a capacious bay, and the shore ascends with gentle acclivity, for several miles; but on the N. E. angle, at and below Hampton, the limestone rock rises high and precipitously, from the water's edge.

The principal streams of the county, are the Murderer's kill, the Wallkill, the Shawangunk, and the Nevisink.

Murderer's kill, so called from a homicide committed near it, by the Indians, upon some Dutch settler, draining the valley immediately on the N. W. of the Highlands, rises in the town of Warwick, interlocking its sources with those of the Wawayanda, and winding through a hilly country in Blooming Grove, Cornwall, and New Windsor, enters the Hudson in the S. E. angle of the last town, after a course of more than 25 miles. Its principal tributary is the *Otterkill*, which, also, rising in Warwick, runs a semi-circular course, of about 14 miles, through the towns of Goshen and Hamptonburg, and unites with its recipient near Washingtonville, in Blooming Grove. Both streams afford valuable mill power.

The *Wallkill*, or more properly the *Waal-kill*, so called from the Waal river, of the Netherlands, rises in Byram, of Sussex county, New Jersey, and flowing 24 miles through that state, enters Orange county, in Minisink, and flows thence, by a N. E. course of 65 miles across this county and the county of Ulster, uniting with the Rondout, about 8 miles from its mouth, on the line between the towns of Hurley and Esopus. The valley of this stream, very narrow in New Jersey, widens as it crosses this country. So level is its bottom, for 20 miles, in this and the adjacent state, that the waters from the bordering hills have formed a deep marsh varying in width from three to five miles, and having an area estimated at 50,000 acres, and an altitude of 325 feet above tide. Through this marsh the river flows with a current scarcely perceptible, and its waters swollen by the Spring freshets, annually, submerge it. The marsh, known as the "Drowned Lands," consists of accumulated vegetable matter, whose surface imperfectly converted into soil, abounding with carbonaceous substances, empyreumatic oil, and gallic acid, is covered in midsummer, with rank and luxurious vegetation, which occasions during the autumn, much malaria. The ditches made through it in forming roads, disclose peat of excellent quality. Several islands are encircled by this equivocal lake; the largest of which contains 200 acres of fertile land; the smaller ones, uninhabited, are covered with wood. The rocks on the islands and borders of the morass, indicate that it reposes on a blue cherty limestone. But in one place, at least, the island near Woodville, primitive limestone, the rock of the neighbouring country, appears. No effort has yet been successful wholly to drain this swamp. Partial endeavours have shown, it is said, that the soil is adapted to hemp, and the general objects of agriculture. But much the larger portion of the unclaimed marsh, is abandoned as pasturage to cattle, on the subsidence of the Spring inundations, for a few weeks, and is for the remainder of the year, a desolate waste.

The marsh ceases near the village of Phillipsburg, where the river falls about 6 feet, and affords a valuable mill power. The stream, however, is still sluggish, until it reaches Walden village, in the town of Montgomery, where it becomes a cataract, having a fall, within two miles, of some 60 feet, and thence onward its course is a rapid one. Before it unites with the Shawangunk, it has other falls of much rapidity, in Shawangunk and New Paltz towns, Ulster county; at Dashville, in the latter, it falls 70 feet, within a mile. Above Walden, it has a muddy bottom and is famed for the quantity and quality of its eels, which are said to possess a peculiar, delicate flavour.

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After the capture of Forts Washington and Lee, the British ascended the river freely in their armed ships. But in the execution of Washington's design, of shutting up the enemy in New York, by the assistance of the French naval and military forces, it became necessary to exclude him from the Hudson. Skilful engineers sent out by the French monarch, selected West Point, as the most advantageous position for commanding the river.

The hill, composed of huge crags and blocks of stone, fantastically heaped by nature, protrudes to the middle of the river, impelling its waters to the opposite bank, and narrowing the channel to less than half a mile in width.

The cliff selected for the fortress, rests against a lofty ridge broken into small eminences, that form a species of amphitheatre, washed below by the river. It rises in terraces, the first of which, is very narrow and nearly level with the river; the second, approachable by a steep ascent of 80 or 90 feet, and the third, rising 188 feet above the water, spreads into a *plateau* of more than a mile in circumference, on which the principal works were constructed; the chief of which, was fort Clinton. The declivity is exceedingly steep nearly all around, and the only side on which the enceinte was accessible, was thickly palisaded, and defended by batteries. An escalade, the sole mode of carrying the works was subjected to extreme hazard. There were several redoubts upon the eminences, which commanded Fort Clinton, of which Fort Putnam was the most important. These covered each other, and the garrison and ammunition stores were under bomb proof casements. The works partly hewn in the rock, and partly constructed of enormous trunks of trees, felled on the spot, communicating by defiles, formed a group of strong holds, connected by a common system of defence. The upper forts were secured from assault by the ruggedness of the ground, thick woods, and numerous *abbatis*, which made the transport of artillery impracticable, whilst they gave full protection to the lower ones.

But, another work besides these impregnable fortifications, was necessary to the command of the river. Constitution Island divides the bed of the Hudson unequally, at the bend round the Point; the western branch being a marshy shallow. The island, a mass of rock, was defended by batteries on a level with the water, and the glacis formed in the rock, bade defiance to trenches.

A heavy chain cramped into the rocks at either end, supported by buoys, stretched across the angle made by the river, and formed an effectual bar.

The great object of the works on both sides, was to protect this chain. Twenty pieces of heavy ordinance, discharging grape, menaced those who should attempt to cut a link, and would have inevitably sunk their boats. If a vessel, iron beaked, impelled by wind and tide, should attempt it, the chain moving on a roller would grow slack, and the shock thus broken, would be again strained to its due tension, and the vessel turned aside, must be stranded on one or the other shore, and remain exposed to the fire of the batteries, which might be poured upon all points of the Strait.

These forts provided with necessary munitions, were defended by four thousand men. They had been built in the course of a single year, almost without cost; the soldiers who laboured at them received no pay, and the French engineers superintending, in the minutest detail, the execution of their own plans, had no emolument whatever.

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produce find a market by the Delaware river, and by the Delaware and Hudson canal.

The line of the Erie rail road crosses the towns of Monroe, Blooming Grove, Goshen, Minisink, Mount Hope, and Deer Park, into Sullivan county; with it will probably be connected a rail road, from Newburg to the Delaware river, for making which, a company was incorporated 21st April, 1835, capital \$500,000; time limited, for commencement, to 2 years.

The county is divided into 14 towns.

BLOOMING GROVE, taken from Cornwall 23d March, 1799; N. W. from New York 55, from Albany S. 96 miles; surface undulating, and in part hilly. The Scunnumunk and Woodcock mountains, part of the Highlands, covering the southern and eastern parts; soil clay and sandy loam, underlaid with slate and limestone, and highly productive; drained chiefly by Murderer's kill. *Salisbury Mills*, *Washingtonville*, *Blooming Grove*, *Craigsville*, and *Oxford*, are villages, of which, those in *italics* are post towns. *Salisbury*, 9 miles S. W. from Newburg, 11 E. from Goshen, on Murderer's creek, surrounded by hills, contains a grist mill, small cotton factory, a paper mill, a tavern, 3 stores and 40 dwellings. *Washingtonville*, 11 miles from Newburg, at the point of junction of New Windsor, Blooming Grove, and Hamptonburg, towns, and near the union of Otter's with Murderer's, kill, has 2 taverns, a grist and plaster mills, driven by a small tributary of Murderer's kill; a large tannery, 3 stores, an academy, and from 40 to 50 dwellings. The lands around it are of excellent quality, and sell at from 50 to 80 dollars the acre. *Blooming Grove*, near the western boundary, also, upon Murderer's kill, in a hilly country, 2 miles S. W. from Washingtonville, has a Presbyterian church, a tavern, and some 8 or 10 dwellings. *Craigsville*, on the same creek, 15 miles from Newburg, has a grist, a saw, and a paper, mill, a store, and some 15 dwellings, almost buried in a deep ravine. *Oxford*, is an agricultural vicinage, 16 miles from Newburg and 8 from Goshen, stretching for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the road, containing a tavern, a store, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

CORNWALL, organised by the name of New Cornwall 7th March, 1788; chauged 3d March, 1797; distant from Albany S. 98, from Newburg 10, miles; surface hilly, and in great part mountainous, being chiefly within the Highlands, and having in its area, Bare Mountain, the Crow's Nest, and Butter Hill. From the top of the last, so perpendicular is its face, some officers of Putnam's regiment, during the revolutionary war, threw into the river, the high rock, which bears his name, still visible above the tide; vessels pass between it and the shore; drained principally by Murderer's kill, winding through a broad and crooked valley of remarkable fertility. Upon the S. of West Point is Buttermilk creek, which pours its waters by a beautiful cascade into the Hudson, giving motion to several valuable grist mills, of Mr. Lydig, on the bank of the river.

This town is highly reputed as a grazing country, and containing the forts of West Point, Clinton, and Montgomery, is notable in the history of the revolution. Cornwall, Canterbury, and West Point, are post villages. *Cornwall village*, and landing, 4 miles S. of Newburg, on the Hudson river, has a tavern, 2 stores, 2 extensive brick yards, and 12 or 15 dwellings. A steamboat and two sloops, owned here, ply between this place and New York, to which, the business of the neighbourhood, gives full employment.

Canterbury, pleasantly situated on a creek, bearing its name, tributary to Murderer's kill, 5 miles S. from Newburg, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, contains a Presbyterian and Methodist churches, 2 Quaker meeting houses, a small woollen factory, a cotton factory, having 2,176 spindles, and 60 power looms, employing 75 hands, including those in a machine shop; 6 stores, 1 tavern, an axe factory, and trip hammer, with 15 hands, 3 smiths, 3 extensive shoe factories, 2 tailors, 2 saddlers, 2 milliners, 1 weaver, 2 physicians, 1 lawyer; 2 tanneries and 1 morocco factory, employing 25 hands; and about 100 dwellings, inhabited by nearly 1,000 persons, chiefly engaged in mechanical employments.

West Point, the site of one of the most important fortresses, erected during the revolutionary war, and now of the famed military school, established by the National government, is 51 miles N. of New York, 280 from Washington city, and 94 S. from Albany.

The importance of this post during the revolutionary war, will be apparent from the following considerations. The river admitting vessels of heavy burden to

Hudson city, and affording in connection with Wood creek and lake Champlain, a ready boat navigation to Canada, was emphatically the key of the country. Traversing the settled portion of the state, the Hudson divided it into two parts of unequal surface, dependent on each other. If the British became masters of the river, they would have prevented communication between its banks, and operating on either at pleasure, would have been opposed only by a divided American force. On one side of the river, were the arsenals and the park of artillery, on the other, magazines and stores; the country on one shore, abounding in cattle produced little grain, on the other, grain was the staple; hence it was impossible to maintain an army long upon one shore without unrestricted communication with the other.

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The plain is now approached upon the north, by a good carriage road, from the steamboat landing, and the pedestrian may mount to the hotel by another path, with some little labour and loss of breath. The view, from the plain, southward, is not particularly attractive, being closely confined by the mountains. Upon the east, the country rises gradually from the river, and its western inclination for nearly 10 miles, bounded S. by Anthony's Nose, and N. by Bull Hill, is spread as a map before the spectator, upon which are seen Beverly house, once the head quarters of Arnold, the West Point cannon foundry, the Highland school, with a small collection of buildings around it, and the pretty village of Cold Spring. Northward the scene is enchanting. The vision is carried for ten miles, through a vista formed by the towering mountains upon either bank of the river, over Pollopel's Island, the bay and village of Newburg. The western view is terminated by the hill, upon whose side, at a precipitous point, 598 feet above the river, are the ruins of fort Putnam; amid which are some arched chambers, formerly used as magazines and prisons, comparatively entire. The ascent to this work is steep, but the labour of overcoming it, is richly repaid by the prospect obtained of the plain below, and the country adjacent.

Nearly on the level of the Fort, a granite quarry has been opened where the building stone for the public works is procured; the rock being here, more massive and compact than at lower points. A rail way of great inclination has been partly constructed, to facilitate the portage. Upon this hill, also, is a pond supplied with springs, whence the water for the use of the schools, barracks, and dwellings, is taken by subterranean pipes.

The chief buildings at the Point, consist of the Academy, Barracks, Quarters of the commandant, officers, and teachers, and the Hotel; all of which, well adapted to their objects, are substantial, neat, and some of them elegant. The Quarters of the officers and teachers are spacious, placed amid grounds planted with fruit trees and ornamental shrubs. The hotel, of stone, is surrounded by extensive piazzas for promenade, commanding, in front, a full view of the plain and its buildings, and in the rear, a delightful prospect of the river and Highlands.

Near the N. E. extremity of the grounds, at the projecting point, forming the abrupt bend of the river, is a monument of white marble, consisting of a base and short column, on the former of which, is the simple inscription, "Kosciusko," "Erected by the corps of Cadets, 1828." Another monument, upon a hillock, at the N. W. corner of the plain, a neat obelisk of 20 feet high, was reared by Major General Brown, to Colonel E. D. Wood, a pupil of the Institution, who fell, leading a charge at the sortie, from Fort Erie, on the 17th Sept., 1814.

On the river bank, at the S. E. extremity of the parade ground, upon a lower level, is Kosciusko's garden, whither the Polish chieftain was accustomed to retire for study or reflection. Marks of cultivation are perceptible, in the disposition of the walks and trees, and the beautiful seclusion of the spot still invites to thought or repose.

Upon the low interval between the West Point plain and the next mountain, is Camp town, where dwells a portion of the United States troops, commonly kept here, and where are the buildings necessary for the accommodation of their families.

Batteries which surmount the several terraces upon the river, give to the Point a military aspect, and indicate how readily and effectually, the post could again be converted into a key for locking the passage between the lakes and the ocean.

CRAWFORD, taken from Montgomery 4th March, 1823; surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam, resting on slate, favourable to grass, and tolerably well cultivated; drained by the Shawangunk creek and the Dwaskill. Crawford, Hopewell, Bullville, and Searsburg, are villages; at the first three of which, are post offices. Crawford, formerly Pine Bush, 14 miles N. from Goshen, 92 S. from Albany, in a valley, on the N. line of the town, with a sandy warm soil, well cultivated, has a grist mill, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings. Hopewell, in the valley of the Shawangunk, 11 miles from Goshen, has a store, tavern, some mechanic shops, and about a dozen families. Bullville, (late Cadiz) on the Coshocton turnpike, 9 miles N. of Goshen, 21 from Newburg, contains a store, tavern, distillery, smith shop, and half a dozen dwellings. Searsburg, on the Dwaskill, 11 miles

from Goshen, has grist and saw, mills, store, tavern, a school house, in a rough cold country, much better suited to grass than grain.

DEERPARK, taken from Samakating 16th March, 1798; from New York N. W. 77, from Albany S. W. 110, miles; surface on the E. mountainous, having the Shawangunk upon that border, westward, to the Delaware, remarkably level; the soil upon the mountain gravelly loam, generally arable and susceptible of beneficial cultivation; on the plain, alluvial yellow sand and vegetable mould, which, treated with plaster, becomes highly productive. Bashe's kill unites with the Nevisink river, centrally in the town, and the Hudson and Delaware canal follows its valley, and that of the united streams to Port Jarvis or Carpenter's point, on the Delaware river; thence curving it ascends the east bank of that river, about 10 miles within the town. An ancient road, from Carpenter's Point to Kingston, on the Hudson, runs through the valleys of the Nevisink and Bashe's kill. The settlements here, are among the oldest of the county, and were made by Hugonots, from Holland, among whom, were the ancestors of our De Witts, and other distinguished families. Tradition asserts, that, the road above mentioned, was made for the purpose of transporting some valuable ores, dug in this vicinity, and shipped from New Amsterdam to Holland. Cuddebackville, Port Jarvis, and Honesville, are post villages. Cuddebackville, an agricultural vicinage, extending from 3 to 4 miles, has a post office, near which is a store, 2 taverns, and from 20 to 30 dwellings; distant 25 miles N. W. from Goshen, and 51 miles from Eddyville, by the canal. Port Jarvis, comprehending three distinct hamlets, known, locally, as *Port Jarvis*, *Carpenter's Point*, and *Minisink Point*, 60 miles by the canal, from Eddyville, and 24 W. from Goshen, 120 S. W. from Albany, contains within a square mile, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Presbyterian, churches, several school houses, 5 taverns, 7 stores, 2 grist mills, with 6 runs of stones, a saw mill, and about 50 dwellings. The Nevisink river is here, about 25 yards wide, and is crossed at Minisink Point, by a wooden bridge. This village grows rapidly, and carries on an extensive trade, in lumber and general produce, by the Delaware, with the towns of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and by the Hudson and Delaware canal, with New York and other towns on the North river. The valley in which it lies is very fertile. Honesville, 25 miles W. from Goshen, and by the canal, 63 from Eddyville, has a grist mill, a small store, a tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings. There is also, a thickly settled vicinage in the centre of the town, known as Hugonot.

GOSHEN, organised by act 7th March, 1788; 60 miles from N. York, 100 south from Albany, 20 W. of the Hudson, at West Point and at Newburg; surface hilly upon the E. flat and marshy on the west; soil loam underlaid with slate and limestone, highly productive in grass; much butter is made here, which has the highest repute in the market. A large proportion of the "Drowned lands," lies in the town. Otter creek, a branch of Murderer's kill, crosses the town. Goshen and Chester, are post villages. This town, originally settled in 1703, embraced all the county S. E. of the Wall kill, now included in the towns of Minisink, Warwick, part of Wallkill, Blooming Grove, and part of Cornwall. Goshen, village, founded in 1722, incorporated March 28th 1809, having the relative distances above given and lying in a beautiful valley; contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopalian, churches, with steeples, both of wood; an academy for males, and 1 for females; a school for females, called the Institute; 4 taverns, 10 stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a newspaper; 1 bank, established 1812, capital \$105,000, and 70 dwellings, generally of wood, neat and several of them elegant, built chiefly upon cross streets, at whose intersection is the court house and prison of limestone, 3 stories high, surmounted by a cupola. The first court was holden here in 1727.

Chester, lies on the stage road from Goshen to N. York, 4 miles S. E. from the former and 18 S. W. from Newburg, in a rich and picturesque country, productive of grass, grain, and fruits, and famed for the excellence of its butter, beef, and pork. The village is divided into two sections, known as E. and W. Chester, which together contain a post office, 3 taverns, 3 stores, a Presbyterian church, and from 80 to 100 dwellings. Sugar Loaf is the name of a post office.

HAMPTONBURG, taken from Goshen, Blooming Grove, New Windsor, Montgomery, and Wallkill, 5th April, 1830; south from Albany 94 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and loam highly productive and universally well cultivated; lime is burned here, but not used as manure; drained on the N. W. boundary by

the Wallkill; centrally by the Otter kill, and on the S. E. border by Murderer's kill. Campbell Hall, Little Britain, and Hamptonburg, are villages or rather closely settled vicinages. *Campbell Hall*, 6 miles N. E. from Goshen and 15 S. W. from Newburg, has an Associate Reformed church, a school, a tavern, store, and 8 dwellings. *Little Britain*, 8 miles N. E. from Goshen, 12 S. E. from Newburg, has a post office, a grist mill, on the Otter kill, a store and some half dozen dwellings. But this name is given to a district of about 4 miles square, in Hamptonburg and New Windsor, settled in 1722 by Col. Charles Clinton (the progenitor of the distinguished family of Clinton of this state) and his associates, emigrants from Ireland, who thus named their settlement. *Hamptonburg*, 4 miles N. E. from Goshen and 16 S. W. from Newburg, has a post office, tavern, store, and 6 or eight dwellings, in a most luxuriant grass country. This has been famed as a market for lean cattle, since the year 1718; at which there are now sold, annually, about 6000 head, to the farmers of the neighbourhood. Horace is the name of a second post office.

MINISINK, organised by act 7th March, 1788, and subsequently modified; from Goshen, W. 15 miles, 114 S. W. from Albany; surface hilly on the W., the Shawangunk ridge running through it. Upon the E. is a valley through which, and the "Drowned lands," sluggishly steals the Wallkill. The soil is various, superimposed on slate and limestone. The Shawangunk creek, a large branch of the Wallkill, rises in a pond at the E. foot of the mountain, and flows northward, and another pond near Mount Hope, sends forth another branch to the same river, southward. Slate Hill, Wells' Corner or Centreville, Ridgebury, Westtown, Unionville and Greenville, are villages, at each of which except the last is a post office. Tradition says, a bloody battle was fought here between the Whites and Indians, on the 22d July, 1669. The bones of the slain, it seems, lay scattered over the country until 1821, when a committee was appointed by the inhabitants, to collect and entomb them. In the colonial records of 1659, there is a notice of the discovery of a copper mine, which is reported to have been extensively wrought; the ores being sent to Holland. Indicia of copper are seen in several places on the W. of the Blue mountain, and E. of the Delaware, to which Minisink formerly extended. *Slate Hill*, 7 miles from Goshen, contains a Baptist church, a printing office, issuing a newspaper, 1 store, 2 taverns, a schoolhouse, and 8 dwellings. *Centreville*, 10 miles from Goshen, has 1 Presbyterian meeting house, 1 tavern, 1 store, a post office, school house, and 6 dwellings. *Ridgebury*, 7 miles from Goshen, has 1 Presbyterian meeting house, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 4 dwellings. *Greenville*, 15 miles from Goshen, has a Baptist meeting house, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 3 or 4 dwellings. *Westtown*, 12 miles from Goshen, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, an academy for males, 2 taverns, and 8 dwellings. *Unionville*, 15 miles S. from Goshen, contains 1 Presbyterian meeting house, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 school, and 5 dwellings.

MONROE, organised 23d March, 1799, by the name of Cheesecoaks, and taken from Cornwall; name altered in 1800, to Southfield and in 1801, to Munroe, in the revised stat. Monroe; 115 miles S. of Albany, 19, S. of Newburg; surface broken and hilly; the highlands spreading over its area; there are, however, several extensive vales which are cultivated and tolerably productive; it is well watered, and several natural ponds from one to three miles in circumference send forth mill streams uniting to form the Ramapo river, which works its way S. through the hills, and across the west part of Rockland county, into N. Jersey. These streams afford power for forges and furnaces, to which the iron in the hills, and the wood on their sides furnish employment. Townsend's, Monroe and Augusta works have been distinguished for the extent of their operations. This portion of the state suffered greatly during the revolutionary war, being haunted by traitors, Tories and robbers, called Cow-boys. *Monroe*, village, 11 miles south from Goshen, contains a post office, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 6 dwellings.

At the extreme easterly point of this town, upon the Hudson river, and south side of Poplopen's kill, stood Fort Clinton, and upon the opposite bank of the creek, now in Cornwall, was Fort Montgomery. These forts were erected on high ground, for the defence of the river pass here, which was also obstructed by chevaux de frize, boom and chains, and guarded by a frigate and several galleys, stationed above them. The forts were deemed almost impregnable. They were too much elevated to be battered from the water with effect, and the hills on which

they stood, were too steep to be ascended by troops, and the mountains commencing 5 miles below them, so lofty and rugged and the defiles so narrow, that the approaches might be easily defended.

With an immediate view to the relief of Gen. Burgoyne, Sir Henry Clinton, left New York, Oct. 4th, 1777, to attack the posts on the Hudson. On the 6th, at dawn of day his troops debarked on the west side of Stony Point and marched through the mountains to the forts. General Putnam, who had command of this district was aware of the debarkation, but mistaking the object of the enemy, sent no reinforcement to the garrisons, until apprised of the attack by the report of the cannonade. Five hundred men were then ordered over the river, but before they could cross, the forts were taken by storm.

The enemy having left a battalion to maintain the Dunderburg pass, marched to the neighbourhood of Fort Clinton, driving in the parties which Gov. George Clinton had thrown out to impede his progress. There he divided his force; Colonel Campbell, with 900 men made a circuit round the forest of Deane, to the rear of Fort Montgomery, while Gen. Vaughan, with 1200, accompanied by Sir Henry Clinton and followed by the rear guard under General Tryon, advanced on Fort Clinton. The assault commenced about 5 o'clock P. M. The works were resolutely defended until dark, when the enemy having entered them at several places, further defence was impracticable. Part of the garrisons was captured; the remainder escaped, including the Governor and his brother Gen. James Clinton, although the latter had been wounded. Lt. Cols. Livingston and Bruyn and Majors Logan and Hamilton, were among the prisoners. The loss sustained by the garrisons was about 250 men: That of the enemy was not less: Among his dead were Lt. Col. Campbell and two other field officers. The whole force of the enemy was 3000; that of the garrisons did not exceed six hundred; yet had Putnam been aware of the design the enterprise might certainly have been defeated. The resistance of the forts would have been longer had the garrisons been sufficient to man the lines. —The forts at Peekskill and on the river fell into the enemy's hands. Continental village was burned, and subsequently Kingston, and a large quantity of stores were destroyed or taken.

MONTGOMERY, originally organised as part of Ulster county, 7th March, 1788; since variously modified; from Albany S. 100, from Newburg W. 12, and from Goshen N. E. 10, miles; surface hilly; soil clay and gravelly loam, resting on slate and lime stone, fertile in grass and grain, and highly cultivated; drained centrally and north-eastwardly by the Wallkill, which affords admirable mill power. A tamarac swamp, near the village of Montgomery, is noted as the spot in which bones of the mammoth were first discovered in this state. Some 40 years since, it was soft, and almost impassable, but is now rich arable land, resting on marl, with a vegetable mould from 3 to 18 feet deep. Montgomery and Walden are post villages.

Montgomery, village, incorporated 17th February, 1810, on the Newburg and Conhocton turnpike road, at the intersection of the northern state road, and on the right bank of the Wallkill, having the relative distances above stated, contains 2 grist and 1 saw, mills, and a factory for the manufacture of wood screws, all driven under a head of 6 feet water in the river; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, and a seminary for young ladies, well conducted and sustained; 4 taverns, 7 stores, and 160 dwellings; 3 clergymen, 4 lawyers, and 4 physicians. The buildings, generally of wood, are neat, some of them large and commodious. The village forms a road district.

The incorporation of the "Montgomery Iron Company," for the manufacture of iron and steel into merchantable articles, was authorised 23d April, 1835, with a capital not to exceed \$100,000, to be employed in the town.

Walden, village, on the Wallkill, 12 miles N. W. from Newburg, 14 N. E. from Goshen, and 4 from Montgomery, at the falls of the river, surrounded by a rich and picturesque country, under high cultivation, takes its name from the late proprietor of the soil, and owes its birth to the valuable water power which the river affords, by two considerable falls. The upper, or Great Falls, are at the bend of the river, near the centre of the village plat, and their descent, including the cascade and rapids, is 42 feet, of which the former has 20 feet over a ledge of slate rock. Viewed from the foot bridge, which crosses the stream below it, and within reach of the spray, the scene is one of great beauty. The placid

pool above pours out its waters at your feet, in one broad sheet of foam, which soon resuming their denser form, run sparkling and murmuring from you through their narrow channel, overhung with towering trees, to the lower pool, whence they are precipitated about 15 feet. Immediately at the Upper Falls is an extensive cotton manufactory; thence a canal has been excavated through the slate rock on the E. side of the river, nearly half a mile in length. Between this canal and the river, are sites for other mills, and where already some woollen factories and other works have been erected, near the lower end of the canal; but which leave still a vast power unoccupied. The woollen factory of Messrs. Scholfield, Capron, & Co. produces 325,000 yards of flannel, employing 100 hands, and a capital of \$60,000. That of the Orange Company makes about 30,000 yards of low priced broad cloths; and the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Woods & Co. gives above 300,000 yards of sheeting, annually. In 1832, the "Walden Company" was incorporated, with authority to employ a capital of \$500,000 for purchasing, holding, and improving the water power and mill sites here, and for manufacturing purposes. This company has recently laid out a large addition of lots to the village, for which they invite purchases upon attractive terms. The village lies upon a plain, surrounded by hills which overlook it on all sides, and contains, beside the mills we have mentioned, 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, churches, an academy, and a select school; 2 taverns, one of which eschews the sale of ardent spirit; and about 150 dwellings, distributed over several streets, and containing about 1000 inhabitants.

There is a post office called St. Andrews.

MOUNT HOPE. taken from Walkkill, Minisink, and Deer Park, by the name of Calhoun, 15th February, 1825; from Albany S. W. 121, and from Port Jarvis, on the Delaware, about 10 miles; surface hilly, being covered by spurs of the Shawangunk mountain; drained by the Shawangunk river; soil gravelly loam, not very productive. Finchville, Mount Hope, and Otisville, are post villages.

Mount Hope, village, 12 miles from Goshen, contains 1 Presbyterian meeting house, 2 taverns, 3 stores, 1 school, 10 dwellings. *Finchville*, 15 miles from Goshen, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 school, 4 dwellings. *Otisville*, 14 miles from Goshen, has 1 store, 1 tavern, school house, 1 Presbyterian meeting house, 10 dwellings.

NEWBURG, organised 7th March, 1788; surface hilly, broken and stony, but generally arable; soil clay and sandy loam, on granite, clay slate, and limestone, adapted to grass, and much of it under high cultivation; drained by Chambers' creek, and some smaller streams. Big and Little ponds, have, respectively, a circumference of 4 and 3 miles. Excavations were made in the town in 1835, in search of gold, for which, probably, iron pyrites was mistaken. At *Hampton*, a village of some 10 or 12 houses, much lime is burned for export, and a horse ferry boat plies hourly to Hamburg, of Dutchess county. *Coldenham* is an agricultural vicinage, on the Western turnpike, 8 miles W. of Newburg village, in which are a post office, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 Convenanters, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Dutch Reformed, churches, and 15 dwellings, upon a pleasant and fertile plain. The first settlement was made here, and the name given, in 1755, by Dr. Colden. *Middle Hope*, 4 miles N. of Newburg, is a post office, around which is a Methodist church, 2 taverns, a store, and a dozen dwellings.

Newburg village, upon the Hudson river, N. from New York 61, from West Point 8, S. from Albany 84, and from Goshen, the other half shire town, E. 20, miles, incorporated 25th March, 1800, lies upon the acclivity of the river hill, which has an elevation upon the third terrace of about 300 feet. The hill undulates on the river line, and falling off on three sides, the town plat is thoroughly drained. The river margin, about 600 feet wide, affords space for convenient quays and docks. The village is most advantageously seen from the river. It was originally settled by the emigrant Palatines in 1708. It now contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Associate Reformed, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Convenanters, and 1 Methodist, churches; an incorporated academy, with an endowment of lands; a high school, incorporated with the district school; another school maintained from lands originally pertaining to the glebe, and now under the control of the inhabitants of the German patent within the town; another academy for males, one for females, conducted by private enterprise, together with several select schools; 2 printing offices, issuing weekly papers, 2 extensive and commodi-

ous hotels, 14 taverns; a whaling company, authorised to employ a capital of \$200,000, of which \$115,000 are paid in, having 3 ships of 350 tons, a large wharf, and storehouse; 2 banks; 40 general stores; an extensive hat manufactory; a brewery, making the far-famed Newburg ale, of which 14,000 barrels were brewed in 1834; a large iron foundry and machine shop; comb factory, 2 morocco factories, and 1 tannery, and about 800 dwellings, many of which claim notice from their large size, and the good taste displayed in them.

Near the village, upon Chambers' creek, are 2 paper mills, 4 plaster mills, a factory for cotton and woollen machinery; Rogers' powder manufactory, whose product is well known throughout the union; very extensive brick yards, from which vast quantities of brick are exported. A large business centres here from the neighbouring villages of Ulster, Dutchess, and Putnam counties; two steam ferry boats ply constantly to Fishkill. The main street of Newburg presents, on market days, the thronged appearance of a busy metropolis, being crowded with teams, and its large stores filled with dealers. The trade with New York employs continually 7 sloops and 5 steamboats, owned here, and many other vessels, occasionally.

From the upper terrace of the village, a wide and beautiful prospect embraces, on the south, West Point, the Crow's Nest, Butter Hill, and the two Beacon mountains; on the S. W. Pollopel's island, at the N. entrance of the Highlands; on the E. the fertile and picturesque valleys of the Matteawan and Wappinger's creeks, and the village of Fishkill Landing; on the N. the Newburg bay, and a broad champaign country. South of the village yet stands an old stone house, the quarters of General Washington, when the celebrated Newburg Letters made their appearance.

NEW WINDSOR, organised 7th March, 1788; from Albany S. 88 miles, from Newburg 6 miles; surface hilly, but generally arable; soil loam, underlaid with gneiss, slate, and limestone, fertile and well cultivated; drained by Chambers' and Murderer's creeks. The post village of *New Windsor*, lies at the confluence of Chambers' creek with the Hudson, in the N. E. angle of the town, in a deep glen, opening into Newburg bay, 2 miles S. of Newburg, and contains 2 docks, a Presbyterian church, with steeple and bell, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and about 40 dwellings. A steamboat and sloop ply twice a week between this village and New York. This is the oldest village in the county, and is celebrated as having been the head quarters of General Washington in 1774, who then occupied the house of a Mr. Elliston. From Mr. Bullus's residence, back of the village, there is a delightful prospect of the country for many miles around.

WALLKILL, organised March, 1788; from Albany S. 100, from Newburg, W. 20, and from Goshen N. 6, miles; surface on the S. E. undulating, and elsewhere hilly; soil comprising gravelly and clay loam, and clay, resting on clay slate, and graywacke. On the west the country is stony, but adapted to grass. The staple commodities are butter and hemp. The Wallkill forms a part of the S. E. boundary, and the Shawangunk river of the N. W.; between these streams run the Comfort Hills. Middletown, Phillipsburg, and Scotchtown, are post villages. *Phillipsburg*, called after the principal proprietor, on the Wallkill, 4 miles N. W. from Goshen, at the outlet of the "Drowned Lands," contains a grist mill, 2 woollen factories, a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings, in a level and fertile country. *Middletown*, 7 miles N. W. from Goshen, has 1 Congregationalist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, a district school, 2 taverns, 6 stores, and about 60 dwellings, pleasantly situated upon a hill. The village is compactly built, and rapidly improving. *Scotchtown*, 6 miles N. from Goshen, on very elevated ground, contains a Presbyterian church, district school, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings, inhabited chiefly by agriculturists.

WARWICK, centrally distant 54 miles N. of New York, and 110 miles S. W. of Albany, 10 miles S. of Goshen, 30 from Newburg, organised by act 7th March, 1788; surface generally uneven, and in the S. E. mountainous, being covered by the Highlands; westwardly the country is rolling, and better adapted to agriculture; the soil is various, being based upon granite and limestone. On the west border lies a portion of the "Drowned Lands." Fruit is very abundant, and the apple orchards here, particularly, are very fine, and provide abundant food for the distilleries. On the border of the "Drowned Lands," are two noted hills, known respectively as Adam and Eve. Among the hills of the south are several natural

ponds, whose waters congregate into the Ringwood river, a tributary of the Passaic; more centrally and westerly flows the Wawayanda creek, a branch of the Walkill. "Sterling Works," for making iron, have been in operation for nearly 80 years. *Warwick, Amity, Florida, Bellville, Sugarloaf, and Edenville*, are villages, and those in italics are post towns.

Warwick, village, on the Wawayanda creek, 12 miles S. of Goshen, and 28 from Newburg, contains 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Baptist churches, 1 school, 4 stores, 2 taverns, from 20 to 30 dwellings, in a delightful and fertile valley, highly improved. *Amity*, 12 miles from Goshen, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, a school-house, and 6 or 8 dwellings. *Florida*, 6 miles S. W. from Goshen, has 1 Presbyterian meeting, 1 tavern, 3 stores, from 15 to 20 dwellings, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills. *Belleville*, 12 miles from Goshen, at the foot of the mountain, has a small store, tavern, and a few dwellings. *Sugarloaf*, on the N. E. boundary, 8 miles S. from Goshen, contains 1 Methodist meeting, 1 tavern, 2 stores, from 8 to 10 dwellings. *Edenville*, 9 miles from Goshen, has 1 Methodist meeting house, 1 tavern, 1 store, a school, and 6 dwellings.

TOWNS.	Males.										Females.			Births.		Deaths.		
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Blooming Grove,	2219	2258	2099	2001	216	364	32	240	210	402	17	40	34	17	20			
Cornwall,	3020	3020	3486	3289	242	526	129	354	313	602	25	58	52	34	31			
Crawford,*		2019	2019	2007	192	411	26	216	235	442	20	29	26	7	13			
Deerpark,	1340	963	1167	1329	169	279	23	172	82	286	5	36	31	9	8			
Goshen,	3441	3022	3361	2967	282	607	74	336	356	615	19	63	47	41	38			
Hamptonburg,†			1365	1319	138	367	25	139	163	359	12	24	19	12	5			
Minisink,	5053	4710	4979	4439	519	927	22	591	405	987	31	88	96	27	35			
Montgomery,	5541	3712	3885	4016	328	763	140	431	498	783	23	59	64	30	19			
Monroe,	2969	3186	3671	3712	419	781	37	479	216	892	26	73	76	43	25			
Mount Hope,†			1535	1484	153	304	4	184	149	346	15	29	23	11	6			
Newburg,	5812	6168	6424	7683	963	1416	606	923	929	1495	137	124	144	77	49			
New Windsor,	2425	2255	2310	2460	231	482	91	293	278	502	11	49	49	19	18			
Walkill,	4887	4328	4056	3714	286	711	33	397	410	741	18	50	60	27	24			
Warwick,	4306	4635	5009	4676	476	935	18	554	359	1006	36	69	70	33	33			
	41213	41732	45366	45096	4614	8873	1265	5309	4603	9418	395	791	791	387	324			

NOTE. Males, 22,652; Females, 22,444; Blacks, 2,178; Black voters, 20; Paupers, 209; Deaf and Dumb, 26; Blind, 26; Idiots, 27; Lunatics, 43.

* Erected in 1823.

† Erected in 1830.

† Erected in 1823.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Assessed va-lue of per-sonal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, linens &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Blooming G.	30000	17796	529347	114384	3157	470	11484	2187	681	558	729	1258 70	637 40
Cornwall,	32500	9900	344836	50090	4217	480	1923	1800	524	556	174	773 78	662 24
Crawford,	20500	15519	429535	46504	3691	658	4333	3333	2462	1867	5055	930 80	589 00
Deerpark,	40000	6219	149712	13811	1236	256	682	1070	926	678	946	319 74	366 32
Goshen,†	36500	26515	724378	109564	4672	759	5786	3873	1566	1775	1026	1747 93	830 70
Hamptonb'g		12785	410540	56452	2467	398	6738	2538	1052	896	1578	913 11	567 18
Minisink,	44500	47252	832522	52618	8087	1205	3667	4187	4247	2710	6353	1730 72	1060 65
Montgom'ry	32500	23006	752478	118945	3786	881	7464	3762	2401	1698	2907	2013 54	
Monroe,	52657	18538	519521	60235	4554	715	1666	3280	1230	1345	2081	1703 90	1034 67
Mount Hope,	34500	10542	238417	28420	2317	395	1404	1682	1426	1081	2194	521 76	307 87
Newburg,	32000	23584	1336325	545225	4169	1265	2640	4198	1698	731	1697	3679 00	1215 16
New Winds.	23500	21406	463815	59042	3166	523	5859	2918	742	808	1413	1022 35	850 49
Walkill,	34500	26566	901742	140475	6018	1012	6296	3006	2446	1355	5838	2037 86	774 46
Warwick,	64000	35248	933965	224861	8060	1305	3941	5943	3323	2378	4947	2226 75	1640 24
	486500	294966	8567133	1661436	59532	10322	63883	43777	24722	18436	36938	20000 00	11282 66

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Woollen fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Rope fact.	Oil cloth fact.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Clover mills.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Blooming Grove,	6	7		1								1	2			15	236	1463	699
Cornwall,	4	2			1	1		1								8	357	767	533
Crawford,	3	6	1	2												12	210	811	639
Deerpark,	7	8											1			5	121	458	334
Goshen,													2			16	326	1821	745
Hamptonburg,	1	4				1			2				1			7	142	431	285
Minisink,	5	5	2	8		2							6			23	518	1807	1543
Montgomery,	4	6	1		1	2		3					3	1		14	404	1844	971
Monroe,	3	7				2							1			16	335	766	728
Mount Hope,	4	6	2	3					3				4			6	155	720	555
Newburg,	7	1	2	2					1	2	1		1			14	797		1017
New Windsor,	3	2	2	2					1	1			2			10	230	1020	449
Wallkill,	3	8				3			1				5			17	447	1232	1234
Warwick,	5	7	2	2		1	1	18					5	1		24	523	1437	1203
	60	70	10	22	2	12	4	123	3	1	1	3	34	2	1	188	4821	14515	10935
Value of product,	422720	472156	27689	50096	39412	31217	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Value of material	27689	50096	39412	31217	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 13,158.

NOTE. The returns of the valuations are very imperfect. They are omitted in many instances, especially in the distilleries.



ORLEANS COUNTY, taken from Genesee, 11th November, 1824; is bounded N. by Lake Ontario; E. by Monroe; S. by Genesee; and W. by Niagara counties. It is in form a parallelogram, whose longest side, E. and W., is 24, and shortest, N. and S., 18, miles; centrally distant N. W. from Albany, by post route, 257, and from N. York 302, miles. Situate between $43^{\circ} 7'$ and $43^{\circ} 20'$ N. Lat. and $1^{\circ} 8'$ and $1^{\circ} 36'$ W. Long.

The *Mountain ridge* of Ontario, passes through the county, and divides its surface into three steppes or terraces, of unequal breadths; the first, rising from the shore of the lake, very gradually, 130 feet, has a breadth of 7 or 8 miles, and is terminated by the *Ridge Road*; the second, rising from the ridge, somewhat precipitously, may gain an elevation of nearly 130 feet, and has a breadth of from one to

three miles; and the third with an ascent, also rapid, of about 140 feet, extends into Genesee county, some miles. The highest terrace has therefore an elevation above the lake of about 400 feet.

The northern portion of the county, embracing nearly two-thirds of its breadth, rests upon variegated sandstone; which, in many places, affords an admirable material for building. The southern portion, comprising the highest terrace, and perhaps, part of the second, is based chiefly on secondary limestone, including various species of that formation. It has been asserted to us, however, that limestone is found in every town of the county. The sandstone is of the same character as that at Salina; and contains salt springs, at various depths, in the towns of Murray and Ridgeway. The locality in the latter is between the Erie canal and the Ridge Road. The brine is neither so strong nor so abundant as at Salina; but salt may be made, here, in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to procure better brine, by boring; in one instance, to the depth of 140 feet. In cutting the canal, near Sandy creek, in Murray, several springs were opened, yielding salt water of superior quality.

The soil, mostly clay and argillaceous loam, is highly fertile. The surplus products for market were estimated, in 1833, in wheat, at \$700,000; in neat cattle and pork, at \$100,000; in lumber, at \$100,000; in ashes, more than 3,000 barrels; and in grass seed, 8,000 bushels. At that period, there were 60 stores in the county, whose business operations exceeded a million of dollars, annually. The amount of postage received at the village of Albion alone, for the year ending January 1st, 1834, was \$1007 43. The exports from Albion, and the villages within 15 miles west of it, were, 253,375 bushels of wheat, and 19,844 barrels of flour. And the quantity from the country, 15 miles east of Albion, was supposed to be equally great. These exports did not include large quantities of wheat, shipped by the lake for manufacture at the Oswego mills.

Farms under careful improvement, sell at from 30 to 50 dollars the acre; and the general average of improved lands is given at \$25 the acre. Near Albion village, such farms rate at from 70 to 100 dollars the acre.

The county is well, but not superabundantly, watered. The principal streams are Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and Sandy, creeks.

Oak Orchard creek, rises on the upper plain, upon the line dividing the towns of Barre and Clarendon, and flows about 15 miles, near to, but south of, the county boundary, re-entering the county in the town of Shelby; whence it pursues a northerly and northeasterly and tortuous course, of about 35 miles, to Fish Bay, of Lake Ontario, flowing through the Great Tonawanta Swamp, lying in the counties of Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara, but mostly in the two former. This swamp, 25 miles in length, from east to west, and from two to seven in breadth, is bounded on all sides by plains, a little elevated above its surface, and exhibits great sameness of aspect. In the season of floods, the waters overspread the greater part of it, and drain off very slowly. Its area, estimated at nearly 50,000 acres, consists of soil of various qualities, which may, it is said, be drained at comparatively inconsiderable expense. The Tonawanta creek, in its course to the Niagara river, approaches within a mile of the swamp. Its bed is three feet higher than the marsh; and the intervening ground is five feet higher than the bed. This elevation has enabled the canal commissioners to increase the water of the feeder taken from Oak Orchard creek, by an open aqueduct of four and a half miles in length, cut, the greater part of the way, through solid rock, by which the upper waters of the Tonawanta are turned into the former creek. Through the marsh, the Oak Orchard creek is a sluggish, and, before its junction with the Tonawanta, was, in the summer season, an inconsiderable stream. Its volume has been greatly increased, and is now highly valuable for hydraulic uses; after breaking through the lower barrier on the north, it becomes rapid, and flows over a smooth rocky bed; and, in its passage over the ridges, forms some notable cascades. The Erie canal crosses it at Medina by a stone aqueduct of 60 feet chord. The whole fall of the creek to Lake Ontario exceeds 400 feet.

Johnson's creek, rises in Royalton, of Niagara county, and, by a course of about 20 miles, flows N. E. through the towns of Ridgeway, Yates, and Carlton of this county, to the lake. *Sandy creek*, has its course in the declivity of the upper ridge, and flowing N. E. some miles on the second steppe, crosses the Ridge Road in Murraytown, and thence runs through the town of Clarkson, of Monroe county,

to the lake, 9 miles E. of Oak Orchard creek; having a length of about 20 miles. Both streams have considerable falls.

The Erie canal runs centrally through the county upon one level, keeping wholly upon the second steppe. In Ridgeway and its vicinity, are remains of Indian fortifications, of a character similar to those which are common along the lake shores.

The whole county was included in the grant to Massachusetts. The towns of Barre, Carleton, Gaines, Ridgeway, Shelby, and Yates pertained to the Holland Land Company; whilst Murray and Clarendon formed part of the Pulteney purchase.

The timber, similar to that which prevails along the western boundary of the state, consists of beech, maple, linden, elm, red, black, and white oak, white walnut, henlock, pine, black and white ash, &c. The upper steppes are more heavily wooded than that which is contiguous to the lake.

Authority was given April 17th, 1832, for incorporating a company to make a rail road from the village of Albion to the Tonawanta creek, at the village of Batavia in Genesee county, with a capital of \$200,000; the road to be commenced within three, and completed within five years. And on May 5th, 1834, authority was also given to incorporate a company with \$100,000 capital, for making a like road from the village of Medina to the Alexander and Buffalo road, to be commenced within two, and completed within five, years.

There are in the county 8 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, 6 Baptist, 4 Universalist, and 1 Episcopal, churches—25.

The county is divided into 8 towns.

BARRE, taken from Gaines 6th March, 1818; N. W. from Albany 260, from Albion S. 6, miles; surface gently undulating; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam; drained north-easterly by Sandy creek, and S. by some small tributaries of Oak Orchard creek. It contains the villages of Albion, Barre Centre, South Barre, and the post office of Farmingham.

Albion, founded in 1823, by Nehemiah Ingersol and George Standart, Jr.; the county seat of justice, incorporated 21st April, 1828, lies near the centre of the county, upon the Erie canal, distant from Albany by canal 305, from Rochester 35, from Buffalo 58, from Lockport 28; and by post road, from the first 257, from the second 38, from the third 60, and from the fourth 24, miles; from Batavia N. 18 miles, and from Lake Ontario S. 10 miles. It contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; a high school and seminary for females; a court house of brick, a neat edifice in which are the county offices, erected upon a public square; a prison of hewn logs; a bank incorporated 30th April, 1834, with a capital of \$200,000; 4 forwarding and commission houses; 13 dry goods stores, 1 wholesale hardware store, 2 druggists stores, 2 shoe and leather stores, 1 book store, 2 tanneries, 1 ashery, 1 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 furnace for casting iron, 5 taverns, 1 wholesale, and several retail, groceries, various mechanics, 9 lawyers, and 5 physicians; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly journal; 220 dwellings of brick and wood, many of which are large, neat, and commodious; surrounded by a fertile country abounding in fruit, such as apples, pears, *peaches*, apricots, nectarines, grapes, &c. *South Barre*, 6 miles S. of Albion, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 25 dwellings. *Barre Centre*, 3 miles S. of Albion, has a Presbyterian church, steam saw mill, 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 ashery, and from 20 to 25 dwellings. The lands of the town are generally seated and improved.

CARLTON, taken from Gaines and Ridgeway 17th April, 1822, by the name of Oak Orchard, which was changed in 1825; N. W. from Albany 265, from Albion N. 8, miles; surface level; soil sandy and gravelly loam, resting on saliferous sandstone; drained northerly by Oak Orchard creek, and its tributary Marsh creek. A village has been laid out at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, on Lake Ontario, proposed to be called *Manilla*, where is a good harbour, but a warehouse only has yet been built. Steamboats stop here occasionally. Oak Orchard creek is navigable from the lake 3 miles for sloops to *Stillwater Landing*; at which are a warehouse, 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, a tavern, and half a dozen dwellings. Carlton and East Carlton are post offices.

CLARENDON, taken from Sweden, of Monroe county, 23d February, 1821; N. from Albany 251 miles; surface high and somewhat broken, but generally arable;

soil argillaceous and calcareous loam, based chiefly on secondary lime; drained N. E. by a branch of Sandy creek, which has its source in the upper terrace, and S. W. by a tributary of Oak Orchard creek. *Clarendon village*, or Farewell's Mills, 9 miles S. E. from Albion, has 1 Baptist church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tannery, 1 grist mill and saw mill, and about 20 dwellings.

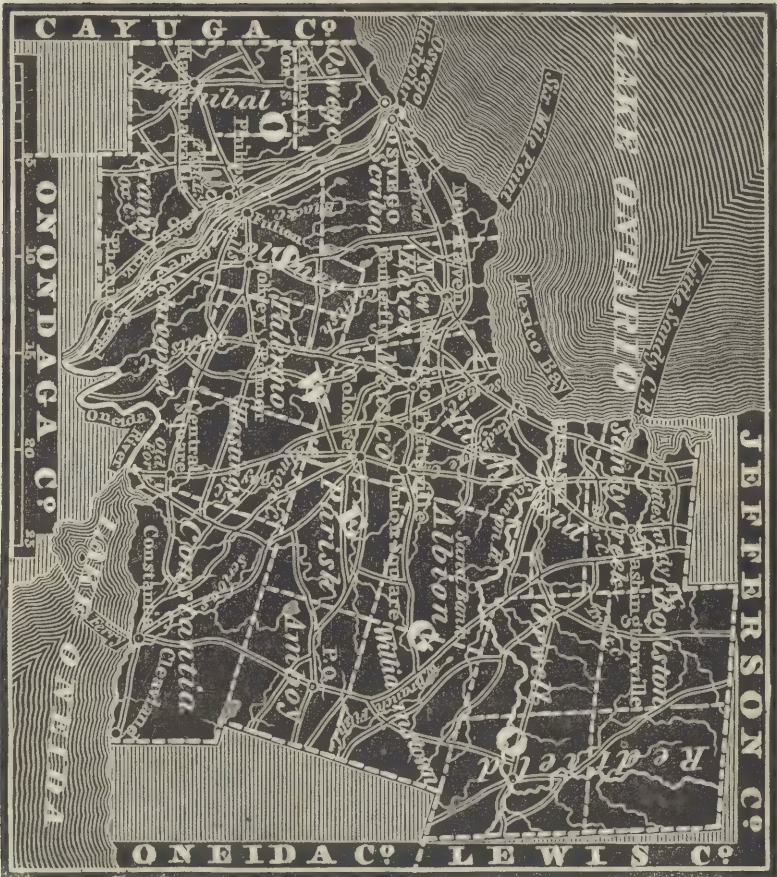
GAINES, taken from Ridgeway 14th February, 1816; since altered; N. from Albany 260 miles; surface level on the north, gently rising to the south; soil sandy and clay loam, of excellent quality; drained northward by Otter and Marsh creeks. Gaines, Gaines' Basin, Eagle Harbour, and Fairhaven, are villages. *Gaines*, post village, incorporated 26th April, 1832, 3 miles N. W. from Albion, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, 2 taverns, 4 drv goods stores, 1 tannery, 1 ashery, and about 50 dwellings. *Fairhaven*, 2½ miles N. of Albion, has 1 Universalist church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings. *Gaines' Basin*, on the canal, 1½ miles N. of Albion, has 1 warehouse, 3 stores, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *Eagle Harbour*, 3 miles W. of Albion on the canal, has 1 Methodist church, 3 stores, 1 warehouse, and 15 dwellings; on the line separating Gaines from Barre.

MURRAY, taken from Gates April 18th, 1808, then called Northampton; since altered; from Albany 245 miles; surface generally level, but rising towards the south, and comprising the lower, and a portion of the second, terrace; drained by Sandy creek and its branches, and some smaller streams. Jefferson lake, is a pond containing not more than 50 acres. Holley, Sandy Creek, North Murray, and Scio, are post villages. *Holley*, 10 miles E. of Albion, 25 W. of Rochester, on Sandy creek, founded in 1823, by Elisha Johnson, and named after the acting canal commissioner, has 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 grist and 1 saw, mills, a furnace for casting iron, a woollen factory, making flannels and cloths; 2 taverns, 5 general stores, and about 70 dwellings, upon 6 spacious streets, many of them of brick, and remarkably good. It is a very thriving village, pleasantly situated upon a gentle ascent. A short distance E. of the village is the Holley embankment, one of the greatest on the canal, elevated 76 feet above the creek. *Sandy Creek*, 9 miles E. from Albion, at the junction of the two main branches, has a grist mill and 2 saw mills, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 4 stores, 3 taverns, 1 tannery, and 25 dwellings. *North Murray*, 12 miles from Albion, has 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 10 dwellings. *Scio*, on the canal, 6 miles E. from Albion, has 1 Methodist church, 1 grist mill, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings.

RIDGEWAY, taken from Batavia June 8th, 1812; since altered; distant N. W. from Albany 267 miles; surface level; highest on the south, comprising portions of the first and second terraces; drained by Oak Orchard and Johnson's creeks. The former stream, has a fall near the canal, at Medina, of about 30 feet. Knowlesville, Medina, Ridgeway Corners, and Oak Orchard, are post villages. *Knowlesville*, on the canal, 6 miles W. from Albion, has 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches; 2 taverns, 4 dry goods stores, 1 drug store, 1 tannery, 1 ashery, and 30 dwellings. *Medina*, incorporated 1st March, 1832; 10 miles W. from Albion, has 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal, churches; 2 grist mills, 1 brewery, 1 tannery, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 shingle factory, 10 dry goods stores, 3 taverns, high school, and seminary for ladies, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and 250 dwellings, mostly neat buildings. This is a growing village of much business. A company was authorised, in 1835, to make a rail road hence to Lake Ontario. *Ridgeway Corners*, on the Ridge road, 13 miles N. W. from Albion, has 1 Universalist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 tannery, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *Oak Orchard*, 9 miles N. W. from Albion, has 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, and 10 dwellings.

SHELBY, taken from Ridgeway 6th March, 1818; from Albany 260 miles; surface high but level; soil calcareous loam; drained by Oak Orchard creek. Shelby, Shelby's Basin, and Millville, are post villages. *Shelby*, or *Barnegat*, 13 miles S. E. from Albion, centrally situate, has 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 15 dwellings. *Shelby's Basin*, on the Erie canal, 13 miles W. from Albion, has 1 Universalist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, a tannery, and 10 or 12 dwellings. *Millville*, 10 miles S. W. from Albion, has 1 Methodist church, 2 saw mills, 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, 1 ashery, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

YATES, taken from Ridgeway, by the name of Northton, 17th April, 1822;



OSWEGO COUNTY, was taken from Oneida and Onondaga counties, 1st March, 1816; bounded by Jefferson county, on the N.; by Lewis and Oneida on the E.; by Madison, Onondaga, and Cayuga, on the S., the boundary being in part the Oneida lake and river; Cayuga on the W.; and Lake Ontario on the N. W. Greatest length E. and W. 37, greatest breadth N. and S. 30, miles; area 907 square miles; situate between $43^{\circ} 12'$ and $43^{\circ} 42'$ N. Lat., and $0^{\circ} 18'$ and $1^{\circ} 10'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York N. W. 295, and from Albany 150, miles.

The surface is level upon the west, south, and south-east; in the interior rolling, and on the north rising into hills. A ridge of land elevated 110 feet above the Oneida lake, runs, about 8 miles N. of the southern boundary, westerly through the county, forming the water shed, which is broken through only by the Oswego river, at the Great Falls.

The soil, generally, is of medium quality, but some of it highly fertile, better adapted to grass than grain; but experience has taught that it becomes more prolific as it is stirred with the plough; lands which had been abandoned as exhausted, having become fruitful under judicious treatment, even without manure. The fruits adapted to the climate thrive admirably.

This county is underlaid on the N. E. by lower secondary carboniferous slate; centrally by quartzose rock, and on the W. by variegated saliferous sandstone. Weak salt springs are said to exist in the towns of Constantia and Richland. Red

sandstone, of excellent quality for building, is abundant and easily procured, in Volney and Granby, along the Oswego river.

The streams are numerous, but with the exception of the Oswego river, none of them are large. Passing westerly, we cross the Little Sandy creek, Salmon river, Salmon creek, Catfish creek, and the Oswego; all of which flow into Lake Ontario. Scriba and Bay creeks are tributaries of the Oneida lake; and Scott's creek, and some smaller streams, run to the Oneida river.

Little Sandy creek rises on the south border of Lorrain, of Jefferson county, and runs about 12 miles, westerly, through Boylston, and Sandy Creek towns, of this county, into the small land locked bay, called Sandy creek bay.

Salmon river rises in the S. W. corner of Lewis county, and runs westerly, by a devious course of about 45 miles, into Mexico bay of Lake Ontario. It has some notable falls in the town of Orwell; from thence to its mouth, 14 miles, its width is about 10 rods; it was formerly boatable at high water, and there are now some stretches of a few miles above the falls where boats may be used. In ordinary seasons, however, it is navigable only a mile from the lake. The name of Mexico Bay is given to an indentation of the lake, 10 miles broad, between Six Mile Point and the mouth of Little Sandy creek.

Salmon creek flows from the town of Amboy, north-westerly, about 25 miles, also into Mexico Bay, and is a useful mill stream. *Catfish creek* rises in the south part of Palermo, and runs northerly into the same bay, about 15 miles.

Of the *Oswego river*, we have already given a description at page 30, and of the Oswego canal, at p. 82.

Of the capacity of this county for dairy productions, we may mention, that in 1835, Mr. Meacham, of Sandy creek, made ten cheeses, nine of which weighed about 700 pounds each; the tenth, of 1400 pounds, was designed as a present to the President of the United States; and that while at New York with his cargo, his wife sent him a "roll of butter" weighing 400 lbs.

The towns west of the Oswego river, constituted a part of the "Military Tract," and all titles therein are derived through patents from the state to the officers and soldiers of the New York line. The towns east of the river constitute a part of "Scriba's Patent." These lands were originally granted by the state to Nicholas Roosevelt, of New York, who not complying with the terms of sale, a large portion of them were sold to George Scriba, a native of Germany, then an opulent merchant of the city, and who now, (1835,) resides, at an advanced age, at the village of Constantia, on the Oneida lake, which forms part of the southern limits of the patent.

The town of Richland, a large part of Volney, about one-half of Scriba, and the town of Vienna, in the county of Oneida, upon a sale of part of Mr. Roosevelt's interest, by process from chancery, were jointly purchased by Gen. A. Hamilton, John Lawrence, and John B. Church. The titles in these towns, therefore, are derived through their heirs or representatives.

The county contains 20 towns.

ALBION, taken from Richland, 24th March, 1825; distant from Albany 150 miles; surface undulating; producing white pine, mixed with maple, hemlock, and beech, indicating a deep, warm soil; drained by Salmon river, and a branch of Salmon creek. The inhabitants are much employed in preparing lumber for market, which is carted to the Erie canal, at New London, distant 30 miles. The agricultural product is chiefly of summer crops. There is a post office in the northern part of the town called *Sand Bank*, where there are a tavern, store, grist, and 2 saw, mills, and some 12 dwellings, on the Salmon river, 8 miles S. E. from Pulaski. The greater part of the town is uninhabited.

AMBOY, taken from Williamstown, March 25th, 1830: distant from Albany 130, from Pulaski S. E. 22, miles; surface level; soil moist rich loam, better adapted to grass than grain, but producing both abundantly; drained by Salmon and Scriba creeks; a post office, centrally situate, is called after the town, at which are a store, tavern, and several dwellings. There are three small lakes. A small portion of the town only is cleared and settled.

BOYLSTON, taken from Orwell, 7th Feb. 1828; distant from Albany 140, from Pulaski N. E. 10, miles; surface hilly, and in parts stony; soil gravelly and sandy loam, overlaid with slate, and productive; drained W. by Little Sandy creek, and S. W. by Trout creek, a tributary of Salmon river. The inhabitants are

chiefly agriculturists; but some are employed in preparing or transporting lumber to market. The far greater part of the town is covered with primeval forest.

CONSTANTIA, taken from Mexico, 8th April, 1808; from Albany 145 miles; surface low and level; soil sandy loam and sand, a portion of which is of tolerable quality; drained S. by Scriba and Bay creeks. Bog iron ore is abundant, and is worked at Constantia furnace. Constantia and Cleaveland are post villages. *Constantia*, or *Rotterdam*, on the Oneida lake, at the mouth of Scriba's creek, 28 miles W. from Rome, 36 E. from Oswego, and 26 from Pulaski, contains the foundry and works of the American Iron Company, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the state; an Episcopal church; a grist mill, and several saw mills, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. *Cleaveland*, village, at the extreme S. E. point of the town, upon Black creek, has an extensive tannery, several stores and taverns, and about 20 dwellings. Not more than one-third of the town is settled, and it is generally covered with a dense forest.

GRANBY, taken from Hannibal, 20th April, 1818; from Albany W. 158, from Oswego S. 12, miles; surface undulating; soil of sandy loam, fertile; pine and oak forests skirt the bank of the Oswego river, and the interior produces maple, beech, bass, ash, butternut, and hemlock, of lofty growth. On the south the town is drained by Ox creek. Centrally, lies Fish Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, by 2 miles wide, which pours its surplus through a creek to the Oswego river, affording some good mill sites. *Philips' village* lies centrally in the town on the Oswego river, opposite to Fulton, where the "Oswego Falls," also, furnish great water power. Here are 1 grist mill, 2 saw mills, 1 tavern, store, and some 12 dwellings. The Falls are 800 feet wide. Not more than one-third of the town is settled.

HANNIBAL, originally taken from Lysander, as part of Onondaga county, Feb. 28th, 1806; distant from Albany, 168 miles; surface undulating; soil fertile sandy loam; drained N. by Nine Mile and Eight Mile creeks. *Hannibalville* and *Kinney's Corners*, are post villages. The first, about 11 miles S. of Oswego, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches; an academy, 1 grist, and 2 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and some 20 dwellings. *Kinney's Corners*, 6 miles south from Oswego, is an agricultural vicinage, where are a store, tavern, and several dwellings. About three-fourths of the town are under improvement. A mile N E. from the Corners is a salt spring in a marsh, called Burr's Salt Works. The water of the spring is strong, but some difficulty exists in keeping out the fresh water. Salt has been made from it.

HASTINGS, taken from Constantia, 20th April, 1825; N. W. from Albany 150, from Oswego S. E. 25, and from Pulaski S. 17, miles; surface level; soil moist sandy loam of good quality, particularly for grass; drained on the north by Salmon creek, and on the south by some small streams, which empty into Oneida lake. Central Square is the post village. At the head of Oneida river, are the remains of Fort Brewerton, opposite to Brewerton village. *Central Square* has 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 15 dwellings. About half the lands of the town are in their original wilderness state.

MEXICO, originally taken from Whitestown, and organised as part of Herkimer county, 10th April, 1792; W. from Albany 154, from Oswego E. 19, miles; surface undulating; soil gravelly and clay loam, of excellent quality, adapted to grass and grain, and improving rapidly under cultivation; drained by Salmon and Sage creeks, and some smaller streams. Mexico, Prattsville, Union Square, and Colosse, are villages. Bog iron ore is found here.

Mexico, village, on Salmon river, 6 miles from its mouth, 10 S. W. from Pulaski, has a large grist mill, oil mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 tanneries, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 40 dwellings; 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, and an academy. *Prattsville*, 9 miles S. W. from Pulaski, is an agricultural vicinage, at which there are a store and 15 dwellings. *Union Square*, 8 miles from Pulaski, at the intersection of the stage roads from Watertown to Syracuse, and from Utica to Oswego, has a store, tavern, and 17 dwellings. Four mail stages pass through the village daily. *Colosse*, on the S. E. part of the town, 10 miles from Pulaski, has 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 20 dwellings.

NEW HAVEN, taken from Mexico, 2d April, 1813; distant from Albany 157 miles; surface undulating; soil sandy loam, very productive in grass; drained N.

by Catfish creek and some smaller streams. *New Haven*, post village, 10 miles E. from Oswego, and 12 S. W. from Pulaski, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 2 grist, and 1 saw, mills, 1 clothing works, pocket furnace, and 20 dwellings. *Butterfly*, in the S. E., is a post office only.

OSWELL, taken from Richland, 28th April, 1817; distant from Albany 139, and from Pulaski E. 9, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam underlaid with slate; tolerably fertile in grain; drained W. and S. W. by Salmon river, and its tributaries. The falls of the river here, are a subject of just curiosity. They are 20 miles from the mouth; the current, 10 rods wide, rushes over rocks for two miles, and then pitches perpendicularly 107 feet. At high water, the sheet is 250 feet in width, but in drought does not reach half that extent. The height of the banks immediately above the fall is estimated at 80 feet, below at about 200 feet. At the foot of the cataract is a deep pool, abounding with salmon, trout, &c. At high water, the river was once navigable from the falls to the lake, but the navigation is now impeded by dams erected in 1834-1835. A small portion only of the town is settled.

Oswego, taken from Hannibal, 20th April, 1818; centrally distant N. from N. York 312, from Albany 167, from Pulaski S. W. 30, miles; surface level; soil sandy loam of medium quality; watered by Oswego river, and Rice's, and another small creek, flowing N. W. to Lake Ontario.



Oswego Village, post, and half shire town, port of entry and delivery for Oswego district, 45 miles W. from Sackett's Harbour, 60 from Kingston, Upper Canada, 60 from the mouth of Genesee river, 140 from the mouth of Niagara river, and 150 from Toronto in a straight line, 38 from Syracuse, on the Erie canal, and 32 from Jordan, lies on both sides of the Oswego river, at its confluence with Lake Ontario. Its situation affords great facilities for commerce, and manufactures, commanding the markets of the lakes and the St. Lawrence river, and of the inte-

rior of the state, and the city of New York, by the Oswego and Erie canals. The great power of the river has, within a few years, been applied to manufactures.

About three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of the river was a rapid, on which the state has erected a feeder dam $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, for supplying the canal with water. On the E. side of the stream, the Oswego Canal Company, pursuant to agreement with the commonwealth, have a right to the full use of the waters of the river from the canal, and have, by a subsidiary canal, conducted them to the village, where they have a fall of 19 feet. Mr. Abraham Varrick has constructed on the W. side, under the direction of Mr. John McNair, civil engineer, (1835,) on the margin of the river, a wall, 18 feet high, forming a canal along the bank 7 feet deep, 62 feet wide, at an estimated cost of \$75,000, giving also a fall of 19 feet at the village. Upon these canals are, 6 very large merchant grist mills, 2 cotton factories, 3 machine factories, mill for sawing and polishing stone, tobacco factory, 3 extensive tanneries, 4 saw mills, 1 mill 4 stories, for sawing cedar stuff, and a large foundry and iron works. There is yet a vast power unemployed.

The two portions of the village are connected by a bridge, of wood, 700 feet long, resting on 8 piers, built by a joint stock company, at the cost of \$6000, paying an annual dividend of 80 per cent. The charter of this company has about 6 years to run from 1835.

The harbour here is formed by a pier or mole, of wood, built by the United States, 30 feet broad, filled with stone, and protected by stone cast into the water on the lake side, extending in length 1219 feet, with an entrance for vessels 250 feet wide. The water within the pier has a depth of from 10 to 20 feet. The cost of this work was \$93,000.

A marine railway for the repair of vessels, having a length in the water of 300 feet, and on land 200 feet, the latter cut through the sandstone rock 12 feet, adapted to vessels drawing 13 feet water, has also been constructed here by Mr. Varrick, by the agency of Mr. McNair, and extensive warehouses are about to be built by that gentleman and Mr. Dezing.

The village is laid out on streets 100 feet wide, running at right angles. The court house is of wood on the E. side of the river, where is also the Oswego Hotel, a large and commodious building. There are also 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregationalist, and 1 Catholic, churches; an incorporated academy; the Bank of Oswego, capital \$150,000, and the Commercial Bank of Oswego, incorporated in 1836, capital \$250,000; 7 taverns, 21 general stores, 4 storing and forwarding establishments, many small retail stores, 1 book store, 3 printing offices, 2 weekly newspapers, and about 600 dwellings, chiefly of frame, but also some very neat ones of brick and stone. There is a light house on the hill near the fort, on the E. side of the river, and another on the pier on the W. side, of freestone.

Next to Sackett's Harbour, this is the best port on Lake Ontario. The imports of 1834 ascertained, were—salt, 106,426 barrels—wheat, 487,220 bushels—merchandise, 10,436,000 pounds. Exports for Lake Erie, by the Welland canal—salt, 61,604 barrels—merchandise, 1,742,000 pounds; for New York, by the Oswego and Erie canal—flour, 95,887 barrels.

In 1835, there arrived 9469 tons of goods, and 138,616 barrels salt, by the canal; 4041 tons, and 82,028 barrels salt, went to the upper lakes; and 5428 tons, and 55,596 barrels salt, were distributed on the shores of Lake Ontario: Wheat received, 624,723 bushels, of which 275,362 bushels came from the upper lakes; 109,381 from the Canada shore, and 239,990 from the American shore, of Lake Ontario. There were sent eastward by the canal, 137,959 barrels flour, and 76,437 bushels of wheat.

In evidence of the growing value of property in this village, we may observe, that, at a late sale of state property, a lot of less than three acres, next to the harbour, brought \$108,175; and six lots, not upon the harbour, comprehending less than two acres, \$48,000; and in May, 1836, eleven acres, principally wharf lots, are said to have been sold for one million of dollars.

The following is the report of transactions at the custom house, from the 1st of April, to the 1st of November, 1835:—

American vessels entered from foreign countries,	-	-	Tons,	29,871
Do. do. do. ports of the United States,	-	-		58,170
Foreign do. do. foreign ports,	-	-		65,208
Total amount of tonnage entries,				Tons, 153,249
American vessels cleared for ports of the United States,	-	-	Tons,	62,021
Do. do. do. for foreign ports,	-	-		25,873
Foreign do. do. do. do.	-	-		65,016
				Tons, 152,910
Total, foreign and domestic entries and clearances,				Tons, 306,159
Amount of duties collected,				\$35,649 02

Sixty vessels, (including steamboats,) nearly all built within the last two or three years, are owned at this port. The merchants of the place are also largely interested in tonnage enrolled at other ports. Oswego has, in fact, become the common port for most of the navigation owned on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and prosecutes, besides, an immense trade through the Welland canal, with the ports upon the upper lakes. It is believed that one-fourth of all the transportation, during the year 1835, between the city of New York and the western states, passed through the port of Oswego, notwithstanding the imperfect state of the Welland canal. The augmentation of the business, as compared with the transactions of 1834, exhibits the almost incredible increase of more than thirty-five hundred per cent.

A portion of this increase must be assigned to extraordinary importations of wheat from Canada in this year.

The town and forts fell into the hands of the British, during the late war; but the dishonour continued only 12 hours. The enemy was expelled with the loss of 100 men; whilst 16 only were killed, and 32 wounded, on our part.

The fort here was of great military importance during the colonial wars. A factory was established by the New York government in 1722; and a fort erected on the west side of the river, in 1727, and enlarged in 1755; which with Fort Ontario, built on an eminence on the E. in the latter year, were on the 14th August, 1756, reduced by the French under Montcalm. This victory left the Mohawk Indians wholly exposed to the inroads of their most active enemy. This was one of the military posts surrendered to the United States by the British, under the treaty of 1794.

PARISH, taken from Mexico, 20th March, 1828; N. W. from Albany 149, and from Pulaski S. 12, miles; surface undulating; soil sandy loam, of pretty good quality; drained by Salmon creek and its tributaries. The post office is called after the town. Not more than one-half the lands of the town are peopled. Bog iron ore, found here, is worked at Constantia furnace.

PALERMO, taken from Volney, April 4th, 1832, centrally distant S. E. from Oswego 14 miles; surface undulating; soil sandy loam; drained N. by Catfish and S. by Scott's creek. The post village named after the town, contains 2 stores, a tavern, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. Not more than one-fourth of the town is settled.

REDFIELD, taken from Mexico, 14th March, 1800; distant N. W. from Albany, 131, from Pulaski, E. 15, miles; surface gently undulating; soil a dark moist loam, well adapted to grass; drained southerly and westerly by Salmon river and its tributaries. The turnpike road from Rome to Brownville, in Jefferson county, runs N. W. through the town. The post office named after the town is in the southern part. The town contains about 50 families, engaged chiefly in the dairy business.

RICHLAND, taken from Williamstown, Feb. 20, 1807; N. W. from Albany 153, from Oswego N. E. 27, miles; surface moderately uneven and handsomely diversified; soil sandy loam, moist, and better adapted to grass than grain; drained by Deer and Grindstones creeks, and Salmon river, all good mill streams. *Richland*, or *Pulaski*, village, half shire town, incorporated in 1833, centrally situated on

Salmon river, 4 miles from its confluence with Lake Ontario, 36 N. of Salina, 60 from Utica. The river here affords great water power, which is but little used; there are, however, established, a large merchant grist mill, 2 smaller grist mills, a large machine shop, a woollen manufactory, cloth dressing and clothing works, a furnace, several saw mills, and an extensive tannery. Here are the court house and prison, in one building of brick, and public offices; a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 2 taverns, and 80 dwellings. The mouth of the river affords a good harbour for vessels of 60 tons burthen.

SANDY CREEK, taken from Richland, 24th March, 1825; distant from Albany 159, and from Pulaski 5, miles; surface, gently, undulating; soil sandy loam, of pretty good quality; drained by Little Sandy and Deer creeks. The post office is at Washingtonville, 6 miles N. of Pulaski, where are 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing mills, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. The greater portion of the town is cleared and settled, and lands sell here at from 10 to 20 dollars the acre.

SCHROEPPLE, taken from Volney, 4th April, 1832; surface rolling; soil sandy loam; distant 21 miles S. E. from Oswego; drained by Scott's and other creeks. *Phoenix* is the post village, on the Oswego river and canal, where are a dam for the canal feeder, 6 feet high, about 500 feet long, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, and 10 or 12 dwellings. About one-third of the town is settled.

SCRIBA, taken from Fredericksburg, the original name of Volney, 5th April, 1811; distant from Albany 167, from Oswego, E. 5, miles, and from Pulaski 22 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy loam of indifferent quality; drained by Black creek. Oswego village, lies partly in this town. About three-fourths of the town are taken up, and half of it under improvement.

VOLNEY, taken from Mexico, March 21st, 1806, by the name of Fredericksburg; since altered; distant from Albany, N. W. 160, and from Oswego S. E. 10, miles; surface undulating; soil sandy loam adapted to grass; drained by Black creek and some smaller streams. Fulton and Volney, are post villages. *Fulton*, at the Oswego Falls, is a thriving place, incorporated 29th April, 1835. The river forms a cascade here of 12 feet perpendicular height. The rock at the top is continuous and even, except upon the west side, where it is broken or cut through to the bed of the river below. About half a mile down the stream is the feeder dam for the canal, 18 feet high, affording an invaluable water power, from which Fulton is supplied. There are 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches; an academy, 1

TOWNS.									Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Albion,		371	669	945	95	192	18	123	58	211	7	22	17	5	2
Amboy,			669	767	61	142	46	102	39	183	6	4	2	4	6
Boyleston,			388	368	30	73	1	50	22	100	2	7	11	4	4
Constantia,	767	1355	1193	1967	199	404	79	296	122	450	31	58	70	21	23
Granby,	555	932	1423	2049	195	404	22	293	115	490	24	40	45	11	9
Hannibal,	935	1340	1794	2204	200	409	14	311	155	543	19	47	43	7	14
Hastings,			1494	1828	165	335	61	250	103	423	9	37	39	14	15
Mexico,	1500	2408	2671	3138	250	580	128	403	212	674	13	73	54	31	22
New Haven,	899	1218	1410	1551	127	312	9	210	102	375	11	25	27	18	10
Orwell,	488	741	501	679	71	139	2	95	39	175	5	21	16	14	7
Oswego,	992	1182	2703	4802	529	943	582	737	357	1002	40	111	115	39	43
Pelermo,*				1655	129	324	5	240	38	384	3	23	30	4	15
Parish,			968	1295	101	251	33	186	52	316	11	28	35	11	9
Richland,	2723	1989	2733	3461	253	676	78	443	261	785	18	52	67	13	21
Redfield,	336	295	341	412	56	97	4	48	40	74	2	3	1	2	
Sandy Creek,		1615	1830	2100	180	433	6	269	170	995	12	37	47	18	10
Schroeppe,*				1191	158	241	23	155	78	282	2	22	17	8	3
Scrba,	741	1071	2073	4180	371	774	234	555	308	843	26	116	80	43	23
Williamstown,	652	986	606	658	60	151	3	81	48	139	6	8	3	4	2
Volney,	1691	2372	3629	2895	289	581	37	394	275	617	13	55	52	19	17
	12374	17875	27104	38245	3519	7467	1381	5271	2594	9044	257	788	773	289	257

NOTE. Males, 19,792; Females, 18,463; Blacks, 196; Black voters, 11; Paupers, 34; Deaf and Dumb, 20; Blind, 12; Idiots, 28; Lunatics, 10.

* Erected since 1830.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed va. of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Albion,	31028	2784	82000	1560	719	133	900	444	755	780	1723	225 68	529 40
Amboy,	23332	2112	44000	1700	713	118	872	350	688	1079	1997	123 59	198 69
Boylston,	24068	1366	20000	150	450	97	672	290	710	787	1662	53 74	420 47
Constantia,	54906	4237	173000	2533	1216	278	346	1040	1732	2583	2581	480 91	780 49
Granby,	28076	6445	210000	1735	1475	414	2124	1581	1792	2366	2596	566 89	519 96
Hannibal,	27570	8264	216000	8250	2204	603	4093	2135	3513	3512	6386	601 82	593 64
Hastings,	27585	5981	175000	825	1731	423	2488	1575	2043	2029	4271	472 80	653 93
Mexico,	26517	12007	237000	19920	3250	816	5273	2719	3713	5152	6720	698 54	982 07
New Haven,	19217	6867	126000	2450	1724	424	3305	1382	2640	2484	3601	351 96	720 91
Orwell,	24766	2215	35000		695	133	791	530	779	1001	1401	94 00	472 50
Oswego,	20779	4227	1057000	349700	1849	706	2618	1634	2567	2403	1869	3780 08	1152 98
Palermo,	25308	6207	133000	500	1706	329	2321	1211	2040	2492	4201	357 33	373 95
Parish,	24584	4176	58000	2755	1166	322	1609	802	1251	1850	2776	174 63	458 65
Redfield,	58728	2060	55000	2339	844	117	474	367	674	731	622	153 14	653 34
Richland,	33947	11848	306000	6310	3558	831	6294	2359	4673	6073	7357	838 25	1018 00
Sandy Creek,	23662	9186	158000	10550	2846	622	5940	1989	3951	3998	7147	454 16	838 43
Schroepfel,	26196	2434	162000	6700	880	144	910	582	775	922	1282	454 11	515 18
Scriba,	26365	6645	707000	1839	160	4721	2276	2439	3121	2903	1934 42	813 23	
Volney,	29797	7824	298000	2500	2127	557	4035	1610	2913	2845	3114	806 01	503 42
Williamst'n,	24487	3299	56000	703	624	214	786	469	728	969	1064	153 14	653 39
	580978	110184	4308000	432020	31616	7956	52074	25345	40376	47077	65273	12775 25	12852 68

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Full mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	Number of Scholars.
Albion,	3	19												7	105	95	205
Amboy,	1	6												7	104	133	240
Boylston,	1	1												4	60	26	173
Constantia,	1	19		1	1			2			1	3		16	187	255	470
Granby,		15												16	289	336	710
Hannibal,	2	15		2	2									13	276	297	673
Hastings,	3	9		1	1						1	3		12	159	274	548
Mexico,	4	8	1				1							15	278	571	946
New Haven,	2	6		1	1			1			2	2		10	146	312	527
Orwell,	1	7									2			5	72	90	205
Oswego,	2	6		1	1		1						1	18	496	297	704
Palermo,		3		1	2									10	136	354	531
Parish,	1	6		1	1						1			10	101	157	368
Redfield,	3	1		1							1	1		5	65	50	72
Richland,	3	11	1	2	2				3		2	3		21	429	604	1117
Sandy Creek,	3	10		1	1					1	1	1		13	273	287	724
Schroepfel,	2	7									1	1		8	94	142	255
Scriba,	6	11				1					1	2		17	334	425	971
Volney,	3	7		2	2			1	1		1	1		14	187	599	716
Williamstown,	1	6		1	1						1	2		5	85	101	192
	32	175	2	15	15		2	5	5	1	16	28	1	220	4363	5405	10347
Value of product.	87364	333753		51.55	33335	34000	1475	27730	5230	2250	11377	114150	800	No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 10,317.			
Value of material	71884	173376	900	34724	33836	19800	525	10176	2656	1645	5005	81106	400				

grist, 3 saw, mills, clothing works, trip hammer shop, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and about 100 dwellings. *Volney*, 14 miles S. E. from Oswego, contains a tavern, store, and 15 dwellings. Not more than one-third of the town is settled.

WILLIAMSTOWN, taken from Mexico, March 24th, 1804; distant from Albany 137, from Pulaski, S. E. 37, and from Oswego, E. 31, miles; surface level; soil moist and sandy loam adapted to grass; drained W. by a branch of Salmon creek, S. E. by the west branch of Fish creek, of Oneida county. The post village having the name of the town, contains a tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, store, and 8 or 10 dwellings. The greater proportion of the lands is unsettled.



OTSEGO COUNTY, was taken from Montgomery, 16th Feb. 1791; since much reduced; bounded N. by Oneida, Herkimer and Montgomery; E. by Schoharie; S. S. E. by Delaware and Schoharie; and W. by Chenango and Madison, counties: Greatest length, N. and S. about 40: Greatest breadth, E. and W. 35, miles; area 921 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 20'$ and $42^{\circ} 54'$ N. Lat. and $1^{\circ} 29'$ and $2^{\circ} 17'$ E. Long. Centrally distant from New York city, N. W. 200, and from Albany, W. 66, miles.

The surface is diversified by mountains, hills, valleys, and some small cham-

paigns. The Kaatsbergs extend along the eastern boundary, upon the border of Schoharie county, connecting 3 miles N. of Cherry Valley village, with Mount Independence; from whose summit, more than 2000 feet above tide, and 1700 above the valley of the Mohawk, a beautiful prospect opens, in some directions, nearly 100 miles in extent. The Mohawk valley, with a large portion of the northern part of the state, is spread out as a map, whilst far in the N. E. are dimly seen the tops of the Green mountains, blending with the horizon. At this elevation, a narrow table land, the western continuation of the Kaatsbergs, runs N. W. upon the confines of this, Montgomery, Herkimer, and Oneida, counties, forming the water shed, between the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers. From it, the surface of this county declines southerly, but is cut into high ridges and deep valleys, whose general inclination is W. of S., terminating in the valley of the Susquehanna river, which after a southerly course of about 20 miles, turns S. W. and forms the southern boundary of the county, for nearly 25 miles.

Thus, the country on the E. of the Otsego lake and the Susquehanna river, having an altitude varying from 2000 to 1500 feet, is deeply indented by the Cherry Valley, Elk and Schenevas, creeks. Cherry Valley is about 16 miles in length, and varies from one quarter to a mile in breadth. At the village, it is 1335 feet, and at its head, about a mile N., 1418 feet above tide. The valley of Elk creek, is shorter and more elevated, whilst that of the Schenevas is more depressed.

The valley of the Susquehanna, commencing at the *Summit*, or Mud, Pond, is 1346 feet above tide. That pond, lying in a ravine, its waters in seasons of flood, flow also to the Mohawk. The valley includes the Otsego lake, which is 148 feet below the pond, and 1188 feet above the ocean; and Schuyler's lake is little less elevated than the summit pond. Below the Otsego lake, the valley expands, rapidly, to the width of several miles, with gentle descent, and waving aspect. Upon the west of the lakes and river, the configuration of the country is like that of the east, presenting about the same elevation, to the north, and descending by similar gradations towards the south; and is also cut by the streams into beautiful rolling hills. Between the valley of the Susquehanna and the Unadilla river, the Otego and Butternutt, creeks, divide the surface into three ridges, broken by the tributaries of the creeks, and having broad valleys along the main streams.

Thus, every river and streamlet has its valleys and its hills, the latter gaining elevation as the stream advances.

The county is underlaid with clay slate, over which, is graywacke, slate, and sandstone, and in the north, limestone, comprehending the various species of the secondary formation. The limestone here, is from three to five miles broad, extending to the head of the Otsego lake. In the towns of Cherry Valley and Springfield, it runs into marble of good quality, and which may, probably, be found, also, in the other northern towns. The marble field explored in Cherry Valley, extends along the valley near the village N. and S. more than a mile; its breadth seems less, being apparently limited by the hills. The rock contains magnesia, manifest, on the surface of the layers, which are from one to three feet thick and horizontal. The fissures are latitudinal and longitudinal; and masses may be obtained fifty feet in length. The colour is gray and it is susceptible of high polish. It abounds with animal remains, as zoophites, madreporites, cornuities, and pectenites. It is a durable fire stone, and is extensively used for architectural purposes. The graywacke in many parts of the county also supplies an excellent building material.

The lakes, are *Summit*, of which we have sufficiently spoken; Canaderaga or Schuyler's, Otsego and Cromhorn.

Schuyler's lake, is 5 miles long and from one to two wide; surrounded by hills, and abounding with the fish common to the fresh waters of the state. Its outlet unites with the Susquehanna, 3 miles below Cooperstown.

Otsego lake, is 9 miles long from N. to S. and from one to three wide. The hills which encompass it, have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet above its surface. The purity of its water and the rich and varied scenery about it, give it the highest claim to the attention of the lovers of natural beauty. It is replenished by several small streams and numerous springs, and affords an abundant supply of salmon trout, pike, pickerel and bass. The last have a remarkable delicacy of flavor, and are said to be peculiar to this lake. Before the course of the Susquehanna was interrupted by mill dams, shad and herring made their way to the lake. It

is usually assigned as the source of the Susquehanna river. Mr. Cooper's romance "The Pioneers," has made this lake widely known.

Cromhorn pond, on Cromhorn mountain, in the town of Maryland, is among the most elevated waters of the state. Its circumference is three miles, and the thick dark groves which environ it, give a sombre shade to its crystal waters.

We have described the Susquehanna river at page 37. We may remark here, however, that the length of its course, in this county, following its meanderings, is about 45 miles; and that, though lively, it is not a rapid stream. Its fall, in that distance, does not, probably, much exceed five feet to the mile. This circumstance renders it highly beneficial for navigation.

The *Unadilla*, a considerable tributary of the Susquehanna, rises in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, near the source of the Sauquoit, of the Mohawk, and runs S. nearly 50 miles, to its recipient at the S. W. point of this county. It is a fine stream, bounded by fertile flats, receiving Wharton's creek, in Pittsfield and Butternutts, on the N. W. line of Unadilla; the former having a course of 20, and the latter of 30, miles.

Portions of this county were settled at an early day. In 1738 a patent for 8000 acres of land lying 10 miles south of the Mohawk river, and 52 west from Albany, was granted by George Clark, Lt. Governor, to John Lindesay, Jacob Roseboom, Lendert Gansevoort, and Lybrant Van Schaick.

Mr. Lindesay, having obtained an assignment from the other patentees to himself and Governor Clark, in 1739, caused the patent to be surveyed and subdivided into lots; choosing for himself, the farm afterwards successively owned by Mr. John Wells and Judge Hudson, and gave it the name of *Lindesay's Bush*. In the following summer, he left New York with his family, consisting of his wife and father-in-law, Mr. Congreve, a Lieutenant in the British army, and a few domestics, and settled on his farm. He was a Scottish gentleman of some fortune and distinction, having held several offices under government, and anticipated much pleasure from a residence in a country whose features reminded him of the wild scenery of his native land.

This was then a favorite hunting ground of the Mohawks, and Mr. L. as all the early settlers, found it useful to cultivate their friendship; and he soon received an important service from their gratitude. His farm was 15 miles from any other settlement, and in the winter of 1740, he had failed to lay in a sufficient stock of provisions. The snow fell to great depth; the paths were choaked, communication with the settlers on the Mohawk was stopped, and his family were famishing. At a most fortunate moment, an Indian, on snow shoes, came to the house, and learning their situation, undertook to relieve it. He brought them provisions on his back from the Mohawk and continued his kind offices during the remainder of the winter; thus preserving the lives of the first inhabitants of the county.

At New York, Mr. Lindesay had formed an acquaintance with the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, whom he induced by the offer of a tract of several hundred acres to settle here, himself, and to persuade some of his friends to accompany him. Mr. Dunlop was an Irishman, but had been educated in Scotland. Several of his countrymen were settled at Londonderry, in New Hampshire, whom he influenced to remove; and in 1741, David Ramsey, William Gallt, James Campbell, William Dickson and one or two others with their families, in all, about 30 persons, purchased farms and immediately commenced their improvement. They had emigrated from the north of Ireland several years anterior to their removal hither—some of them were originally from Scotland, and they were ranked with the Scotch Irish.

Soon after the arrival of these settlers, measures were taken for the erection of a grist and saw mill, and a building for a schoolhouse and church. Thus before the ground would yield them bread, provision was made for moral culture. Mr. Dunlop went to Ireland to fulfil a marriage pledge, and immediately returned with his wife. A log house had been erected to the north of Mr. Lindesay's, on the declivity of the little hill on which his house was situated where Mr. D. resided. Most of the adult settlers were members of the church. The clergyman received ten shillings on the hundred acres of land; a mere pittance, by reason of the small number of inhabitants; but he lived frugally, and had presents of provisions from his flock, which, with the avails of his own farm, yielded him a competent support.

During the ten subsequent years, not more than four families came to the settlement. Among them was Mr. John Wells, grandfather of the late John Wells, of New York city. He also was an Irishman, and came in 1743; and in '44, purchased the farm which Mr. Lindsay had chosen for himself.

Mr. Lindsay was not qualified for the enterprise he had engaged in; and after expending his property, was compelled to abandon it. His father-in-law resigned his commission in his favor, and entering the army he served for several years, and died in New York, childless. The amiable disposition and great integrity of Mr. Wells, rendered him the arbiter of the little colony; and he afterwards became the first justice of the peace of the town, and one of the judges of Tryon county.—Mr. Dunlop, having received a classical education, opened a school for boys, who came from the settlements on the Mohawk, from Schenectady and Albany. This was the first grammar school in the state, west of Albany. The scholars often recited their lessons as they followed their instructor in his usual avocations upon his farm. Several individuals along the Mohawk, who became conspicuous in the revolution, thus received the rudiments of their education.

The tranquillity of the inhabitants of this, as of the other frontier settlements, was disturbed by the colonial contests with France, and many of them were engaged in the northern combats under Johnson, Webb, Monroe and other commanders; still the population increased and small settlements were made in various directions around Cherry Valley. A family of *Harpers*, afterwards distinguished for courage and ardent attachment to the revolutionary cause, removed from Cherry Valley to Harpersfield, in the new county of Delaware. The Rev. William Johnstone planted a flourishing little colony on the E. side of the Susquehanna, below the forks of the Unadilla, and several families were scattered through Springfield, Middlefield, then called New-town-Martin, and Laurens and Otego, called Old England district. The population of Cherry Valley, however, was short of three hundred and the whole county of Tryon, when formed, in 1772, including all the state, west of a line running nearly through the centre of Schoharie, amounted to a few thousand only.*

Portions of the county, upon the N. are productive of wheat, and winter grain may be profitably grown, upon the slate and graywacke lands; but altogether, the county must be considered as a grazing one; and in this character it is inferior to none in the state. Many cattle are fed and large quantities of wool grown and the culture of sheep rapidly extends. The largest quantity and best quality of wool are produced in the town of Exeter. In the towns of Otsego, Hartwick and Springfield, hops form an important crop.

As will be seen, from our account of the towns and villages, and from the table annexed, much attention is given to manufactures, and the cotton and woollen branches have taken deep root. The preparation of lumber for market is still an important occupation of many of the inhabitants; and large quantities of oak, white pine, hemlock, beech and maple are sent to market by the Susquehanna and its tributaries.

Far the larger proportion of the inhabitants are derived from New England.

The following is a schedule of the cotton manufactories in the county.

COTTON MILLS.			
	Spindles.	Looms.	Cloth—Yards.
Phœnix Co. Middlefield,	2000	50	300,000
Cockett's, Hartwicke,	1600	35	260,000
Oakesville factory and printing, Otsego,	2000	40	300,000
Printing about 1 million of yards per annum.			
Union factory, Hartwick,	2700	70	540,000
Hope do. Otsego,	2500	65	500,000
Butternut do. Butternuts,	2200	55	430,000
Hargrave do. Butternuts,	3000	75	460,000
Arkwright do. Pittsfield,	3350	80	500,000
Wharton do. Burling,	700, spinning yarn only.		

WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

One at Butternuts, and 1 at Milford.

The county is divided into 22 towns.

* For the historical memoranda we have used here and in the article on Montgomery county, we are indebted to the valuable annals of Tryon county, by Wm. W. Campbell, Esq.

BURLINGTON, taken from Otsego, April 10th, 1792, distant from Albany, W. 78, and from Cooperstown 12 miles; surface generally arable; soil productive; sandy loam; drained S. by Butternuts and Otego creeks; grazing and wool growing are the chief objects of the farmers. The post villages are; *Burlington*, 11 miles from Cooperstown, containing a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings; *Burlington Flats*, 14 miles from Cooperstown, on Wharton's creek; having a Presbyterian church, a cotton factory, 1 grist and 1 saw mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern and 25 dwellings; *West Burlington*, 14 miles from Cooperstown, which has 1 Baptist church, some mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern and 20 dwellings. There are also in the town, 1 Union and 1 Quaker churches.

BUTTERNUTS, taken from Unadilla, 5th Feb. 1796; W. from Albany, 87, S. W. from Cooperstown, 25, miles; surface hilly; soil red shale on slate and sand stone, the latter of which is adapted to architectural purposes; drained by the Unadilla and Butternuts creeks. Louisville or Butternuts and Gilbertsville are post villages; at the former, are an Episcopal church, grist mill, 2 taverns, 3 stores and 30 dwellings; the latter, 30 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist churches, 1 tavern, 4 stores and 20 dwellings. *Wharton Manor*, (47,000 acres,) granted Dec. 23d, 1769, to 47 associates, divided into several tracts, called Wharton's manor, Wharton creek, Gratzburg or Jews, tract, and Hillington, lies in Butternuts, Burlington and Pittsfield.

CHERRY VALLEY, so called by the first settlers, from its abundance of wild cherry trees; taken from Canajoharie, 16 Feb. 1791; surface hilly; yet generally arable; with fertile valleys; soil argillaceous and calcareous mould; drained S. by Cherry valley creek, which by a course of 18 miles, unites with the Susquehanna, and N. E. by a branch of Bowman's creek, running to the Mohawk. This valley suffered greatly 11th Nov. 1778, from the cruelties perpetrated by a party of Indians and Tories under Joseph Brandt, and the greater savage Walter Butler. Thirty of the inhabitants were massacred, and all the buildings conflagrated. *Cherry Valley*, post village, incorporated June 8th, 1812, is situated upon the creek, where five roads centre, among which are the first, second and third great Western turnpikes, 13 miles S. W. from the Erie canal at Canajoharie village, 53 W. N. W. from Albany, and 13 N. E. from Cooperstown, contains a bank, incorporated 29th April, 1829, with a capital of \$120,000; an academy, incorporated; a Lancaster school; a printing office, issuing the *Cherry Valley Gazette*; 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist churches, 1 grist and 1 carding and cloth dressing mills, 2 taverns, 6 stores and 125 dwellings, many of which are neat and commodious. There is a post office in the town called South valley.

DECATUR, taken from Worcester, 25th March, 1808; distant from Albany, 64, from Cooperstown, S. E. 12 miles; surface high and hilly; soil sandy loam; drained W. by Elk creek, S. by Oak and Parker's creeks. The only post office bears the name of the town.

EDMESTON, named after an extensive land holder, taken from Burlington, 1st April, 1808; from Albany 84 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy loam; drained by the Unadilla river and Wharton's creek. Edmeston, West Edmeston, are small post villages; and there is another village on the Western turnpike and Unadilla river. Edmeston manor is a post office. *Edmeston*, village, has a grist mill, tavern, 1 store and 6 or 8 dwellings. *West Edmeston*, 20 miles from Cooperstown, has a grist mill, saw mill, store and 8 or 10 dwellings. At the village on the river there is a store, tavern, grist and saw mill, and 15 dwellings.

EXETER, taken from Richfield, 25th March, 1799; from Albany W. 73, and from Cooperstown, N. W. 10 miles; surface high and hilly; soil, calcareous mould. The country is celebrated for its dairy, and its great product in wool, some farmers receiving \$2,000 a year from this source; drained S. by Butternuts and Wharton's creeks, which have their sources in the town. Le Roy and Exeter are post villages. *Le Roy*, at the outlet of the Canaderaga lake, 10 miles from Cooperstown, has 2 stores, 1 tavern and 12 dwellings. The post office is called Schuyler's lake. *Exeter*, 12 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

HARTWICK, taken from Otsego, 30th March, 1802; distant from Albany, W. 70, and from Cooperstown, S. W. 5 miles; surface hilly, but almost universally arable; soil sandy loam, fertile in the valleys; drained on the E. by Oak creek and the Susquehanna river, and S. W. by Otego creek. The Hartwick Lutheran The-

ological and Classical Seminary is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, near which is a post office and a number of dwellings. West Hartwick and Todds-ville are villages. *West Hartwick*, 9 miles from Cooperstown, contains 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 oil, mills, 4 stores, and about 35 dwellings. *Todds-ville*, 3 miles W. of Cooperstown, has the Union cotton factory, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 paper, mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 30 dwellings. Cockett's cotton factory is also in the town. There is a post office having the name of the town.

LAURENS, taken from Otego, 2d April, 1810; from Albany, W. 78 miles; surface high and hilly; soil of fertile sandy loam, well cultivated; drained by Otego creek and its branches; an elevated ridge on the east is covered with valuable timber, as pine, oak, chesnut, &c. A mineral spring has attracted some attention. *Laurens-ville*, incorporated 22d April, 1834, the post town, 18 miles from Cooperstown, upon the creek, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 2 taverns, 5 stores, from 30 to 40 dwellings. *Jackson*, also, on the creek, 14 miles from Coopers-town, has a store, tavern, and 15 dwellings. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly engaged in grazing cattle, sheep, and in the dairy business.

MARYLAND, taken from Worcester, 25th March, 1808; W. from Albany 66 miles; surface hilly, with fertile valleys; soil of sandy loam. The Cromhorn mountain is wild and barren, yet chiefly settled. The *Schenevus creek* crosses the town S. W. to the Susquehanna, having a course from Worcester of about 15 miles, and receiving its chief tributary, Elk creek, from the north; which, rising in Decatur, flows through Westford, to its recipient in the centre of Maryland. *Maryland* and *Jacksonborough* are post villages. The former, 14 miles from Coopers-town, has 1 Presbyterian church, grist and saw mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 6 or 8 dwellings. The latter has 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 12 or 14 dwellings.

MIDDLEFIELD, taken from Cherry valley, 3d March, 1797; from Albany, W. 63 miles; surface hilly; soil of sandy calcareous loam. Otsego lake extends 6 miles along the western boundary, sending forth the Susquehanna, which, at the S. point of the town receives the Cherry valley creek, running for about nine miles near the eastern boundary. Middlefield, Middlefield Centre, and Phoenix are the post villages. The county poor house is in this town. *Middlefield*, or *Clarksville*, 5 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Baptist and 1 Methodist churches, grist and saw mill, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and 25 dwellings. *Middlefield Centre*, 7 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 or 15 dwellings. *Phoenix*, 3 miles S. from Cooperstown on the Susquehanna, has 1 cotton factory, 1 grist, 1 saw and 1 oil mills, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings.

MILFORD, taken from Unadilla, by the name of Suffrage, 5th February, 1796; name changed April 8th, 1800; from Albany W. 76 miles; surface hilly, and in places broken; the valleys, however, have a soil of rich strong loam; along the streams are some narrow flats of alluvion. Upon the N. E. boundary the Susquehanna river and Cherry Valley creek unite, and run by a S. W. course through the town. Milford and Portland, or Milford Centre, are post villages, and there is a post office at the S. E. angle called Collinsville. *Milford*, upon the river, 8 miles below Cooperstown, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 4 taverns, 2 stores, an extensive tannery, clothing works, and from 35 to 40 dwellings. *Portland*, 14 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, grist and saw mills, woollen factory, tannery, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings.

NEW LISBON, taken from Pittsfield, 7th April, 1806; from Albany W. 76 miles; surface hilly, with broad valleys on the E. and W.; in the one flowing the Otego, and in the other the Butternuts creek. The hills are either arable, or afford good pasturage; soil, generally, fertile sandy loam; thickly settled and well cultivated. Garrettsville and Nobleville are post villages. The post office called after the town is at the latter, and there is another post office in the S. E. angle at Mount Vision. *Garrettsville*, 16 miles from Cooperstown, contains a store, tavern, and about a dozen dwellings. *Nobleville*, 18 miles S. W. from Cooperstown, has 1 grist mill, 1 store, tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the dairy and grazing business.

ONEONTA, formerly Otego, taken from Unadilla, February 5th, 1796; name changed 17th April, 1830; from Albany S. W. 80 miles; surface generally hilly and broken, but with extensive and fertile flats upon the river, and some rich valleys well timbered, and its lumber, in large quantities, seeks a market by the Susquehanna, which flows S. W. across the southern section, receiving the Otego

creek and other tributaries from the north. The post village of *Oneonta*, 22 miles S. from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, 3 taverns, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, 3 stores, and 50 dwellings. There is a bridge here over the river called McDaniel's bridge.

OTSEGO, formerly Huntsville; name changed 17th April, 1830; taken from Unadilla and Franklin, 12th April, 1822; centrally distant S. W. from Albany 86, from Cooperstown 25, miles; surface hilly, but with extensive flats along the Susquehanna river, which crosses the town in the south, and receives from it the Otsdawa creek. The soil is a sandy loam, generally, of good quality, especially in the vales, and is heavily timbered. The post village of *Otego*, on the river, 31 miles from Cooperstown, has 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, and about 35 dwellings. Otsdawa is the name of a post office.

OTSEGO, originally organised as part of Montgomery county, 7th March, 1788; since altered; surface hilly, but arable; soil clay, gravelly, and sandy loam; adapted to grain and grass, but better to the latter; watered by small streams flowing respectively to Schuyler's and Otsego lakes, and by Oak creek, a fine mill stream, pouring the flood of the former lake across the town to the Susquehanna river. Cooperstown and Oaksville are post villages.

Cooperstown, the shire town, distant from New York by way of Catskill 200, of Albany 211; from Albany 66, and from Utica S. E. 36, miles, lies at the south end of Otsego lake, at the head of the Susquehanna river, containing 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, and 1 Baptist, churches; a bank, with a capital of \$100,000; 7 taverns, including 2 large and commodious hotels; 7 dry goods, 1 book, 2 apothecaries, and 4 grocery, stores; 1 grist and 1 saw, mills; 1 furnace for castings, 2 tanneries, 6 law offices, 4 physicians; 3 printing offices, 2 issuing weekly papers, the third engaged in book printing and stereotyping, employing 7 presses and 40 hands; and 220 dwellings, chiefly of brick and stone, most of them neat, and some of them elegant. From the village, there is a fine view of the lake for its whole extent, and of the mansion of Mr. Clarke at its head. The Susquehanna, at the outlet of the lake, is a lively stream, some 40 or 50 feet broad. The length of the river, from this point to the head of Chesapeake bay, is about 400 miles.

Oakville, 4 miles N. W. of Cooperstown, upon Oak creek, has a cotton factory, and printing works, printing about 1 million yards cloth annually, around which are some 15 or 20 dwellings for the work people. Hope Cotton Works are on the same stream, 3 miles south of Cooperstown, where are also a saw mill, store, and 20 dwellings.

PITTSFIELD, taken from Burlington, 24th March, 1797; from Albany W. 81, and from Cooperstown S. W. 18, miles; surface hilly, with very fertile valleys, having a soil of sandy loam; well watered with springs and brooks, and drained by the Unadilla and its tributary, Wharton's creek. The post office has the name of the town, around which are a tavern, store, and a few dwellings. The town is a grazing one, and thinly populated.

PLAINFIELD, taken from Richfield, 25th March, 1799; from Albany N. W. 77 miles; surface on the south hilly, on the north undulating; soil sandy and calcareous loam, every where fertile, but highly so in the valleys; drained S. and W. by tributaries of the Unadilla. The town is divided into large farms, employed in grazing and the culture of sheep. Plainfield and Lloydsville are post villages. *Plainfield*, on Unadilla Forks, 16 miles N. W. from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and within a mile about 25 dwellings. *Lloydsville*, also 16 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 dwellings. The post office here has the name of the town.

RICHFIELD, taken from Otsego, 10th April, 1792; since altered; from Albany N. W. 72 miles; surface high, and somewhat hilly, or rolling; soil sandy and calcareous loam, of excellent quality, well cultivated, and well watered with springs and brooks; settled in 1791, by emigrants from New England, with a few Dutch from the Mohawk. Schuyler's lake forms the E. boundary. Canadadaga Springs, Brighton, and Monticello, are villages; at the first two are post offices. *Canadadaga* contains some sulphur springs, in repute, and much frequented; the East Richfield post office; 3 taverns, 3 stores, grist and saw mill, and from 25 to 30 dwellings, 1 Presbyterian and one other church. The water of the

mineral spring issues from a gentle eminence, depositing in its course a whitish substance. It emits a strong odour, not unlike that of bilge water; when drank, it occasions a sense of fulness and slight eructations, and operates as a mild purgative, exciting a moderate appetite. There are respectable accommodations for visitants here. *Brighton*, 17 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Episcopal church and several dwellings. *Monticello*, 16 miles from Cooperstown, has the Richfield post office, 1 church, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and about 25 dwellings.

SPRINGFIELD, so called from a large deep spring; taken from Cherry Valley, 3d March, 1797; from Albany W. 58 miles; surface hilly, embracing the highest land of the county, and the Otsquake Hill dividing the waters of the Mohawk from those of the Susquehanna; soil fertile, especially in the valleys, resting on lime chiefly, running into marble of good quality. Summit Pond, at the south foot of the hill, sends forth a durable mill stream to the Otsego lake, 2 miles of the north end of which are in the town. This town was settled by the Dutch previously to the revolution, but is now possessed chiefly by emigrants from New England and their descendants. Springfield, East Springfield, and Salt Springville, are post villages. *Springfield*, 12 miles N. E. from Cooperstown, has a Baptist church, a tavern, 3 stores, and about 20 dwellings. *East Springfield*, 10 miles from Cooperstown, has 2 Presbyterian churches, one of which is Scotch, 1 Methodist church, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 clover, mills, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Salt Springville*, partly in this and partly in Montgomery county, 14 miles from Cooperstown, contains a store, tavern, and about a dozen dwellings. It has its name from a small brine spring near it, which, though weak, afforded salt during the revolutionary war. The spring merits attention on account of its distance and height from the region in which the great salt springs are found in this state. *Hullsville*, upon the outlet of Summit lake, a mile above the Otsego lake, contains a grist and clover mill, 2 stores, and about a dozen dwellings. At the head of the latter lake, most beautifully situated, are the magnificent mansion and grounds of Mr. George Clarke, an extensive land owner here, the heir and lineal descendant, we believe, of Lt. Gov. Clarke. The mansion, perhaps the noblest private dwelling of the state, is built of Cherry Valley marble, at an expense said to exceed \$50,000.

The *Chyle* is a noted limestone sink in this town, about 2 miles W. from the springs, on the summit of the limestone formation. The country around it is beautifully diversified, with moderate swells and ridges, whilst in the back ground, to the south, the Otsego hills rise into grandeur. The sink is oval in form, measuring about 80 yards in circuit, sloping inwardly and near 12 feet deep. After heavy rains, or thaws, this basin is filled with water, discharged slowly by the small orifices below, which give, however, to the contents a gyratory motion. The issue from the subterraneous passage is unknown.

UNADILLA, taken from Otsego, 10th April, 1792; from Albany W. 100, and from Cooperstown S. W. 40 miles; surface hilly and broken, but on the streams which bound it, and their tributaries, of which there are several flowing from the town, there are tracts of rich alluvion; and the uplands, having a soil of fertile loam, afford abundance of grass. Sandstone quarried here is used for grindstones. Much lumber has been, and some is still, sent to market by the Susquehanna. Unadilla, and Unadilla Centre, are post villages. *Unadilla*, pleasantly situate on the Susquehanna river, contains an Episcopal church, 2 handsome, covered toll bridges, 250 feet long, resting on three arches, built by a chartered company, 2 taverns, 6 stores, and within a mile and a half about 50 dwellings. *Unadilla Centre* has a store and 8 or 10 dwellings.

WESTFORD, taken from Worcester, March 25th, 1808; from Albany, W. 56, from Cooperstown, E. S. E. 9, miles; surface hilly, but the uplands afford good pasturage and abundance of hay, whilst the valleys have deep, rich, warm, sandy loam adapted to grain; well watered with springs and brooks, and drained centrally by Elk creek, a branch of Schenewa's creek, and by Cherry Valley creek. The forest contains much maple, from which large quantities of sugar are made, formerly adequate to the domestic consumption. Westford and Westville, are post villages. *Westford*, 10 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. *Westville*, 6 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 20 dwellings, on the Cherry Valley creek, partly in Middlefield.

WORCESTER, taken from Cherry Valley, 3d March, 1797; since altered; from Albany, W. 56, and from Cooperstown 15, miles; surface hilly, but generally arable with fertile valleys and flats; soil red sandy loam, adapted to grain and grass; drained on the south by a branch of Charlotte river, which flows centrally to its recipient on the south border, and westerly by Scheneca's creek. *Worcester* and *East Worcester*, are post villages; the one, 16 miles from Cooperstown, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, churches; 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 30 dwellings; the other, 20 miles from Cooperstown, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 Baptist church, and about 30 dwellings. South Worcester is the name of a third post office.

TOWNS.	Males.										Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 45 & 16.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Burlington,	2457	2281	2459	2227	225	496	52	280	215	450	15	33	39	8	6		
Butternuts,	3601	3766	3991	4323	371	851	93	467	479	916	49	57	57	26	35		
Cherry Valley,	3684	3874	4098	3876	323	759	83	438	374	890	21	72	66	28	22		
Decatur,	908	1061	1110	975	84	195		123	59	222	9	22	15	7	11		
Edmeston,	1841	1960	2087	2044	224	468	2	249	181	436	21	42	40	8	7		
Exeter,	1430	1588	1690	1462	126	312	8	181	133	290	9	29	22	17	10		
Hartwick,	2579	2625	2772	2586	209	542	23	280	337	504	36	45	41	27	19		
Laurens,	2074	2148	2231	2235	201	474	25	276	198	490	25	34	24	11	11		
Maryland,	1439	1749	1834	2015	165	421	9	254	126	477	13	52	42	20	16		
Middlefield,	2579	2832	3323	2163	279	646	44	376	286	704	10	42	59	42	42		
Milford,	2505	2842	3025	2112	209	461	8	277	168	416	12	44	29	10	5		
New Lisbon,	2221	2085	2232	2008	154	411	25	253	209	437	20	37	31	11	9		
Oneonta,		*1031	1759	1762	127	348	2	328	163	411	10	38	33	18	6		
Otego,	1416	1527	1148	1213	156	436	4	257	171	473	12	29	28	5	6		
Otsego,	4186	3917	4363	4276	526	912	50	474	569	864	24	71	54	24	19		
Pittsfield,	830	908	1005	1318	102	237	14	159	153	317	13	21	24	7	9		
Plainfield,	1611	1636	1626	1530	160	325	6	189	129	324	1	24	35	7	5		
Richfield,	1772	1893	1752	1673	177	392	16	194	216	300	18	29	21	13	11		
Springfield,	2065	2572	2816	2548	228	545	34	320	266	540	28	35	43	17	14		
Unadilla,	2194	1905	2313	2415	170	480	7	296	153	530	17	47	43	31	15		
Westford,	1526	1848	1645	1547	113	306	7	200	119	347	11	32	25	11	9		
Worcester,	1938	2210	2093	2210	181	417	22	263	153	516	21	33	40	16	15		
	44856	47988	51372	50428	4510	10434	534	6034	4857	10854	395	868	811	365	303		

NOTE.—Males, 24,954; Females, 25,474; Paupers, 94; Blacks, 240; Black voters, 4; Deaf and Dumb, 30; Blind, 18; Idiots, 68; Lunatics, 37,

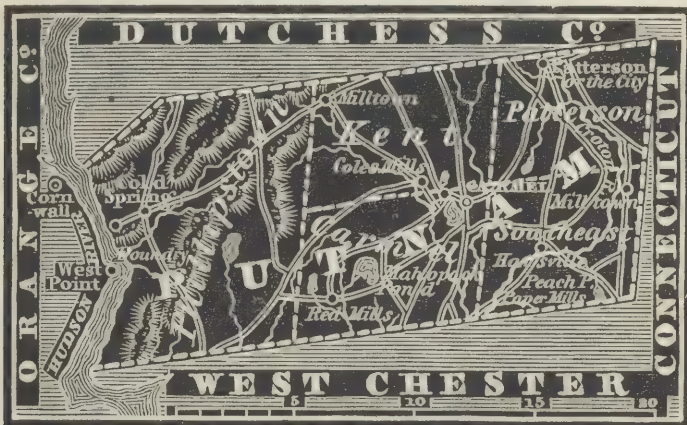
* Say Huntville.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Assessed va-lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Cottons, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Burlington,	28370	18272	246063	15326	3530	766	15050	2306	3909	8158	534 36	485 05
Butternuts,	49129	27338	369546	92540	6362	955	10484	2406	5355	8065	718 31	875 56
Cherry Valley,	42738	29017	381095	158469	4445	1504	10586	3060	5795	12172	540 86	1022 23
Decatur,	13011	7659	83100	6090	1728	355	2894	902	2218	4954	143 27	169 10
Edmeston,	27491	14409	169407	52572	3488	739	10099	1961	4380	9938	311 95	420 58
Exeter,	18134	12368	168888	33210	1820	437	20504	1018	2078	4142	238 15	382 91
Hartwick,	25168	16653	290771	77827	3311	778	11914	1920	3924	7525	580 92	698 38
Laurens,	25316	16675	203926	26850	3707	771	7929	3282	3861	7695	296 43	437 25
Maryland,	29662	13161	125032	17633	2533	650	4842	1757	3397	8805	242 34	270 31
Middlefield,	33699	21264	287696	30870	3692	1009	7150	2071	5119	7544	637 16	603 58
Milford,	28665	13069	191353	26130	2676	623	6511	1527	2517	10128	305 63	412 06
New Lisbon,	26397	16616	182737	22760	3918	688	11472	1840	4193	8815	309 33	389 35
Oneonta,	19820	9571	100522	19707	2060	553	3929	1761	3136	5171	353 68	227 80
Otego,	26084	13931	128085	14073	3096	680	5678	2032	3851	6590	207 74	269 34
Otsego,	30968	20982	530610	223269	3345	1091	15378	2086	4590	6082	826 10	1428 39
Pittsfield,	20320	6582	119354	31271	1488	332	3615	907	1803	3217	309 23	285 33
Plainfield,	17325	11090	194793	18050	2018	526	13832	1457	2756	5883	179 51	395 16
Richfield,	18550	14331	247305	42807	1928	570	22853	1363	2499	2615	221 84	549 68
Springfield,	26591	19433	314355	50225	2701	1025	10733	1789	4507	6596	475 87	690 70
Unadilla,	12287	13327	151622	17895	2443	587	7831	1578	4985	5898	423 31	321 18
Westford,	20439	11063	150510	24160	2446	567	7149	1559	2967	5744	175 60	330 94
Worcester,	27237	14668	151437	7980	3572	742	5736	1716	4460	9739	318 53	302 05
	589300	341479	4788285	1009714	63307	15968	216149	40388	82300	155354	8659 62	10967 11

NOTE.—For want of room, the column of unfilled cloths is omitted. Total for county, 109,366 yds.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Felling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Rope fact.	Dying & Printing.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Number of School districts	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Burlington,	3	9		2	3	1				2	2	2			3	3		13	234	608	859
Butternuts,	6	17	1	3	2					1	1	1			6	6		36	406	991	1380
Cherry Valley,	5	26		1	1	2				2	2	2	1	3	3			23	415	628	1209
Decatur,	1	5		1	1													7	110	166	369
Edmeston,	3	15		2	2						2					4		17	458	287	771
Exeter,	1	9		2	3											4		9	186	201	529
Hartwick,	2	12	1	3	2	2		1	1	1	2				3			15	306	670	845
Laurens,	6	17		4	4					1	1			2				16	232	468	886
Maryland,	3	18		2	3				1	2				3		2		13	190	352	675
Middlefield,	4	16	1	3	3	1				1					5			20	341	519	1105
Milford,	4	26		3	3				1						2			16	204	316	768
New Lisbon,	3	5		2	2	1	1			2					2			14	231	580	773
Oneonta,	2	13		1	1			1		2					2			9	190	341	549
Otego,	2	14		4	2										2			15	230	510	798
Otsego,	6	12	1	1	1	2		2		1			1	1	1	1		22	456	884	1104
Pittsfield,	12					1												8	109	223	353
Plainfield,	1	4	1	1	3				1	1					2			9	169	387	560
Richfield,	2	6		1	1								1		3			12	182	556	607
Springfield,	4	10		4	4		1	2			1				2			14	293	605	784
Unadilla,	3	21		1	1					1				3		1		16	244	623	822
Westford,	3	5		2	2										1			8	174	356	550
Worcester,	4	13		2	2					1					1			16	216	391	876
	31610	352442	70	285	4	46	45	10	2						148	1		322	5596	10662	17172
Value of product,	117522	7475		79165	123023	93229	104449	123866	249163	840	2200	2									
Value of material,	56259	117522		4675	7475		79165	123023	93229	104449	123866	249163	840	2200	2						
	31610	352442	70	285	4	46	45	10	2						148	1		322	5596	10662	17172

Number of children above 5, and under 16 years of age, 15,278.



PUTNAM COUNTY, taken from Dutchess, June 12th 1812; bounded S. by Westchester county; E. by Connecticut; N. by Dutchess county; and W. by the Hudson river: Greatest length 21, greatest breadth 12, miles; area 216 square miles; situate in $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. L. and between $2^{\circ} 56'$ and $3^{\circ} 26'$ E. Long.

The surface is hilly. The Highlands extend across the western part, presenting distinguished eminences known as Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Bull Hill, Break Neck Hill, High Peak, &c. This range commences at the river in the S. W. angle of Philipstown, and runs N. E. across that and Kent, into Dutchess county, becoming broader, but lower in its course. In Putnam, the highest point is about 1580 feet above the Hudson. The remainder of the county though generally uneven, has some handsome plains, with a soil various and some of it fertile.

The mountains abound with magnetic iron ore of good quality, especially in Philipstown, in Kent and in Southeast. The mines which are wrought are principally in Philips, about 5 miles E. of Cold Spring works. Iron pyrites suitable for copperas, is also abundant, and plumbago is found.

Scarce any portion of the state is less generally known or more misrepresented than this county. Mountainous and hilly and wholly of primitive formation, except a small strip of transition slate, underlaid with granitic rocks and crystallised lime, it is supposed to be sterile, and its population, generally, in a state of wretchedness. Nothing can be more unreal than the inference. Grain it is true, is not a staple commodity; enough is not produced for the consumption of the inhabitants; but, the whole tract is eminently adapted to grass, and, treated with plaster, blue grass, herd grass and white clover grow luxuriantly and become a durable source of wealth, demanding comparatively little care for its preservation. The hills are no longer objectionable; the "ridges" are every where held the most valuable, being free from the morasses, which sometimes infest the vales.—The use of the plough, therefore, is almost discontinued upon many farms, whilst the fields are dotted with cattle or whitened with sheep. Due attention is given to the dairy; and butter, beef, wool, calves, lambs, sheep, fowls and the many other species of "marketting," are poured into the great metropolis, and their returns are rapidly enriching the producer. The evidences of prosperity are every where visible. Neat farms carefully fenced with stone, and freed from brush and under-wood, large barns, well stored, numerous and well constructed out-houses, commodious dwellings, painted white and surrounded by verdant lawns and painted palings, in good condition, show that the occupant not overworked, has leisure to cultivate his taste and the means for enjoyment. Within a few years, lands here, have doubled in value and in price. If other counties of the state exhibit greater wealth, none displays mere competency and contentment.

The poor of the county are few and are generally maintained at the county poor house, upon a farm of 195 acres, in the S. part of the town of Kent, with the aid of a tax of \$1500 per annum.

The incorporation of a company for the manufacture of iron, within the county, was authorised 11th May, 1835, capital \$50,000.

The county is watered easterly and centrally by the main branches of Croton river. One of which rises in Dutchess county and the other in Kent, of this county, uniting on the S. border of the county. A third but smaller branch called the Muscoot, flows from Mahopack pond, in Carmel, and joins the main stream in Somerstown, Westchester county. The Peekskill, which rises in the Highlands, drains Philipstown on the W. There are many natural ponds, the chief of which are Mahopack and Shaw's, in Carmel. The first is a beautiful sheet of water, about 9 miles in circumference, having two islands; the other covers about 300 acres.

The county is divided into five towns.

CARMEL, taken from Frederickstown, 17th March, 1795; centrally distant north from New York 106, and S. from Albany 55, miles, 16 E. of the Hudson, at West Point, and 18 from Peekskill; surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam, watered with numerous streams, including several branches of the Croton river, which have their sources in small ponds, of which there are eight. *Carmel and Red Mills*, are post villages; and the former the county seat of justice, where are the court house and prison, in the same wooden building, the county offices, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches; an academy, a select school for females, a district school, a mill on the outlet of the lake, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 30 dwellings, upon a small and pleasant plain and on the shore of Shaw's lake, to which several of the gardens descend. No village of the state, has a more healthy, and few a more picturesque position than Carmel, upon its Highland lake. *Red Mills*, on the Muscoot river, at the outlet of Mahopack pond, 8 miles S. W. of Carmel, has a grist, saw, and cloth dressing, mills and much mill power, (offered for sale or to rent,) derived from the lake, 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian, churches; 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 20 dwellings.

KENT, organised by the name of Fredericktown, 7th March, 1788, name changed 15th, April, 1817; 60 miles N. from New York, and 101 S. from Albany, has a mountainous surface, much of which is rough and broken, but the hill sides and lower ridges are productive in grass. The western branches of Croton river flow

from the hills on the N. White Pond, is the largest of several little lakes, covers perhaps about 200 acres. *Milltown*, in the N. and Cole's Mills, in the S. are villages. The former, 7 miles N. W. from Carmel, has a church, post office, a fine grist mill, a saw mill and clothing works, a store, tavern, and about 20 dwellings. The west branch of the Croton, has a great fall here, affording a valuable mill power, for the more extensive employment of which, great preparations are making. *Cole's Mills*, on the same branch of the Croton, 3 miles N. from Carmel, has 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, clothing works, tavern, store, and some half dozen dwellings.—There are beds of coloured marble in the northern part of the town.

PATTERSON, S. E. from Albany 93 miles, N. E. from Carmel 6 miles; organised by the name of Franklin, 17th March, 1795; on the E. and W. are high hills.—The intervening valley, about 3 miles in width, drained by the Croton river, possesses a fine soil and based on lime, is well cultivated. The Great Swamp, the source of the Croton, is in this valley and extends into Pawling, Dutchess county. *Patterson*, post village, or "The City" formerly called Fredericksburg, in the N. part of the town, in the valley above described and upon the Cold Spring turnpike road, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches; an academy, 1 grist mill, 2 stores, and within the circuit of a mile, about 20 dwellings.

PHILIPSTOWN, organised 7th March, 1788; centrally distant N. from New York 53, from Albany, S. 95, from Carmel, W. 15, miles; comprises some of the highest and most rugged hills of the Highlands, as Sugar Loaf, Breakneck, Bull Hill, Anthony's Nose, &c.; drained southerly by branches of the Peekskill, flowing through well cultivated valleys, and having several small ponds, well stocked with fish. The Cold Spring turnpike road runs from the Landing, on the North river, N. E. through the town. The mountains abound with iron ore; and the West Point Foundry, in this town, about a mile from the village of Cold Spring, is one of the most extensive in the United States, consisting of 1 blast furnace making about 850 tons of iron annually, 3 air furnaces and 3 cupola furnaces, melting about 2500 tons. Value of manufactured articles \$280,000. The number of workmen employed here, is about 200; but the proprietors Messrs. Kemble, have other extensive works in Orange county and in New York, connected with this, in which they employ about 300 hands.

The Anthony's Nose, at the entrance of the Highlands by the river, is not, as is generally supposed, the mountain which resembles the profile of the human face. The derivation of its name is lost, unless it be that given by the equally veracious and verisimilitudinous Knickerbocker, who assures us that the name was given by the redoubtable Stuyvesant in commemoration of the death of a sturgeon slain by a sun beam reflected from the nose of his trumpeter, Anthony Van Corlear. The mountain is said to be 1228 feet high; but the measurement of Captain Partridge, gives only 935 feet. It is wholly primitive. From the foot of this mountain, across to Fort Montgomery, was, during the revolutionary war, a large boom and chain, said to have cost £70,000 sterling. It was partly destroyed by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, in Oct. 1777.

SOUTHEAST, organised 17th March, 1795; distant from Carmel 6, from Albany, S. E. 113, miles; surface hilly. *Joe's Hill*, a noted eminence extends W. from Connecticut into the centre of the town; the soil is, however, fertile in grass and not unfruitful in grain. It is well watered by the Croton river and tributaries. There are five natural ponds; Peach pond, partly in this, and partly in Westchester county, the largest, is two miles long by one broad; from this pond, the law forbids the taking of fish, in any other manner, than by single hook and line, under penalty of five dollars, to any one who will sue therefor. Iron ore of good quality abounds. *Milltown* and *Hatsville*, are post villages on the Croton river. *Milltown*, contains a tavern and 2 stores; 1 grist, 1 saw and 1 oil, mills; 8 miles E. of Carmel village. *Hatsville*, formerly called Sodom, near the centre of the town, where the town business is usually done, has a small woollen factory, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 16 dwellings.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.
							Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 10 years.		Males.	Females.	
Carmel,	2247	2192	2371	2163	213	502	254	198	454	4	29	45	7
Kent,	1801	1794	1931	1661	155	354	191	105	388	7	29	24	11
Patterson,	1578	1572	1529	1347	115	296	151	147	277	8	14	17	12
Philipstown,	3733	4418	4761	4562	347	887	940	302	1104	42	85	74	29
Southeast,	1909	1890	2036	1818	134	370	205	176	351	12	33	24	7
	11268	11866	12628	11551	964	2409	1741	928	2574	71	190	184	66
													54

NOTE. Males, 5,809; Females, 5,742; Black voters, 6; Paupers, 68; Deaf and Dumb, 6; Blind, 5; Idiots, 18; Lunatics, 6; Aliens, 67,

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, lins, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Carmel,	22786	22063	434798	126460	3210	469	3895	2854	2220	2084	2431	787 33	756 92
Kent,	20100	12765	206635	23794	2493	244	2724	1899	1903	1019	1434	246 70	310 75
Patterson,	19276	13527	358896	42329	2387	342	2614	2111	1768	1964	3359	167 78	541 09
Philipstown,	52984	21364	535774	105450	4212	802	3328	3067	1799	2600	1126	572 93	865 44
Southeast,	20206	20646	431798	66302	3010	413	2459	2418	2037	1969	2415	186 30	675 80
	115352	89765	1970901	1364834	15312	2270	15020	12349	9707	9636	10705	1921 04	3150 00

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Iron works.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Oil mills.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages, besides public money.	Scholars.
Carmel,	2	3	2	2	2					13	248	582	510
Kent,	4	5	2	2	2					10	213	351	517
Patterson,	2	5	2	2	2					11	160	508	448
Philipstown,	5	13	2	1	1	4				21	501	1499	1051
Southeast,	5	7	2	1	1		2		1	13	212	908	557
	20	33	8	8	1	4	2		1	68	1334	3854	3083

Value of product,

Value of material,

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 3,514.

QUEENS, an original county of Long Island, organised Nov. 1st, 1683; bounded, N. by the East river and Long Island Sound; E. by Suffolk county; S. by the Atlantic ocean; and W. by Kings county; including Loyd's neck or Queen's village; and the islands called the Two Brothers, Hallet's or Blackwell's island, and all the islands of the Sound opposite the said bounds, and S. of the main channel; greatest length, 28; breadth, 22 miles; area, 208 square miles, according to the Supervisor's return for 1835, but by the table of Burr's Atlas, 396 square miles; situate between 40° 34' and 40° 55' N. lat., and 2° 59' and 3° 30' E. long.

The surface on the north, is hilly and somewhat broken, yet generally arable; the granitic ridge through the island, having a base here, extending from the sound, S. about six miles in average width; on its S. side a plain spreads with little irregularity to the ocean. The soil of the hills is a clay loam, generally dry, and when well manured productive in wheat, corn and grass; and seems well adapted to the apple, pear, cherry, and like fruits. The timber consists of oak, hickory, chestnut, and an abundance of locust. The soil of the plain, except that



of Hempstead, is a light sandy loam, which, also, when manured, especially, with spent ashes, becomes tolerably fertile in grass, small grain, pulse and vegetables.

The streams are few, short, and of small volume. The springs commonly discharge their waters into ponds, and rarely supply more than the waste by evaporation. There are, however, several creeks and ponds which yield sufficient water for mills. The bays, inlets and coves are numerous; in which the tide also gives motion to mills for the manufacture of flour. Flushing, Little Neck, Cow, Hempstead, Oyster and Cold Spring Bays, are on the north; Jamaica, Rockaway and Great South Bays, on the south; the last, stretching from Rockaway to Southampton, eastward, about 80 miles. These bays abounding with a great variety of excellent fish, oysters, clams and muscles, and with wild fowl, afford as abundant means of subsistence and wealth, as are yielded by the land; and invite many persons from the great city to their shores, for health and exercise, whose expenditures aid, not inconsiderably, the gain of the inhabitants.

In no part of the state are the people more moral, religious, economical or thrifty. Strict temperance, unceasing industry, and close frugality, assure them independence. Few are very rich; none abjectly poor; and if luxury and splendor be rarely seen, want is a greater stranger. Numerous and neat churches, with their white and graceful steeples or belfries, evince a religious and simple taste; and the latter is not less displayed in the generally commodious and cleanly dwellings. For historical notices of the county we refer to the article "Long Island."

Three turnpike roads cross the county, known as the Northern, Middle, and Southern, all of which are level, and generally kept in good order; and being made at little cost, of earth, the tolls are low, not exceeding one cent per mile for a carriage horse, and half that rate for a horse in teams, or business uses. A new impulse has been given to business and property by the incorporation of a company, and their preparations for making the railroad through the island. The county is divided into six towns, all organised 7th March, 1788.

FLUSHING; surface level, except on the S. where is the ridge, and in many places very stony, affording sufficient stones for fencing; the soil is sandy loam,

alternating with clay, generally well cultivated. Flushing creek, the boundary between this and Newtown, has some mills upon it, and there are several tide mills in the town. Flushing Bay, on the E. and Little Neck Bay, on the W. are considerable indentations from the E. river. There still remain two white oaks, which with others long since destroyed, formed a shade, beneath which George Fox held a religious meeting, in 1672, and they are, therefore, held, especially by the Quakers, in much reverence. Near these trees is the house of Mr. Bowne, built in 1661, who early became a member of the society of Friends, and suffered much persecution. *Flushing*, village, at the head of Flushing Bay, 5 miles from the Sound by water, 2 1-2 by land, 9 miles E. from the centre of New York, 11 W. from North Hempstead; contains 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist churches, 1 for white and 1 for coloured worshippers, 2 Quaker meetings, Orthodox and Hicksite; the Flushing Institute; a respectable seminary for ladies; 6 extensive stores, 3 hotels, 1 tide grist mill, the extensive and celebrated garden and nursery of Messrs. Prince, known as the "Linnean Garden," and about 140 dwellings, some of which are neat, and several magnificent; two sloops belong to the village, and a steam boat runs thence twice a day to New York, and stages to Brooklyn. The facility of conveyance, the attractions of the Linnean garden, and the delightful voyage, whether by land or water, make this a favourite place of resort to the citizens of New York.

The Linnean Botanic Garden was commenced about the year 1750, by William Prince, the father of the present elder proprietor; including the nurseries, it covers more than 40 acres of ground, and contains about 10,000 species and varieties of trees and plants; much attention has been given to the vine and mulberry; the green house has about 30,000 plants: Here may be obtained a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; indigenous and exotic shrubs; herbaceous, flowering and medicinal plants; bulbous and tuberous flowers. Visitors have free access to the garden on all days except Sundays.

The Flushing Institute, incorporated 16th April, 1827, is a flourishing school, established by a joint stock company; the building of wood, neat and spacious, is pleasantly located at the S. end of the village. The principal, the Rev. Mr. Muhlenburg, has lately purchased a large farm, upon the Bay and Sound, where he is about to erect a school, at a cost, farm included, of \$60,000.

At *Whitestone*, on the Sound, 7 miles N. W. from the Court house, are 12 or 15 dwellings. A ferry was formerly kept here to Westchester. The place called the *Alley*, at the head of Little Neck, 5 miles from the Court house, is a landing, whence wood is shipped, and manure obtained.

HEMPSTEAD, including the lands called the Gore, between the patent of Hempstead and patent of Oyster Bay, Rockaway Neck and Beach, running W. 12 miles from Rockaway Bay, and S. of Jamaica and Flatlands; surface level; soil, sandy loam, and much of it rendered highly productive by judicious cultivation. The "Barrens," known as "*Hempstead Plains*," fill a large portion of the northern part; several small mill streams rise in these plains, and flow S. to the ocean, none of them having a course exceeding in length 8 miles. The "*Great South Bay*," of L. I. commencing at Hog Island inlet, or Rockaway beach, covers nearly 10 miles of the S. bounds, portions of which bear special names; as Rockaway, Parsonage, Merrick and Jerusalem Bays. The beach, bounding the great bay, is penetrated by Hog Island, New, Crow, and Jones' inlets, which form it into islands, and the bay contains Hog, Lyons and Crow Islands, pertaining to the town. Hempstead, Rum Point, Raynortown or Raynor South, Jerusalem, near Rockaway and Far Rockaway, are villages. *Hempstead*, post village, centrally situate upon the S. side of the "Plains," and upon a turnpike road, 21 miles E. from New York, 172 S. E. from Albany, 3 S. from North Hempstead, 18 W. from Babylon, 10 from Bethpage, 6 from Jerusalem, and 7 from Jerico; contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal churches, 4 schools, 4 clergymen, 3 lawyers, 4 physicians, 8 stores, for general merchandise, 1 druggist, 2 carriage makers, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly papers, and the usual handicrafts pertaining to a thriving village; and within a mile square, 130 dwellings. The town is improving fast, and under the present excitement relative to real estate, (1835,) property has risen greatly, having within two years more than doubled in value and lots in the best positions have been sold at the rate of \$18,000 per lot. Twenty dollars per foot are asked for lots on the main streets, having a de

100 feet. A stream rising by two branches in the village, flows S. about 4 miles to Rockaway Bay, and within a mile of its source turns a grist mill, and in its course several others. There is in the town a Branch Bible Society, a Lyceum, a Literary and Scientific Association, and a Fire Insurance Company has been authorised by law; a company was authorised in 1836, to make a branch railroad hence to the Long Island railroad.

The town of Hempstead, extending from the Sound to the Ocean, was settled in the year 1644, by English emigrants, with license from the Dutch authorities. The soil was purchased by them from the Rockaway, Marsapeague, and Secataug Indians. In 1659, the town contained 62 families; it was incorporated under the Dutch government; the inhabitants had secured to them the rights of property, of religious freedom, and of choosing their magistrates, with the approbation of the Governor. The magistrates were empowered to hold courts, civil and criminal, with limited jurisdiction, and to provide by ordinance for the general welfare. In the infancy of their settlement, they provided for the support of the gospel among them; were careful to enforce attendance on public worship, and observance of the sabbath, punishing absence from church, unless upon reasonable excuse, by fine, for the first absence, of five; for the second, of ten; for the third, of twenty, guilders, and further repetition of the offence by aggravated fines, corporal pains, or banishment. A house for public worship was erected about the same time, 40 by 26 feet. The first clergyman, Presbyterian, was Mr. Richard Denton, who with Matthias Mitchell, Thomas Raynor, Andrew Ward, Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve and others of his congregation, were among the first settlers. Mr. Denton continued minister of Hempstead until 1663; his progeny on the island are numerous and respectable.

The "Hempstead Plain" extends E. from Jamaica to Oyster Bay 15 miles, with an average breadth of about 4 miles; it lies at the foot of the Great Ridge, is much elevated, yet so level, as to render drainage in places difficult. The soil is a black mould, apparently very rich, and was eagerly sought by the primitive settlers, until they discovered that their agricultural skill and means were inadequate to render it productive. It was, then, as now, covered with a luxuriant growth of coarse grass, with patches of dwarf shrubbery. Of late, experience has taught, that this is indeed a rich soil; treated with spent ashes, it produces crops of grain and grass scarce inferior to any in the Union; and there is no where seen greater evidences of agricultural prosperity, than on the lands so reclaimed. That portion of the tract lying in North Hempstead, having been gradually inclosed by the inhabitants, and their possession having been duly legitimated, is no longer in "common;" but, the larger portion in Hempstead, still belongs to the inhabitants by common right, their title having been established by the judicial tribunals, and, being uninclosed, is used by all for pasture. A similar right exists to the salt meadows upon the shores and islands of the bay. The "Plains" are divided, nominally at least, into two unequal portions; the "*Little Plains*" comprehending that lying in Jamaica and the "Great Plains," including the remainder. *Rum Point*, is a close vicinage, 2 1-2 miles S. E. from Hempstead village, containing a store, 2 taverns, and some 12 or 15 dwellings. *Raynortown*, or *Raynor South*, lies 5 miles S. E. from the village, near the bay, and has a grist mill, a store, 2 taverns, some 15 or 20 dwellings; and is much resorted to by sportsmen in pursuit of fish and fowl. A stage leaves this village every morning for Brooklyn. *Jerusalem*, is a Quaker settlement, 6 miles S. E. from Hempstead, where are three stores, and some twenty dwellings, neat without, and comfortable within, whose inhabitants are all thrifty, and some of them rich. *Near Rockaway* is 5 miles S. W. from Hempstead village, and is one of the principal landings of the town, from which constant intercourse is maintained by 6 or 8 vessels, carrying fish, clams, &c. to the city, and bringing back manure, lumber, and general merchandise. There are, here, a grist mill, driven by tide, a store, 3 taverns, 10 or 12 dwellings, and a Methodist church. The Hempstead creek empties into the bay near the village.

Far Rockaway has lately grown into great importance as a watering place. A splendid pavilion was erected here in 1834, upon the beach, 70 rods from the ocean, by an association of between 70 and 80 of the most distinguished families in the city of New York. The house has a front of 230 feet, is 3 stories high, and has proportionate wings. It is finished and furnished in a style befitting its

object as a resort for splendid and fashionable company, and is appropriately kept by the hosts, Messrs. Blake and Reed. The road from Brooklyn by way of Jamaica to the beach is excellent. The distance from New York to Jamaica is 12 miles by railroad, and thence, 8 miles by excellent stages.

JAMAICA; surface level, except that the hills which form the spine of the island, run along the northern boundary. There are several mill streams, as Hook creek, on the S. E. line, Maspeth creek, on the west line, and one creek which flows S. through the town from the vicinity of the village. Jamaica bay on the S. penetrates the town about ten miles, and embosoms several islands, which, with the margin of the main land around it, produce abundance of salt meadow grass. Beaver pond is a small but beautiful sheet of water near the village, and in its vicinity is the Long Island race course. The soil is generally sandy loam, employed for the culture of grain, vegetables and fruit, for the Brooklyn and New York markets. Near the foot of the ridge, the soil having more clay, is, when manured, more productive of wheat and clover than that on the south.

The town was settled by the name of *Rustdorpe*, about the year 1656, by English settlers, with license from the Dutch authorities. The soil was purchased from the Canarsee and Rockaway tribes of Indians. A church, (Presbyterian,) was then, or soon after, established; and in 1663, the town contracted, with Zachariah Walker, their minister, to pay him £60 per annum in wheat and corn, at a stated valuation. In 1673, upon the re-establishment of the Dutch government, 68 persons, probably the heads of families, were summoned to take the oath of allegiance. Multiplying this number by 6, for each family, we have 408, as the number of inhabitants at that period. Soon after the conquest from the Dutch, several persons of the Episcopal faith, encouraged by the colonial government, settled on the island, and at Jamaica, but do not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to erect a church, and the people of this town continued to be very generally, Presbyterians, or Independents. In 1676, they set apart a tract of "land and meadow" for a parsonage, to be at the disposal of the town; and in 1700, they built a stone church, but did not restrict its use to any denomination. In 1702, however, the Episcopalians, countenanced by Lord Cornbury, obtained possession of the church and parsonage, which they appropriated exclusively to their use. This injustice was not remedied for 30 years.

Jamaica, on the turnpike road leading from Brooklyn to Hempstead, and on the Long Island railroad, so far completed; distant from Brooklyn 12, from North Hempstead, W. 9, from Albany, S. 157 miles; immediately at the foot of the Granitic ridge; is a neat and pleasant village, approached by roads running through a district highly cultivated and richly adorned, with splendid country seats and productive farms. The village is built upon five streets; the main, or Fulton street, running E. and W., crossed by Division, Church, Beaver, Union Hall and Canal streets. It contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, churches, each with its tower and belfry, giving grace to the town, and 1 small plain Methodist meeting house, all of wood, as are most of the dwellings. Two academies, incorporated; the Union Hall, for males; the other, for females; the fire proof office of the county clerk and surrogate, established here by special act of assembly; 2 printing offices, publishing weekly journals; 2 physicians, 3 lawyers, 7 stores, 4 inns, and the usual handicrafts, and 140 dwellings, generally two stories high, many of them large and commodious, surrounded by grass lots and shrubbery; inhabited by retired merchants from New York. For many years this village has been much resorted to by the citizens of New York during the summer season; the completion of the railroad to Brooklyn renders it still more desirable as a summer retreat, and as a permanent residence for men of business in the great city; and the construction of the Long Island railroad must greatly increase its importance. In consideration of these advantages, property here has risen greatly in value. The Long Island Bible Society hold semi-annual meetings at the village, and a Town Temperance Association is established here.

NEWTOWN, includes all the islands of the Sound opposite to the town, and in Queens county among which is Blackwell's island; centrally distant E. from N. York 8, and W. from North Hempstead 15, miles; surface in the N. and W. hilly and stony, with soil of clay loam; on the S. and E. sandy and level; generally well cultivated; well adapted to fruit. Maspeth, or Newtown creek sets in from the East river, 3 or 4 miles, on the S. W. border, and receives from the town several small

streams from either hand; over this creek is a toll bridge, on the road to Middletown. Flushing creek and Bay form the E. boundary, and tributaries of the two creeks interlock at or near Newtown village. Wood for fuel is scarce, and peat taken from an extensive bog near that village, is used for that purpose. The granitic rock of the ridge, assumes here the form of gneiss and micaceous schist. Newtown, Middletown, New Landing, and Hallet's Cove, are villages. *Newtown* village on the turnpike road from Brooklyn, to Flushing, 7 miles from the one, and 3 from the other, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Dutch Reformed, churches, neat frame buildings with spires and bells; a large and commodious town hall, 3 stores, 3 taverns, and from 70 to 80 dwellings, chiefly of wood. *Newtown Landing* is at the head of Newtown creek; whence, the inhabitants of the town commonly have their manures, and send their products to, the city of New York; there is a small collection of houses here. *Middletown*, centrally situated, contains a tavern, and some half dozen dwellings.

Hallet's Cove, named after the original patentee, 6 miles E. from New York, upon the East river, is a pleasantly situated and thriving village, containing a new Episcopal Church, a Presbyterian congregation, about to erect a house for worship, a flourishing carpet manufactory, a wool card manufactory, and some 20 or 30 good dwellings. A convenient steam ferry boat plies between the village, and the city of New York, at the foot of 86th street, and the Flushing steam boat stops at the landing four times daily. Mr. Grant Thorburn the post master, has retired to a florist establishment here conducted by his sons, which promises to hold a place among the first of the kind in the country. With the extension of New York city, this village will partake of the advantages enjoyed by Brooklyn, and may now be deemed a suburb of the great city. A great national improvement is proposed here by opening a passage for ships through Blackwell's Point, avoiding thereby the delays and dangers of Hell Gate, passing from the secure harbour of Hallet's Cove to Pott Cove, or by removing by blasting under water, the rocks which obstruct the pass. The completion of this work would give a safe passage to the ocean, to vessels of any burden. The Hallet's Cove railway company was incorporated April 15, 1828, with a capital of \$50000, and power to make and use a railway, docks &c. for hauling up, docking, careening, repairing, and rebuilding vessels; and were further authorized, April 11, 1832, to construct, within 5 years, a canal with tow paths, to enable vessels to reach the railway, without passing through Hell Gate. The shores along this village high and bold, offer fine sites for country seats; and we have seen a plan for very tasteful improvements here.

This town was settled by English emigrants with permission of the Dutch government about the year 1651, and then bore the name of Middleburg. The soil was purchased of the Rockaway tribe. The first settlers were puritans, probably from Massachusetts, and their first church was erected about the year 1670, the inhabitants being assessed for this purpose, the sum of 40s. each payable "half in corn and half in cattle." The inhabitants, though received as Dutch subjects, governed themselves, choosing their own magistrates who were submitted to the approbation of the Governor, and, appointing a species of town legislature under the designation of "*townsmen*;" with power to regulate the town interest generally; excepting the admission of settlers, and the granting of lands, which were reserved to the people in general town meeting. The Episcopal church of this town was established about the year 1734.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD; surface hilly, the ridge running E. and W. through it and N. of Hempstead plain which extends from the S. line N. from one to two miles. "Harbour Hill," the highest point of the ridge rises 319 feet above the ocean, and is said to be the highest land on the Atlantic coast, from the E. end of Long Island to the capes of Florida: It is 12 miles from the ocean, and may possibly be visible 25 miles distant at sea: The soil loamy and generally carefully cultivated. Some small mill streams run N. into the bays penetrating from the Sound, as Little Neck Bay, Cow Bay, and Hempstead Harbour, which form the intervening lands into strips, known respectively as Cow, and Great Necks. On Sands Point, on the former, stands a light house erected in 1809. Success Pond and Hamlet, lie on the W. boundary. The pond, about a mile in circumference, is on a high hill, and was stocked by Dr. Mitchell, with yellow perch, in 1790, brought from Ronconcoma Pond, of Suffolk county, distant 40 miles. Success Pond is a favourite resort of the angler. It is deep and clear, and steadily fed by springs. *North Hempstead, Hempstead Harbour, Success*, now called Lakeville

Herricks, *Head of Cow Neck*, are villages or vicinages. At those italicized, there are post offices. *North Hempstead*, is the seat of justice of the county, on the road from Jamaica, through the middle of the island, and upon the S. boundary of this town 9 miles E. from Jamaica, 21 from New York. The county court house and prison have been placed here as the geographical centre. The court house is a frame building about 60 ft. square, 2 stories high, in the lower of which is the prison; there are here also, 2 stores and 2 taverns, and a small collection of houses. *Herricks* is an agricultural vicinage about 2 miles N. W. of the court house. *Lakeville*, at Success Pond has some 10 or 12 dwellings. *Hempstead Harbour*, at the bottom of Hempstead Bay 8 miles S. of the sound, and 5 N. from the court house, is a thriving village, containing two paper mills worked by the springs which rise in the pond; 3 stores 1 tavern; a methodist meeting house; an extensive Lumber yard, and between 40 and 50 dwellings. Several sloops ply between this place and New York, and a steam boat runs daily from Glen Cove, an arm of the bay in the adjacent town of Oyster Bay. *Plandome* at the bottom of Cow Bay was the country seat of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell.

OYSTER BAY, includes Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's village, and Hog Island, and extends on the S. from the S. E. point of Oyster Bay meadows S. 30° W. to the ocean; surface on the N. hilly; having the ridge extending from the Sound S. about 6 miles, with loamy and stony soil; on the S. level and sandy. Running streams are few; but one in the N. through Mill Neck, and another on the S. W. boundary, have power for mills; on the N. Cold Spring, Oyster Bay, and Hempstead harbours, make in from the Sound, whilst at the S. end, which is 4 miles wide, there are 5 necks of land, of which West, Unkawa, and Fort necks, are the chief; the last has its name from some remains of Indian fortifications. When the country was first known to the Europeans there were two forts here; one, the remains of which are still visible, was on the S. point of land, adjoining the meadow. It was a square, whose sides were 30 yards in length, the parapet of earth, surrounded by a ditch 8 feet wide; the other was on the S. point of the Salt Meadow, adjoining the bay, and consisted of palisades. The tide has worn away the meadow where it stood. In the bay, between the meadow and beach, are two islands, called Squaw, and the tradition from the Indians is, that the forts were erected by their ancestors for defence, and that, upon the approach of an enemy, they sent their women and children to these islands. The inhabitants of the village show a rock on which George Fox stood to preach in 1672. *Oyster Bay*, *Glen's*, formerly called *Mosquito Cove*, *Norwich*, *Wolver Hollow*, *Cold Spring*, *Wheatly*, *Jerico*, *Bethpage*, and *South Oyster Bay*, are villages; those in italics have post offices.

Oyster Bay, village, on the S. of Oyster Bay harbour, 3 miles from the Sound, 28 N. E. from New York, 12 from North Hempstead, 5 E. from Glen's Cove, and 5 W. from Cold Spring, contains an academy, incorporated by the Regents, 1 grist mill, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 50 dwellings, generally neat buildings; a stage runs hence to New York, tri-weekly, and the steamboat from Glen's Cove and Cold Spring, daily. The oysters and clams of the bay are abundant, and highly esteemed. *Glen's Cove*, on an arm of Oyster Bay, 8 miles N. E. from North Hempstead, 30 from New York, contains an Episcopal church, recently built, a Friends' meeting house, from 20 to 30 dwellings, several stores and taverns; a thriving village.

Wheatly is a rich agricultural neighbourhood, containing, within a mile square, some 25 or 30 dwellings, upon the clay loam of the ridge, 5 miles N. E. from the court house. *Wolver Hollow*, 7 miles N. E. from the court house, is also a compact agricultural vicinage, comprehending from 40 to 50 dwellings, whose inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch descent; and *Norwich* contains a cluster of houses, 9 miles N. E. from the court house, inhabited by farmers of English derivation. *Jerico*, 8 miles N. E. from North Hempstead, is notable as the residence of the late Elias Hicks, the apostle of a large Quaker sect, in the history of Quakerism second only to its founder, Fox. The village contains some 12 or 15 dwellings, 1 store, 1 tavern, 2 tanneries. Several of the houses are built round a small pond of pure spring water, and are supplied from it by means of leaden pipes. *Bethpage*, 13 miles S. E. from North Hempstead, has a Quaker meeting house, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. *Dosoris* is a settlement on the Sound, 12 miles N. of

the court house, near Mattinecock Point. There is also a post office in the town called Buckram.

Settlements were attempted in this town on the W. side of Cow Neck, in 1640, by some English emigrants under the direction of Daniel How, by license from the Earl of Stirling, and lands were then purchased from the Indians; but the Dutch authorities, on the 15th May of that year, arrested the settlers and compelled them to abandon their design, taking from them a written pledge to that effect. How and his associates established themselves, in the following year, at Southampton. About 12 years after, permanent settlements were made here by 10 families, (1653,) the lands having been purchased from the Mattinecock Indians.

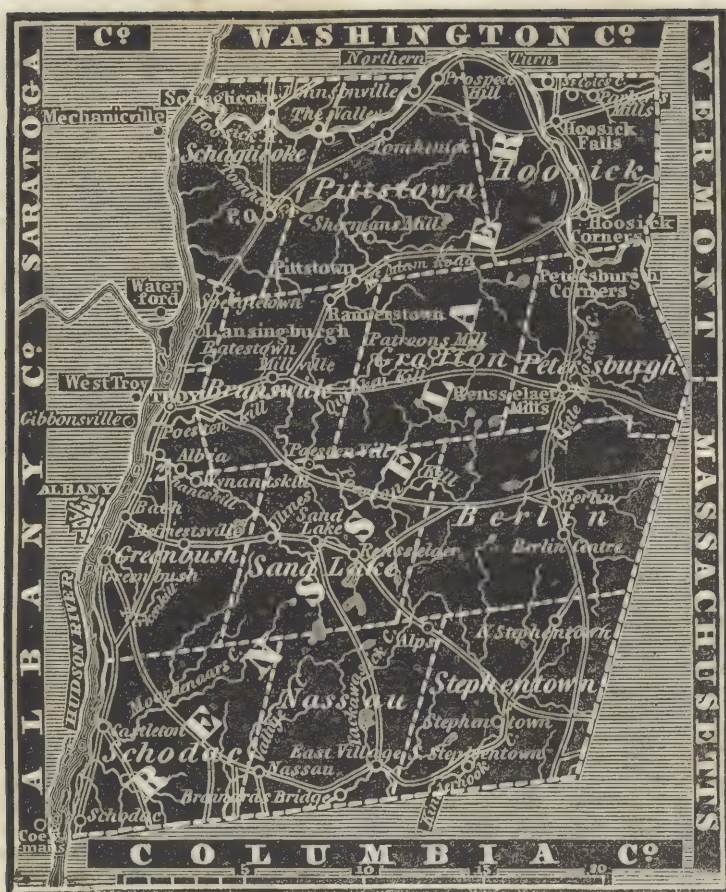
TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Flushing,	2363	2325	2820	3643	290	537	275	406	359	615	26	76	54	35	30
Heb-stead,	5939	52-5	6215	6654	711	1400	21	874	495	1324	27	98	105	51	49
Jamaica,	2202	2401	2371	2885	269	557	24	315	247	504	10	25	14	11	9
Newtown,	215-	2478	2610	3505	253	512	254	373	452	604	3	29	25	11	5
North Hempstead,	3249	2827	30-1	3360	322	646	45	361	277	631	10	50	40	18	14
Oyster Bay,	5518	5005	5348	5083	874	1145	17	629	290	94-	24	64	82	50	54
	21514	20331	22460	25130	2649	4797	636	2962	230	462-	100	351	320	166	161

NOTE. Males, 12,650; Females, 12,280; Blacks, 2,801; Black voters, 21; Paupers, 571, including the establishment for the children of the New York poor house; Deaf and Dumb, 15; Blind, 17; Idiots, 20; Lunatics, 6.

TOWNS.	Area in Acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Flushing,	16395	13090	1122000	353850	1852	816	3605	2718	201	216	293	1037 71	986 46
Hempstead,	29402	29501	833300	294100	3800	1691	2820	2138	2005	137	718	1218 38	776 62
Jamaica,	18010	12264	890150	421450	1558	799	115	117	12	78	330	706 74	876 20
Newtown,	10261	10683	1303450	305450	1716	861	225	1572				1294 88	1034 96
North Hempstead,	21726	29738	1044700	391900	2655	1132	8177	4430	548	918	1245	1196 73	959 56
Oyster Bay,	33334	34261	1338250	671900	4727	1866	15147	5682	1756	1351	2696	1147 15	1263 56
	137178	129537	531850	2438650	16308	7165	30080	18458	5212	2698	5282	5897 30	6601 67

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Raw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Wool factories.	Distilleries.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Flushing,	5	1				1			8	296	649	269
Hempstead,	13	11	3	1	1		2	2	17	644	1356	977
Jamaica,	5	3	1	1					8	248	1247	375
Newtown,	3	1							2	245	1545	426
North Hempstead,	9	3					2	1	10	311	648	311
Oyster Bay,	5	2			1				26	734	2199	886
	40	31	4	2	2	1	4	3	77	2478	7644	3244
Value of product,	406385	17845	5020	625	50800	7000	15500	10100				
Value of material,	335100	12200	4250	375	25000	5000	8500	6450				

No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 6,102.



RENSSELAER COUNTY, taken from Albany, 7th February, 1791, is bounded E. by Vermont and Massachusetts; S. by Columbia county; W. by the Hudson river, including the islands nearest to the east bank; and N. by a line beginning at the mouth of Lewis creek, and running thence S. 84° E. to the middle of the Hoosick river, thence by the same until intersected by the said line, and thence by said line to the E. boundary of the state, separating it from Washington county; greatest length 30, greatest breadth 22, miles; area 631 square miles; lying between $42^{\circ} 27'$ and $42^{\circ} 55'$ N. Lat., $3^{\circ} 10'$ and $3^{\circ} 41'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. from New York 156, and from Albany 10, miles.

Surface diversified, but generally hilly. The two ridges which run nearly parallel from Putnam, continue their northerly course through this county. The Taghecanic, here called the Williamstown, mountain, preserves its station on the eastern boundary of the state; but losing its primitive character, is composed of transition clay and wacke slate. The Peterborough mountain, composed of gray-wacke, holds its usual distance of from one to three miles on the west, forming a valley of very uneven surface, through which the waters have opposite courses, being divided by the high grounds of Berlin. This valley is underlaid by an unbroken ridge of metalliferous limestone. The western ridge presents the highest summit near the centre of the county, and subsides into moderate hills at either extremity. The country on the west of the ridge is high and rolling, until it sinks precipitously more than 200 feet into the valley of the Hudson, where is a

rich alluvial flat, resting on slate, frequently at a depth exceeding 30 feet, varying, but nowhere exceeding a mile, in breadth.

The county is wholly of transition formation, except two small tracts in the towns of Schaghticoke and Greenbush, which are secondary. The basis rock is clay slate, upon which lies lime, graywacke, and some red sandstone; the last appearing only in the towns of Nassau, Grafton, and Sand Lake. Roofing slate is quarried at Hoosick, Stephentown, and Troy, and the graywacke of the last is extensively used for building. Iron, in pyrites and other forms, is found in several places, but is not wrought here. Mail of superior quality is dug in the N. W. corner of Sand Lake and Schaghticoke. Epsom salts effloresce on the clay banks of the Hudson, in Lansingburg.

From the nature of the rock, the soil necessarily has much variety; generally, however, sandy and clay loam prevails; wheat may be profitably cultivated, but the uplands, in the N. and E. parts of the county, are more favourable to grass and the usual summer crops. In no part of the state, it is said, is the grazing and dairy business better understood, or more beneficially pursued.

The county is abundantly watered, and though most of the streams are short, they possess, from their great fall, much hydraulic power. The principal, on the north, are the *Hoosick* and its tributaries, the *Little Hoosick*, and *Tomhenick*; on the south the *Kinderhook*, and its branches, *Tackawasick* and *Valitie* creeks; and on the west, the *Poesten* and *Wynant* kills, and *Moordenaar's* creek.

The *Hoosick river*, rising near the north line of Pittsfield, in the N. W. corner of Massachusetts, runs through Williamstown, thence N. W. across Pownal, the south-west town of Vermont; thence into Petersburg, of this county, where it receives the *Little Hoosick* creek, from the south at Petersburg Corners; thence west into Hoosick town by Hoosick Corners and Hoosick Falls village; thence it curves northward, and is, in part, the boundary between this and Washington county, and returns into Rensselaer county, through which it pursues a W. course to the Hudson, near the north boundary of Schaghticoke town. It is a rapid stream, breaking through the two ridges on the east, and subject to sudden swells from the mountainous country through which it flows. Its whole length may be about 45 miles, 27 of which are in this state.

Hoosick creek, or *Little Hoosick river*, drains the fine valley of that name, extending N. through Berlin and Petersburg, in length about 12 miles.

The *Tomh nick* has its source in the western declivities of the Peterborough Hills, in Pittsstown, and flows thence by a semicircular course of about 10 miles west, to the Hoosick river, within two miles of its mouth.

We have described the *Kinderhook*, and its tributaries, under "Columbia county."

The *Moordenaar's* creek flows from several ponds in the towns of Sand Lake and Greenbush, S. W. about 8 miles to the Hudson river at Castleton.

The *Poesten* and *Wynant's* kills are fully noticed in our account of Troy.

There are several small and inconsiderable lakes, or ponds, scattered over the county; some nitrogen springs in Hoosick town; and weak sulphuretted hydrogen springs in various places.

The whole of the county except the towns of Schaghticoke, Pittsstown, and Hoosick and north part of Lansingburg and part of Troy, is comprised within the Rensselaerwyck patent, leased under the ordinary rent, in farms, at 10 bushels of wheat the hundred acres.

The county contains 13 towns and the city of Troy.

BERLIN, taken from Petersburg, Stephentown, and Schodack, 21st March, 1806; distant from Albany and from Troy E. 20 miles. The Taghcanic mountain covers the east and the Peterborough the western portions. The hills are generally stony and sterile, clad in evergreen forests, and not unfrequently marshy, but produce grass for sheep, and occasionally offer some fertile glades. The Great Valley and some transverse vales have good soils, well cultivated, and deciduous timber. Lime abounds, and sand adapted to the manufacture of glass. Drained N. by Hoosick, S. by branches of Kinderhook and Tackawasick creeks, and W. by the Poesten kill. There are 4 small ponds, each about half a mile long. The eastern turnpike from Albany to Massachusetts, crosses the town, on which lies *Berlin* post village, in Berlin Hollow, near Hoosick creek, containing a small public library, 1 Seventh Day Baptist church, and one other church, 2 grist mills, 2

saw mills, a tavern, 3 stores, and about 50 dwellings. The village of *Berlin Centre*, also on the creek, 2 miles S. of Berlin, has a post office, Baptist church, store, tavern, and 16 dwellings. Settlements were first made in this town by some German families in 1764.

BRUNSWICK, taken from Troy, 20th March, 1807; from Albany N. E. 12 miles; surface hilly, in places rough and broken; soil various, chiefly clay, gravel, and loam, tolerably cultivated; drained W. by the Poesten kill, and its tributary Quicken kill, and on the N. by the Tomhenick creek. The Macadamised road from Troy to Hoosick Falls, runs N. E. through the town, on which, near the N. line, is *Ramerton*, a small village, partly in this and partly in Pittstown, having 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 30 dwellings. *Millville*, 4 miles from Troy, has 1 grist, 1 saw mills, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 10 or 12 dwellings; fast increasing.

GRAFTON, taken from Troy and Petersburg, 20th March, 1807; distant from Albany N. E. 20, from Troy E. 14, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, underlaid with slate, but the stone near and on the surface is graywacke; heavily timbered with hemlock, white pine, fir, spruce, beech, white oak, and with much sugar maple: Agriculture good, and improving. Fourteen ponds cover together several hundred acres, which were some years since stocked with pickerel, and the fishing protected by law; the largest is not more than a mile in length. The Quicken kill flows W. through the town, and branches of the Tomhenick run N. W. from it. There is a church built by the Patroon, free to all denominations. The post office, bearing the name of the town, is at the village called *Patroon's Mills*, where are 1 grist mill, tavern, store, and from 10 to 15 dwellings.

GREENBUSH, taken from Rensselaerwyck, 10th April, 1792, and 17th March, 1795; distant from Troy S. 6 miles; surface hilly, having on the E. the Peterborough mountain, and on the W. high hills and ridges to the river. Along the river are some fertile flats, and the valleys have some good soil. The upland is generally clay loam, mixed with tracts of gravel, clay, and sand. Lead ore, in small quantities, has been discovered here. The Tierken kill rises in the town, and flows into the Hudson, by a crooked course of 7 miles, opposite to Albany; Wynant's Kill crosses the north-east angle. Greenbush, Bath, Wynant's Kill, and Blooming Grove, are villages, each of which, except Bath, has a post office. *Greenbush*, village, on the E. bank of the Hudson, opposite to the S. point of Albany, incorporated 14th April, 1815, contains 2 grist mills on Mill creek, a distillery, Presbyterian church, a flourishing academy, 4 hotels, 8 stores, and from 80 to 100 dwellings. The tunnel under the Hudson river will connect this village with Albany city. *Bath*, opposite to the N. point of Albany, has 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. These villages are suburbs of Albany, separated from it only by the river. *Blooming Grove*, now called *Defriestville*, 3 miles from Albany, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 6 dwellings. *Wynant's Kill* contains 2 taverns, 1 Dutch Reformed church, and a dozen dwellings.

HOOSICK, originally organised as part of Albany county; distant N. E. from Albany 28 miles; surface hilly; soil on the hills schistic gravel; elsewhere clay, sand, or loam; slate quarries are extensively wrought, affording good plates for roofs, and some fine enough for schools; Warren's is the most celebrated. Hoosick river enters the town from Vermont, and flows N. into Washington county, receiving the St. Coic, or Walloomscoic river, from Vermont, and White creek, near the northern boundary, near Hoosick Corners. There are several nitrogen springs on the farm now or late of John Bratt, in the S. E. corner of the town, from which azotic gas rises in bubbles through the water; the water contains muriate of lime and common salt. Hoosick Falls, and Hoosick Four Corners, are post villages; Mapleton is a thickly settled vicinage; Barker's Mills and McNamara, manufacturing stations. This town contains a portion of the field on which the battle of Bennington was fought 16th August, 1777. *Hoosick Falls*, 24 miles from Troy, on the right bank of the river, which has a fall here of 40 feet within 12 rods, affording fine water power, nearly all of which is unemployed, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Presbyterian churches, grist, saw, oil, carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 large cotton factories, a manufactory of shearing machines, which supplies with that article almost the whole of the United States; 1 tavern, 4 stores, and about 60 dwellings. *Hoosick Corners*, about the same distance from Troy, upon

the Macadamised road, has 1 Baptist church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and some 30 dwellings. At *Barker's Mills*, 27 miles from Troy, on the St. Coic river, are 1 grist mill, store, large cotton factory, and about 20 dwellings; at *Maenamara*, or *North Hoosick*, on the same stream, are a large flannel factory, scythe factory, store, tavern, and some 20 dwellings. The village of *Buskirk's Bridge* lies on both sides of the Hoosick river, on the Northern turnpike, partly in Washington county, 22 miles from Troy, and contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 40 dwellings.

LANSINGBURG, taken from Troy and Brunswick, 20th March, 1807, and subsequently enlarged by a portion from Schaghticoke; extending along the Hudson river, with a breadth varying from one to two miles. On the E. the river hills, in some places broken and rough, rise to great height, especially, on the N. E. On the S. E. the hill is crowned by the celebrated petro-silex rock, part of a considerable vein, and which is, from its reflection of the sun's rays, known as the "Diamond." This vein excepted, the rock of the hills is chiefly fragile schistus; and their soil clay loam, under careful culture. The broad alluvial flats of the river, of gravel, sand and mould are, as usual, fertile. Much of them is converted into vegetable gardens, furnishing supplies for the neighbouring cities and villages. Two small mill streams cross the town to the Hudson. The northern turnpike runs through the town. Lansingburg, Speigletown and Batestown, are villages. *Speigletown*, 3 miles N. from Lansingburg, has a tavern, store, and 30 dwellings. *Batestown*, 1 mile S. of Lansingburg, has a store, tavern, and 20 dwellings; and contains the basin supplying the city of Troy with water.

Lansingburg, village, originally called the "New City," incorporated 2d April, 1801, on the bank of the river, 3 miles N. of Troy, 9 from Albany and 1 S. from Waterford, is regularly laid out, on squares 400 by 260 feet, bounded by capacious streets, intersected by commodious alleys. Its length is two and a half miles by half a mile in breadth, extending to the high river bank, on the east; amply supplied with pure water by springs from the hills. The Mohawk river empties into the Hudson by its three "Sprouts" or mouths, opposite to the village; and the roar of the Cahoes Falls, may be distinctly heard in the stillness of the night. A short distance above the village, the Hudson is crossed to Waterford by a commodious wooden bridge; the second from the Ocean. The village contains 2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Universalist, churches; an academy in high repute, 6 select and 1 district, schools, several public libraries, a printing office, whence issues the *Lansingburg Gazette*; 4 public houses, 6 general wholesale, and some 40 retail, stores; and the following manufactories, 2 extensively engaged in making oil cloth for carpets &c., 1 for brushes and bellows, surpassing it is said in quantity and quality any other in the world, 1 of tin, 1 of guns and rifles, much employed; 2 breweries with malt houses on a large scale, 3 independent maltsteries competent to make 60,000 bushels of malt per annum; a grist mill driven by water and another by steam, factories for making machine cards, paints, glue, leather, ropes, nails, stoneware and brass castings; a bank with \$120,000 capital; several extensive slaughtering and packing houses, one of which puts up 16,000 barrels of meat annually; and about 500 dwellings, most of which are neat and commodious and some of them elegant. This is a place of much business, commercial and manufacturing. By means of the dam and lock at Troy river, sloops ascend to the village. Many omnibuses and post coaches, run, hourly to and from Troy; and a company was authorised in 1836, to make a rail road between the two places.

NASSAU, taken from Petersburg, Stephentown and Schodack, by the name of Philipstown, 21st March, 1803; name changed 6th April, 1808; the surface though hilly is generally arable; the valleys fertile; soil warm loam and gravel underlaid with slate and limestone; there is an extensive pine forest on the east, the western border of the "Greenwoods;" drained by the Tackawasick and the Valitie, creeks. Nassau, East Village, or East Nassau, Brainerd's Bridge, and Alps, are post villages. *Nassau*, formerly called *Union village*, incorporated 12th March, 1819, in a pleasant vale, on the turnpike road from Albany to New Lebanon, 11½ miles S. E. of the former, 18 from Troy, and on Valitie creek, has 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches; an academy incorporated in 1835, a grist mill and saw mill, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Nassau East*, at the confluence of the Kinderhook and the Tackawasick, creeks, 16 miles S. E. of

Albany, 19 from Troy, contains 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches; 1 cotton, 1 woollen, and 1 stoneware, factories; tannery, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and from 50 to 60 dwellings. *Brainerd's Bridge*, upon the Kinderhook creek, 24 miles from Troy, has a cotton and a woollen, factory, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. Over the creek is a toll bridge. *Alps*, upon the mountain, in the N. E. angle of the town, 16 miles from Troy, has 2 taverns, a store, and about 20 dwellings.

PETERSBURG, taken from Stephentown, 18th March, 1791; surface upon the E. and W. mountainous; and on the W. lies Greenwood forest. The intervening valley is fertile, with a soil of loam on slate and limestone; drained by the Little Hoosick creek. Petersburg Corners and Rensselaer's Mills, are post villages. *Petersburg Corners*, at the junction of the Little Hoosick creek with the Hoosick river, 33 miles N. E. from Albany, 27 from Troy, contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 Methodist church, and 16 dwellings. *Rensselaer's Mills*, on the Little Hoosick creek, 20 miles E. from Troy, has grist, saw, oil, carding and cloth dressing, mills; 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches; and 20 dwellings. The post office here bears the name of the town.

PITTSBURY, organised 7th March, 1788; surface uneven but generally arable; the low Peterborough ridge crossing it from S. W. to N. E.; soil gravel, clay and loam underlaid by slate. The Hoosick river forms the northern boundary, receiving the Tomhenick creek. The Northern turnpike runs near the northern boundary and the Macadamised road through Hoosick, upon the southern. The first settlements were commenced here in 1650. The land in general is holden in fee.—Pitts-bury, Tomhenick, Johnsonsville, and Sherman's Mills, are villages. *Pitts-bury*, village, on the Macadamised road, in a pleasant vale, 13 miles from Troy, contains 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. *Tomhenick*, on the Northern turnpike, 13 miles N. E. from Troy, has 1 grist mill, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 20 dwellings. *Johnsonsville*, on the Hoosick river, 19 miles from Troy, a mile N. W. from the Northern turnpike, has 1 tavern, 3 stores, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, a woollen factory, and about 20 dwellings. The post office called Prospect Hill, is near the village. *Sherman's Mills*, 13 miles from Troy, near the Macadamised turnpike, has 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, 1 cotton, 1 woollen, factories, 1 store, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

SAND LAKE, taken from Greenbush and Berlin, 19th June, 1812; distant E. from Albany 11 miles; surface hilly and broken, with much land, valuable only for its timber, but also with some arable and fertile tracts; drained by Poesten and Wynant's kills. The former rises in Bowman's lake, near which is another pond of the same name, which in ordinary seasons pours its waters into the Tackawasick creek; but in floods, these sources are confounded. Six small lakes, the largest of which, Crooked and Sand lakes, scarce exceed one mile square, feed the streams; the lakes supply pike and pickerel, and the streams excellent trout; several turnpike roads cross the town; marl abounds; the principal employment of the inhabitants is preparing charcoal and lumber for market. Poestenkill, *Sand Lake*, Ulises, Rensselaer, are villages. *Poestenkill*, on the road to Berlin, 8 miles from Troy, has a saw mill, store, tavern, and 20 dwellings. *Sand Lake*, near the centre of the town, on the eastern turnpike, 10 miles from Troy, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, post office, 2 sabbath factories, 2 cotton factories, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, a furnace, large tannery, tavern, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. *Rensselaer*, 12 miles from Troy, has a Methodist church, a select school, post office, a glass manufactory, making cylinder glass, saw mill, tavern, 2 stores and 50 dwellings. *Ulises*, 7 miles from Troy and Albany, upon Wynant's kill, has 1 Lutheran and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 50 dwellings.

SCHAGHTICOKE, said to be corrupted from the Indian words *Scacoghwanck*, sand slide; and the Dutch word, *Hook*, or *Point*—anglice *Sand Slide Point*; the name is also said to be derived from an Indian clan, called *Sea-kooks* or *Scha-ti-cooks*. Organised March, 1788, but since modified; Surface undulating; soil loam, clay and sand, underlaid with slate, of good quality; the flats on the river have been long noted for fertility. The Hoosick river runs westerly across the north part of the town to the Hudson, receiving two miles from its mouth the *Tomhenick* creek. The northern turnpike passes through the town, on which is a post office; 15 miles

from Albany, and 9 from Troy. About the commencement of the 17th century some Dutch and German fanatics seated themselves here, upon the flats, among the Indians. *Schaghticoke Point*, a fine post village, on the Hoosick river, 4 miles from its mouth, and 13 from Troy, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 4 large cotton factories, and an extensive duck sail cloth factory, 1 flouring and 1 saw, mills, 2 machine shops, 2 taverns, 8 stores and groceries, and about 150 dwellings. Another village, for which we have no other name than the Valley, lies on both sides of the river, partly in this and partly in Pittstown, where are 2 large cotton factories, a grist mill, saw mill, and cloth dressing works, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and some 40 dwellings. The portions of the village are connected by a wooden bridge, of about 300 feet long.

SCHODACK, taken from Rensselaerwyck, 17 March, 1795; surface hilly, upon the E. rough; the Hogeberg or High Hill and Prospect hill are noted objects on the N. W.; soil clay, loam, sand and gravel; there are some extensive pine plains; the turnpike road from Albany to Lebanon, runs S. E. across the town; Valitie creek forms, in part, the E. boundary; Moordenaer's creek crosses it S. W. to the Hudson, at Castleton; below which, two miles, another mill stream enters the Hudson. A large proportion of the inhabitants are of Dutch origin; Schodack Centre, Schodack Landing, and Castleton, are post villages.

Schodack Landing is on the river, 9 miles below Albany, 15 below Troy, and contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 3 forwarding stores, and some 20 dwellings; *Schodack Centre*, is 7 miles S. E. from Albany; *Castleton*, on the Hudson, has a number of dwellings; a company was incorporated in 1834, to make a road from this point to West Stockbridge, in Massachusetts, where it is to unite with the great road proposed from Boston westward. Capital \$300,000.

STEPHENTOWN, (from the Christian name of the Patroon,) organised 7th March, 1788; surface mountainous on the E. and W.; the latter covered by the "Greenwood" forest; the intervening valley, drained southerly by the Kinderhook creek and its branches, has a fertile soil, of gravelly and clay loam on lime and slate, very well cultivated, producing among other things large quantities of excellent cheese; good roofing slate may be obtained near Lebanon springs, and lead ores are found; limestone abounds in detached ridges; a turnpike from Albany crosses the town to Massachusetts. Stephentown Hollow, North Stephentown and South Stephentown, are post villages. *Stephentown Hollow* or *Centre*, 21 miles from Troy and Albany, contains 4 woollen factories, 1 grist and 3 saw, mills, 1 cotton factory, 3 wool carding machines, 1 tannery, 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 Presbyterian and 2 Baptist, churches, and from 50 to 60 dwellings. *North Stephentown*, 20 miles from Troy, has a woollen factory, store and tavern, and some 20 dwellings, near Black Brook, which drains several saw mills, and two extensive turning establishments. *South Stephentown*, 24 miles from Troy, upon Kinderhook creek, has 1 cotton factory, 1 grist 2 saw, mills, tannery, store, tavern, and 30 dwellings.

TROY CITY; seat of justice of the county and port of delivery, lies on the Hudson river, 6 miles N. of Albany, and 157 from New York, lat. $42^{\circ} 44'$ at the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, and at the head of tide. Previous to 1836, the charter limits included an area of 3840 acres, extending 3 miles on the river, with a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By the act, 24th May, 1836, all that part of the town of Lansingburg, S. of a line commencing at the N. W. corner of a 20 acre lot, formerly of Aaron B. Hinman, and running thence due E. to the E. boundary of the town of Lansingburg, was annexed to the fourth ward of the city, and by act 26 May, 1836, about 630 acres from the southern portion were transferred to the town of Greenbush. The original patent from the Holland E. I. company, is dated 1657, and the Indian title was extinguished in 1659. The patent was transferred to Mr. Vanderheyden, in 1707. In 1787, some lots were leased on ground rent, when within the limits of the first four wards of the city, there were but 4 dwellings, and the ground was covered with shrub oak and pine. The first house built in the village of Vanderheyden, is still standing at the corner of River and Division streets. The village was incorporated by the name of Troy, in 1796, and on April 2d, 1801. The city charter was granted, 12th April, 1816, when the plat was divided into six wards.

Mount Ida, directly in the rear of the improved part of the city, and Mount Olympus, in the northern part, are distinguished eminences, affording command-

TROY.

References.

1. Court House.
2. McWillards' Summary.
3. Bank of Troy.
4. Farmers Bank.
5. Merchants & Mechanics Bk.
6. Troy City Bank.
7. Lawmaster School.
8. Infants School.
9. Public Market.
10. St. Pauls Church.
11. St. Johns Church.
12. P. Presbyterian Ch.
13. First Do.
14. 2nd Street French Bn.
15. Baptist Ch.
16. Methodist Ch.
17. Universalist Ch.
18. Scotch Presbyterian.
19. Friends M.H.
20. Roman Catholic.
21. Bethel Ch.
22. Jail.
23. Troy House.
24. Mansion House.
25. Mechanic Hall.
26. National Hotel.
27. Washington Hotel.
28. Franklin House.
29. Northern Hotel.
30. Stearns Tavern.
31. Starbuck & Son Airman.
32. Steam Flaming Mill.
33. Banks Mill Foundry.
34. Strathens Barnum.



ing views of the country. The latter is an isolated mass, 120 feet high, and may have been an island of the river.

The city plat includes the river hills, with the alluvial flats. The latter have an average width of three-fourths of a mile, and rest on slate, at a depth of 28 feet, and below the source of most of the wells. The fine mill streams, the Poesten and Wynant's, kills, empty into the river within the city bounds; the former, in the border of the compact part, and the latter, about 2 miles further south.

These streams combine the useful with the agreeable in an eminent degree. In their way over the high river bank to the plain, they have a descent by cataracts and cascades exceeding 270 feet within the city, and within 4 miles, 400 feet. The gorge, in Mount Ida, through which the Poestenkil rushes, is very narrow, and lined with almost perpendicular rocks, overhung with trees and shrubs of various hues. Its steep sides have hitherto forbidden the making of a road, except for a short distance through the mountain, and will require much labour and expense to render one practicable. The falls within view, by the road, are three. The two upper ones have a cascade of 20 feet each, the lower one of 8 feet, with a long and quick rapid; short rapids also intervene between the upper falls; and the whole available fall is about 100 feet. The scenery is wild, picturesque and beautiful. The *Wynantskill* has a wider valley, admitting a road through it to the upper level of the country. It partakes, however, of the rocky rugged precipitous character, but with more softness than belongs to the neighbouring stream.

The compact portion of the city is built N. of the Poesten kill, and follows the course of the river, which having a curve here, has given that form to the street immediately on its bank, for a considerable distance. The other streets, however, are rectangular and some of the principle ones terminate in River street. They form blocks of 400 by 280 feet, intersected by alleys. A more convenient city plat does not exist, and perhaps, there is none more beautifully improved. The streets are 15, running N. and S. and 19, E. and W. generally with a width of 60 feet, have their carriage ways, covered with gravel, except River street, which is paved with stone, and the foot ways, paved with brick or stone flags, and are commonly planted with umbrageous trees and well lighted at the city expense. The houses commonly built of excellent brick, and some of them of marble, are large, neat and commodious, and the numerous public buildings, are notable for elegance. Among the latter, attention may be particularly called to the court house, a large marble building, with a Grecian front, and the Episcopal church, said to be one of the finest specimens of modern Gothic architecture in the United States. The city is abundantly watered by subterranean pipes of iron from a basin, in the neighbouring town of Lansingburg, 72 feet above the city plain, receiving the water from Piscawen creek. The height and volume of water are sufficient to to furnish *jets d'eau* in the city and to throw large streams, in case of fire, through hose, without the intervention of engines. The supply of water is one and a half millions of gallons per day; the cost of the works, \$120,000, for which a large debt still hangs on the city.

The spirit which has erected and is rapidly extending this beautiful city, is that of trade, alike active in commerce and manufactures. For the first, it has availed itself of the facilities afforded by the river and by the Erie and Champlain canals. The tides of the Hudson ascend to the Poesten kill, and frequently to a dam thrown across the river, about one and a half miles above the centre of the city, and river sloops and small steam boats approach the wharves opposite the centre of the city; the river is about 700 feet wide between the wharves of East and West Troy, but grows broader above. By the pool, created by the dam which is 9 feet high and more than 1100 feet long and a lock 114 feet long, 25 feet wide, sloops pass to Lansingburg and Waterford; and boats may descend to Troy, after having passed through the outlet locks of the Champlain canal, at Waterford; or they may reach the city by the side cut in the junction canal at Watervliet, which communicates directly with the Hudson river.

Power for manufactures is found in the Wynant's and Poesten, kills, which has been much improved, and in the waters of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, under the head afforded by the dam, across the river. On the Poesten kill, there are 1 cotton factory, of 3348 spindles, 92 looms, employing 130 hands and making 7500 yards of printing cloths per week, 4 flouring mills, competent to make 100,000 barrels of flour annually; and some distilleries. The power at the 2 upper falls is

wholly unemployed. The available fall, on the Wynant's kill, within two miles of its mouth, is 200 feet, upon which there are 10 dams, and 2 unoccupied sites. Commencing at the river, the works upon this stream are a grist mill with 8 runs of stones, the Albany nail and spike factory, and rolling and slitting mill; 2000 tons of iron may be rolled here annually, and the company make 1000 tons of nails and 500 tons spikes, and have much power unemployed. The Troy iron and nail factory company have the next site, and are engaged in the same business, still more extensively; the next two sites at which there are, respectively, 10 and 15 feet fall, have no mills on them; at the 6th fall, is an extensive paper mill; at the 7th, two grist mills, one of three and the other of two runs of stones; and the 8th, which is at Albia village, drives the Troy wool and cotton factory, having above 2000 spindles and 60 looms, making half a million of yards of cloth per annum; and the Troy woollen factory working up about 12,000 lbs. of wool per month, in the fabric of sattinets and flannels. This village, however, is not within the city bounds. It contains, besides the mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, a district school, and about 40 dwellings. About the two iron works, within a mile, there is a village containing some 60 dwellings, to which the appropriate name of *Cascadilla* has lately been given.

There are some inconsiderable hydraulic works upon a small stream which flows from the hills across the city plat; and a mill has lately been erected upon the dam over the Hudson.

Upon the dam, on the E. side, 12 mill sites have been prepared and more may be added, employing half the water of the Hudson; and like power may be had on the W. side on Green or Tibbett's island; to which point also the waters of the lower sprout of the Mohawk are about to be directed, and will greatly increase the water power here.

But the manufactures of Troy are not confined to such as require the aid of water power.

Among the manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the city, are two air furnaces, which melt annually about 600 tons of pig iron; two steam engine factories and machine shops, very extensive and full of employment; four tallow chandler factories which work up 700,000 lbs. of tallow yearly; one shovel and spade factory, the annual products of which are about 500 dozen; three breweries, annual products averaging 15,000 barrels of beer; four tanneries, 1 morocco factory, and other leather establishments, their annual products averaging in amount about \$375,000; two burr mill stone factories, employing a capital of about \$20,000; three plaster mills, employing a capital of at least \$20,000; two establishments for bleaching and calendering; one rope walk, which works up a yearly average of about 120,000 lbs. of flax and hemp; two extensive carriage factories, which have made 150 stages and other carriages the past year; one extensive bell and brass foundry. There are about 100 vessels owned in this city, transporting annually to and from Troy, 232,000 tons of produce and merchandise—5 of which are steam boats, 1,400 tons burthen, and ten are tow boats of 1,500 tons burthen. These tow boats transport annually to and from the city, property to the amount of more than 66,000 tons. The canal trade of Troy has nearly doubled since 1829, and the general trades of the city have increased from 1830 to 1835, about 50 per cent. The trade of Troy by land is with an extensive range of country E. and N. and within which there are 67 cotton factories, using annually more than 3,500,000 lbs. of cotton; 40 woollen factories, making up annually more than 1,000,000 lbs. of wool. The merchants and millers have in one season purchased more than 500,000 bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of other grain, 35,000 barrels of provisions, besides large quantities of lard, butter, cheese, and other kinds of country produce.

The liberal enterprise of the inhabitants is in no subject more conspicuous than in their roads. The Troy and Sand Lake turnpike, leads S. E. from the city towards Lebanon Springs, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Brunswick and Pittstown road, runs easterly in the valley of the Poesten kill. The Northern turnpike passes hence into Washington county: And from W. Troy, the Troy and Schenectady turnpike, (14 miles) connects with the great Western turnpike.

The Troy Macadams and Rail, road, leading from Hoosick street, N. E. to Bennington and Pownal, in Vermont; paved upon the Macadams plan, and having many fine stone bridges, is nearly completed. The company have power and

propose to lay rails upon it, to connect with a rail road from Bennington by Brat-
tlesboro and Lowell, to Boston.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga rail road, 24 miles to Ballston Spa, has been completed:—Crossing the river, from the end of Federal street, by a bridge 1600 feet in length, resting upon eight piers of cut stone, and adapted to carriages of ordinary construction as well as to those peculiar to the rail road, with a capacious draw way, and raised 30 feet above high water. The superstructure is of timber, and 34 feet wide, covered. From this bridge to Waterford, four and a half miles, the road passes three sprouts of the Mohawk river, upon bridges with stone abutments. From Waterford it follows the margin of the Hudson, to Mechanicville, 8 miles; thence, turning W. runs 12 miles to Ballston Spa. The greatest ascent in any one mile is 25 feet. On the first 12½ miles the average ascent is less than 10 feet per mile, and steam locomotives are consequently used with great advantage.

A bridge about to be erected from Tibbett's Island to the shore, on the S. will directly connect East and West Troy. These means of intercommunication have made Troy a great thoroughfare between the country on the E. and W. N. and S.

Companies were authorised, respectively, in 1836, to 'make rail roads, from Troy to Schenectady—from West Troy to Schenectady—from Troy to Lansingburg—and from Troy to West Stockbridge.

The city proper, contains 2 Episcopal, 3 Presbyterian, 1 Scotch Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, churches; 1 Methodist church for whites, and one for colored persons. 1 Universalist, 1 Catholic, churches, and 2 Friends meeting houses; 2 seminaries for females, one much noted as the "Troy Female Seminary," under the care of Mrs. Willard, in a house erected specially for the purpose by the city; the Rensselaer Institute, founded by Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer; a Lyceum of Natural History, having an extensive and valuable mineralogical cabinet; an academy incorporated, May 5th, 1834, a Lancastrian school, competent for the reception of 360 pupils, and a full proportion of public and select schools; 3 daily and two weekly papers; an orphan asylum, incorporated, 10th April, 1835, with authority to receive, *inter alia*, children chargeable to the county; a house of industry, and the county prison. Its hotels are large and commodious and we may name the Troy House, the Mansion House, Mechanic Hall, National Hotel, Washington Hall, Franklin House, and Northern Hotel as the most distinguished.

There are four banks, whose aggregate capital is \$1,318,000; (see page 275) and 3 insurance companies, aggregate capital \$801,731, (see page 271.)

There are 155 canal boats, of from 30 to 40 tons burthen, owned by the several transportation companies in the city, beside many owned by individuals.

West Troy, comprising Gibbonsville, Watervliet and Port Schuyler, upon the Albany side of the river, is properly a suburb of Troy. This village was incorporated in 1836. It contains more than 500 dwellings, and by the late census 3299 inhabitants; the Watervliet Bank, incorporated in 1836, capital \$150,000; an India rubber manufactory, incorporated in 1835. It has a valuable water power, derived from the Junction canal, and used at the U. S. Arsenal and at other points. Outlet locks connect the canal with the river. Many of the inhabitants of Troy conduct business here, and a constant communication is kept up by three steam boats, plying over the narrow channel. This village enjoying all the advantages of navigation possessed by Troy, grows rapidly. The Arsenal comprises several extensive buildings of stone and brick, in which there is a large quantity of arms with work shops for their repair. The arms are arranged with taste and kept in fine order. Among the cannon in the yard, are some pieces taken at Saratoga; others captured at Yorktown; others presented to the U. S. by Louis XIV. with some cast in New York and Philadelphia, during the revolution.

Another suburb of Troy, called "North Troy," has been laid out upon Tibbett's Island, which must soon become a place of much importance, as it is the main depot of the rail road, and has the advantage of a vast hydraulic power.

RENSSELAERWYCK OR MANOR OF RENSSELAER. This princely estate was purchased, in 1630, from the aborigines, by Killian Van Rensselaer, under the provisions of the charter granted by the Dutch East India Company, in 1629. It extends 24 miles north and south along the Hudson river, with a breadth of 24 miles; of which area the city of Albany, is near the centre. It comprises, we believe, the greater part of Albany county, except the city of Albany; all Rensselaer county, except the towns of Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosick.

The purchases from the Indians, were, from time to time, duly confirmed by the Dutch authorities, and by letters patent under the English government, granted by Governor Dongan, 4th March, 1685. The Patroons of the manor claimed, under the Dutch administration, the right to exercise extensive and exclusive political powers, which was a source of frequent disputes with the governor; but this pretension does not appear to have been preferred after the English conquest.

The annual value of this estate has been stated, (we know not how correctly,) at much more than \$100,000. The entire estate has descended under the entailment to the present distinguished possessor, who purposes, it is said, to break the entail, and distribute it among his children. Much of the land is granted on permanent leases, rendering rent in wheat, payable at the Manor House, in Albany.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Troy City,															
1st ward,			2598	3837	337	712	230	573	499	679	2	42	59	22	21
2d ward,			2865	3593	322	562	242	518	575	689	39	63	69	26	32
3d ward,			1435	2451	210	445	90	336	363	370	2	11	28	8	14
4th ward,			3344	5447	416	979	451	940	564	996	62	172	144	79	57
5th ward,			739	683	19	103	42	79	124	124	10	13	11	2	8
6th ward,			575	948	29	108	137	138	51	180	9	33	27	51	36
Total,	5264	7859	11556	16959	1333	2909	1192	2584	2176	3038	130	334	338	188	168
Berlin,	1986	1989	2019	1757	141	413	6	214	163	366	20	34	22	14	13
Brunswick,	2318	2478	2575	2679	260	557	39	317	251	564	26	39	34	32	15
Grafton,	1611	1593	1681	1682	146	385		245	109	408	20	56	41	30	14
Greenbush,	2764	2914	3216	3345	260	667	104	413	283	692	13	64	55	33	22
Hoosick,	3373	3481	3584	3325	364	720	46	413	332	698	34	63	51	29	16
Lansingburg,	2035	2423	2663	3268	269	694	163	422	369	628	22	70	77	40	25
Nassau,	2873	2935	3255	3227	328	681	30	428	345	733	30	66	49	22	21
Petersburg,	2248	2088	2011	1950	152	440	6	235	195	394	19	34	36	11	19
Pittsford,	3772	3746	3702	3919	349	827	137	496	389	817	44	78	74	33	26
Sand Lake,	3302	3426	3650	3840	299	781	80	493	313	834	27	54	69	27	28
Schaghticoke,	2522	2924	3002	3243	306	586	125	377	380	737	18	68	74	34	22
Schodack,	3493	3506	3794	3793	361	816	124	442	349	771	31	69	53	30	17
Stephentown,	2592	2703	2716	2528	251	543	29	321	225	534	16	40	52	23	16
	40153	44065	49424	55515	4859	11019	2081	7406	5879	11214	456	1069	1036	546	422

NOTE.—Males, 27,456; Females, 28,059; Paupers, 182; Blacks, 1009; Black voters, 13; Deaf and Dumb, 22; Blind, 26; Idiots, 29; Lunatics, 30.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Troy City,													
1st ward,		138			75	188		279					
2d ward,		33			69	163	1	151					
3d ward,					23	96		35	3				
4th ward,		55			244	204	600	475					
5th ward,		779			179	64	113	190	46	134	45		
6th ward,		1235			286	103	295	263	35	63			
Total,	3840	2539	2551047	2327194	876	818	1009	1393	84	197	45	14982	1936
Berlin,	44735	18164	190123	19005	2432	575	10542	1393	3100	8270	41743	642	650
Brunswick,	28048	21604	391731	47730	2983	1149	5710	4323	3753	3994	4588	1349	737
Grafton,	28943	11745	123007	19591	1802	500	4569	1021	2721	2498	6766	437	256
Greenbush,	27269	18326	436304	43300	2425	1042	3683	1860	23	1593	2472	1472	590
Hoosick,	37170	30696	530998	106779	3287	1119	37807	5014	3180	4643	6130	1957	641
Lansingburg,	*5345	5472	319230	368172	627	425	3676	1138	465	432	174	2110	609
Nassau,	26638	19208	270625	39425	2732	865	5353	2482	3532	4472	5542	970	884
Petersburg,	26846	16387	167787	19317	2322	652	9666	1723	4233	4942	32024	574	851
Pittsford,	38734	31056	557461	146398	3532	1322	19697	5086	5299	5610	9552	2161	634
Schaghticoke,	26414	19774	309606	57177	2273	896	8116	4750	2912	3120	3352	1372	851
Schodack,	33465	27664	535440	104400	2321	1291	7625	4174	4468	5179	4706	1964	825
Stephentown,	34992	20129	226680	19607	2698	709	11933	1738	4247	5683	5421	756	666
Sand Lake,	41507	20555	374498	31772	3272	1166	5822	2747	4167	5694	5221	1247	739
	403946	263319	7070537	3350957	34582	12529	135213	38882	44474	56327	126336	31995	10839

* Supervisor's return.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Woolen fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Glass factories.	Rope fact.	Oil cloth fact.	Dying & Print'g.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Troy City,																					
1st ward,	4																				
2d ward,																					
3d ward,																					
4th ward,																					
5th ward,						1															
6th ward,						3															
Total,	8					4	1	5				1			1	4	3	5	1203	472	979
Berlin,	2	5																9	208	502	546
Brunswick,	2	12			2													15	267	286	743
Grafton,	1	30																10	174	309	515
Greenbush,	2	2																12	334	975	815
Hoosick,	5	4			1	1	3	1										21	359	1014	1005
Lansingburg,	2								2									3	280	193	376
Nassau,	2	7			1	2		2										14	319	845	1015
Petersburg,	1	5	1		1	1												16	211	411	652
Pittstown,	6	21			4	5	3											17	381	1298	1077
Sand Lake,	5	27			3	3	1	4	1		1							19	377	844	1013
Schaghticoke,	2	7			1	1	5											13	311	1220	693
Schodack,	2	8			7	8												21	397	1104	375
Stephentown,	3	16					1	3								1		17	282	584	774
Value of product,	44	144	3	21	25	19	13	6	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	27	5	192	5103	10057	11078
Value of material,	803084	954773	115655	81957	88608	394631	234751	476722	7600	40000	21000	10000	104170	11500	16000	2500	29243	Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 13,824.			
		64722	3500	65538	65670	101226	157713	331800	3570	30000	10000	72400	11500	200	15650	80303	95905				

* Nothing done.

RICHMOND,* an original county, organised 1st November, 1683, comprises Staten Island, Shooter's Island, and the islands of meadow on the west side of Staten Island, with all the waters, and lands under water, of the state, around the same, situate southward and westward of the middle of the main channel of the bay and harbour of New York, as far as the bounds of the state extend. Staten Island is about 14 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 8; mean breadth 5 miles. It is centrally distant 12 miles from New York. The southern extremity is in 40° 29' N. Lat.; and its western, 16' W. Long. from that city. It is separated from Long Island on the east, by New York bay and the Narrows, and from New Jersey on the N. and W. by the Kill van Kull, or Arthur Kull (*Achter Kul*, Dutch,) sound, and by Staten Island sound. The *Kill*, from Bergen Point, in New York bay, to Newark bay is 3, and the *Sound*, from the latter bay to Raritan bay, 15 miles, long. The whole strait has a breadth, commonly much under, and no where exceeding, half a mile. Its course, though devious, is generally S. E. It is the ordinary passage for the steamboats plying between New Brunswick, Amboy, and New York; and as the tide flows from both bays into the strait, and from it into both bays, the navigator never has the current with him through the whole length of the channel.

The shores of the Kill are bold, rocky, and high; but from Newark bay, for several miles, that of the island is covered by a broad marsh, to the Old Blazing Star ferry, or Rossville, where it again becomes high, clean, and rolling; and so continues, with little exception, to and around Raritan and Sandy Hook bays to the Narrows; and upon New York bay preserves this character. There are several ferries across the strait.

Staten Island is based upon primitive rock, which rises near its centre, into a ridge, with a breadth varying from 1 to 2 miles, running longitudinally through

* For map of Richmond, see page 404, and the general map.

it, approaching, at either end, to the Sound. Tompkins Hill, above the quarantine ground, is 310 feet high; but the ridge sinks suddenly 7 miles on the east, near the court house; and has, thence, an inconsiderable elevation to the south-west end of the island.

A species of steatite, containing veins of common, indurated, and scaly talc, amianthus, and most of the varieties of asbestos, and some chromate of iron, constitutes the nucleus of the whole mountain range and elevated ground of the eastern division of the island. This steatite approaches in most places within a foot and a half of the surface, and appears in small angular loose blocks, wherever the soil has been removed. Its colour is a greenish yellow; it is brittle, very adhesive to the tongue, but little unctuous, and probably contains more alumine and less magnesia than steatites in general. Much of it decomposes when exposed to the air and moisture, and forms a good mould, whenever the descent of the ground permits an accumulation of earth. It is not improbable, that in most places of the Staten Island hills, where magnesia constitutes a considerable ingredient of the rock, it will be found saturated with carbonic acid, obviating the objection to common magnesian minerals in agriculture.

The minerals observed on the surface of the northeast part of the chain of hills are, secondary greenstone, asbestoid, sandstone, granite, and gneiss, sparingly scattered in rolled masses. In addition to these rocks, in the middle and western part of the chain, a mineral of uncommon appearance is observed. It is composed principally of quartz, rough, with numerous cells of various forms, in which small siliceous crystals are generally found: the veins, or plates of quartz that intersect each other, often embrace talc and oxide of iron, which, decomposing, give some specimens the appearance of volcanic origin. Associated with cellular ferruginous quartz, brown hæmatite is often observed; this valuable ore often yields eighty per cent. of iron of best quality; its fibres assume a variety of shapes; they were observed at Staten Island straight and curved, radiating from a centre, and exhibiting the stalactical, cylindrical, and botryoidal forms, often displaying a black polished surface and glistening lustre. Ferruginous minerals are abundant on the mountain for several miles. A granular oxide, called by miners shot-ore, from its being principally composed of spherical grains of various sizes, was often noticed, and appears in some places in extensive beds: it is easily fused, and affords a large per centage of good iron for castings. A heavy ore with a smooth surface, and some lustre, bearing a considerable resemblance to native iron, is often seen. Of these ores, some thousand tons are annually exported to the Jersey and other furnaces. Banks of white sand, resembling the siliceous particles of the seashore, are noticed on the mountain tops, containing masses of compact, heavy ferruginous sandstone, similar to the rocks of our alluvial seaboard. Large beds of water-worn siliceous pebbles, in no way differing from those washed by the ocean, are seen on the height of the ridge, in which excavations have been made several feet, leaving the depth of the mass uncertain. On some of the eminences, for a considerable extent, vegetation is entirely excluded by an iron-bound soil. Iron ore, imbedded in an earth coloured by, and partly composed of, oxide of iron, occupies the surface; and chalcedony and radiated quartz are sometimes observed on the primitive ridge. The ridge is much covered with forest trees, oak, hickory, walnut, and chestnut, but they are small, and chiefly of after growth.

The district between the mountain and the Narrows, the thickly settled and well cultivated plain bordering Amboy bay, and much of the western division of the island, are alluvial. Adjacent to Fort Tompkins, detached pieces of copper ore have been found. Petrifications of marine shells in rocks excavated in that neighbourhood, twenty feet from the surface, and sixty above the ocean, have been observed.

Except at the primitive range, there are in no part of the island large beds of rock in place; but rolled masses of greenstone, sandstone, gneiss, granite, red Jasper, and indurated clay, appear in general sparingly, but sometimes in abundance on the surface. Lignite has been found in small quantities in the western part. A chalybeate spring, of no great strength, is the only mineral water in Richmond county. The ponds, wells, and streams contain a soft water, holding no lime in solution. (See Mr. Pearce's Mem. 1 Silliman's Journal 54.)

The higher and naked points of the hill, afford varied and delightful prospects. Hence, in a clear day, may be seen the ever growing city with its painted steeples

and gilded spires, hemmed in by a forest of masts; the broad bay, studded with fairy islands, and whitened by the canvass of an hundred ships, overhung by small dark clouds, strongly relieved against the deep blue sky, which proceed from the many steam boats moving upon the waters, like things of life—Long Island with its swelling hills and richly cultivated farms; the coast of New Jersey in a circular sweep of 40 miles, from Paulus Hook to the Nevesink hills and Sandy Hook light house; and last, but not least, the wide Atlantic, opening between the Hook and Long Island.

These beautiful sites were long neglected, but have attracted notice of late years, and some of them have been, and others are about to be, built upon. Lands on the island, generally, have risen much in value, and lots upon the sound and bay are sold at, apparently, extravagant prices. The lands on the bay and Kills have been laid out, in village lots, and many new buildings and commodious landings have been constructed thereon. From the point at New York Bay, along the Kills, to a point nearly opposite to Elizabethtown landing, a distance of five miles the shore has an almost unbroken street, in which neat country seats and snug boxes of the citizens blend with the cottages of farmers, mechanics, fishermen and watermen, who are the permanent inhabitants. This village containing between three and four hundred houses, is divided into three portions, having separate names. The southerly is called Northfield; the central, Factoryville, from an extensive dyeing and bleaching establishment, which an incorporated company of New York city have founded here, and at which are employed from 150 to 200 hands; and the third, upon the heights, overlooking the bay, where are many new and ornamental dwellings, has received the name of New Brighton. From landings along the sound, communication may be had almost hourly with New York by steam boats, rendering this part of the island a convenient residence for men of business. Upon New York Bay, lie the villages of Tompkinsville and Southfield.

The soil of the island consists of clay and sandy loam, and with due husbandry produces good crops of oats, corn and grass. Little wheat is raised, much less than is required for the use of the inhabitants: large quantities of hay are sent to the city, few cattle being fed on the island. The fish called Moss Bankers are much used for manure, being taken in great abundance upon the southern coast. The island produces little fruit, not enough for domestic supply. The price for land, in farms, ranges from 50 to 100 dollars the acre; but in small portions is much greater.

Many of the inhabitants subsist by the fisheries. The muddy bottom of Staten Island Sound produces an inexhaustible supply of oysters; which, though not originally of good quality, being transported to the beds in Raritan Bay, soon grow large and acquire a fine delicate flavor. The Raritan Bay affords also excellent clams, and those from the *Great Kills*, an inlet from the bay in Southfield, are in high repute. The Shad and Herring fisheries are productive.

In a military view, the island is one of the most important positions upon the coast; its possessor having the command of New York bay and the adjacent country. It was so deemed by the British, in the revolutionary war, and was the first place seized by Sir William Howe, (July 4, 1776.) It was retained by the royal forces during the whole contest. Preparatory to the war of 1812, there were erected very extensive and efficient fortifications, known as forts Tompkins, Richmond and Hudson, at the Narrows opposite to Fort Fayette, on Long Island. These forts completely protect the strait, which is but 1760 yards wide. Upon *Signal Hill*, back of the forts, overlooking the Harbour, Sandy Hook, and a great extent of sea, is a telegraph communicating with the city.

Staten Island was purchased from its Indian inhabitants for Michael Pauw, one of the directors of the West India company, together with an extensive tract in Bergen county, in New Jersey, by deed dated August 10, 1630, and the whole tract received the name of *Pavonia*.

It was a very desirable spot with the primitive Dutch settlers, and the Indians, who seem never to have considered themselves to lose right of possession by sale, were always willing to convey for a consideration, sold the Island, about the year 1638, to the Heer Melyn with the permission of Governor Kieft; and subsequently, in 1657, to the Baron Van Cappellan. Melyn and Van Cappellan, both made improvements; but the colony settled by the latter, was broken up by the savages from the Raritan,

who murdered his people. Melyn subsequently obtained the exclusive title, and claiming to be independent of New Amsterdam gave Governor Stuyvesant much trouble. On the 14 June, 1659, he conveyed his rights to the company. This Island was again purchased from the Indians by Governor Lovelace, April 18, 1670.

The post offices, are Cityville, Richmond, Richmond Valley and Tompkinsville.

A company was incorporated, in 1836, for making a rail road over the Island, which will form a connecting link between the Long Island and the Camden and Amboy rail roads.

The county is divided into four towns, all of which were organised 7th March 1788.

CASTLETON, upon the Kills and New York bay, has a length of 6, and breadth of 3 miles, and is the most hilly and broken town of the county. It contains the village of *Factoryville*, where are about 100 dwellings, the dyeing and printing establishment above mentioned, and a manufactory of gum elastic cloths; the material used in the former for one year is valued at \$820,000, and the product at \$976,000; the material used in the latter for four months of 1835, valued at \$7000, and the product at \$15,000; the beautifully situated village of *New Brighton*, above noticed; and the post village of *Tompkinsville*, upon the bay, distant 5.35 miles from New York. At the last are the Quarantine ground and three hospitals, one appropriated to cases of pestilence, and the others for patients suffering under ordinary diseases. These buildings, contained in a spacious inclosed area, are finely situated on the slope of the hill, and show to great advantage. The village has several streets, and the older portions of it near the water, are compactly built. It contains several public houses, among which the Pavilion, upon the brow of the hill, is most conspicuous; several stores, about 140 dwellings, 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Episcopal, churches. A fine cove below the village affords excellent anchorage ground for shipping, and a supply of pure water for ships' use may be obtained in the village. The seat of the late Vice President Tompkins is upon the apex of the hill above the Quarantine establishment.

NORTHFIELD, on the N. W. end of the island, and upon the Kills, of which we have already spoken, has upon the S. W. some pleasant plains well cultivated, bordered by broad marshes, and upon the *ridge* are some well managed farms. A well constructed road runs over the ridge to the New Ferry across the Sound, and another follows the Kills near to the marshes, and thence runs to the court house. We have already noticed the village upon the Kills, and shall merely add here, that it contains 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, several taverns and stores, 2 tide grist mills, and 3 fresh water mills. Here, also, is a beautiful building of stone, with marble front, portico, and columns, appropriated to an eleemosynary institution for decayed seamen, called the "*Sailor's Snug Harbour*." This charity was founded by the testament of Robert Richard Randall, in 1801, who bequeathed to it a landed estate in the city of New York, which has greatly improved in value. The income of the fund in 1834 was \$32,315. The Asylum on the island was opened on the 1st August, 1833, from which time, to the 31st December, relief was afforded to 44 disabled seamen. There are in the town 4 grist mills; material used valued at \$14,500, and product at \$16,000; 2 saw mills; product \$1000.

SOUTHFIELD, on the S. E. side of the island, has a diversified surface, hilly on the N. and level on the S. There is an extensive tract of marsh, or salt meadow, around the "Great Kills;" a celebrated shad fishery at the Narrows, where are also Forts Tompkins, Richmond, and Hudson, and the Signal Hill. The village of *Richmond*, 13 miles from New York, lies partly in this town and partly in the towns of Northfield and Westfield, and contains 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian churches; the county court house, a small ancient building of wood; the jail, also small, of brick, which happily is rarely tenanted; 3 taverns, 2 stores, and 12 dwellings; a printing office, publishing the Richmond County Free Press. Vessels approach within three-fourths of a mile of the village by the Fresh Kills. Near the Narrows, a new village has lately been laid out, in which there are some 30 or 40 dwellings, a very large and magnificent hotel, and in the vicinity the Commercial Navy Hospital, a noble stone edifice erected by the state. Upon the heights around the village are numerous country seats.

WESTFIELD, at the S. W. extremity of the island, is separated from Northfield, by the inlet called the "Fresh kills;" the surface is comparatively level; soil

sandy loam, mixed with clay. There is a ferry at the S. W. point over the Sound to Perth Amboy, and another at Rossville, formerly known as the Old Blazing Star Ferry. *Rossville*, a growing village, has its name from the proprietor of a considerable tract of land here, and of a large frame mansion, built in the gothic style. The village contains one other fine mansion, a large and commodious hotel, store, and steamboat landing, and some 25 small dwellings. Prince's bay, an inlet from Raritan bay, noted for the excellent quality of its oysters, affords a safe harbour for vessels headed by a N. E. storm. There are in the town 2 grist mills; material used, \$7125; product, \$8312.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Castleton,	1527	719	2210	2868	297	510	235	368	243	538	28	62	60	36	15
Northfield,	1980	1443	2162	2297	219	442	33	290	169	495	25	21	55	13	9
Southfield,	1012	1786	971	845	69	171	11	134	74	158	1	6	1	1	2
Westfield,	1616	1984	1733	1681	353	353	15	229	117	351	17	32	34	17	21
	6135	5932	7082	7691	728	1476	294	1021	603	1542	71	121	149	67	47

NOTE. Males, 3,913; Females, 3,778; Blacks, 429; Black voters, 3; Blind, 6; Idiots, 8; Lunatics, 5.

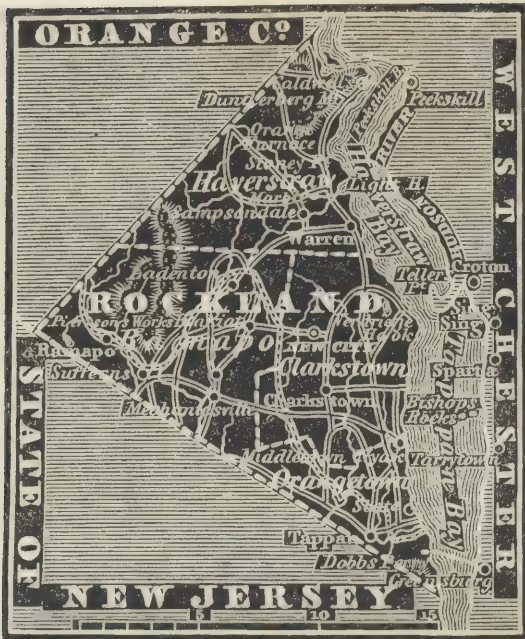
TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Woolleens unfulfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Castleton,	6000	4772	313610	20170	762	266	84	722		48	608	727
Northfield,	5939	4096	175103	17097	963	269	11	606			352	418
Southfield,	6750	5968	153315	32805	871	223	121	617			432	405
Westfield,	9382	6429	158755	25845	1270	330	285	765	117		520	402
	28071	21265	800783	95917	3886	1088	501	2730	117	48	1912	1952

ROCKLAND COUNTY, taken from Orange, 23d February, 1798; bounded S. and S. W. by the line of Westchester county, where it crosses the Hudson river, and the division line between this state and the state of New Jersey; E. by the middle of Hudson's river; N. and N. W. by a line drawn from the middle of the river, west, to the mouth of Poplopen's kill, and running thence on a direct course to the 20 mile stone standing in the said division line, between this state and the state of New Jersey. Greatest length 23, greatest breadth 18, miles, area 151 square miles, by the supervisor's returns; situate between 41° and 41° 19' N. L.; 2° 42' and 3° 2' E. long. It forms a triangle, having the Hudson for its base on the E. Orange county on the N. W. and Bergen county, of New Jersey, upon the S. E.

This county, comprising the extreme southern angle of the state, upon the W. of the Hudson, has generally a broken surface, which in the W. and N. W. becomes mountainous; the Highlands or Matteawan ridge crossing it there.

The Closter mountain, or Palisade range, enters the county from Bergen, N. J. on the margin of the river, and sinking into a low ridge recedes westerly, and forming a curve, resumes the margin of the river above Verdrieteje's hook. This ridge, known as the Nyack hills, is remarkable for its excellent brown red sand stone, abundantly used in the cities of New York and Albany. North of the hook the ridge rises to the height of 668 feet, and further towards the N. W. some of its summits attain 1000 feet. Near the village of Nyack, the bones of land animals have been found beneath the stratum of sand stone, eight feet thick, in a stratum of loam, upon which was placed one of arable soil four feet thick.

Between these hills and the highlands is a tolerably fertile valley, in which the Saddle river has its source, and through which it flows south some 8 or 10 miles; whilst a creek runs N. E. into the Hudson, at the head of Haverstraw bay. Be-



tween the Nyack hills and the Hudson is a champaign country, known as the Nyack valley; and N. of the hills, between Verdrieteje's hook and Stony Point lies the plain of Haverstraw.

The Nyack hills are of secondary formation, based on old red sand stone, and capped with green stone; but the Matteawan ridge, here called the west or Ramapo mountain, is of primitive, in which are found, granite, gneiss, mica, feldspar, hornblende and other rocks belonging to the class. Limestone abounds in the valleys, and magnetic iron ore in the hills; upon the south of the Highlands, the whole country is underlaid with red sand stone; and the soil under careful cultivation produces fair crops of wheat and grass. Arable lands range from 40 to 60 dollars the acre. Some traces of copper have been discovered.

Besides the Saddle river, which is a tributary of the Passaic, Rockland county sends forth the Hackensack river, and several of its branches, which drain the Nyack valley. The Ramapo river, also a branch of the Passaic, rising in Sterling mountain, Orange county, crosses this county in Ramapo town, winding its way through the Highlands. There are some small ponds on the mountain, which abound with fish.

Dobb's Ferry, Stony Point, Fort Clinton, and the Pass, were notable fortified positions during the revolutionary war. The Erie railroad will probably commence at Tappan landing, on the Hudson, though other points near it have also been regarded in the surveys.

This county includes all that part of Orange, which was settled when that county was erected, except so much thereof as fell to New Jersey, upon the determination of the boundary. Orangetown, now in Rockland, was the capital of the county, until 1737, when a court house and jail were built at Goshen, in Orange, and the courts were holden at the two places alternately. About 1774, the court house and jail at Orangetown having been destroyed by fire, and part of the village having been transferred to New Jersey, public buildings were erected at the "New City," then in the precinct of Haverstraw.

By an act of 1836, the superintendents of the poor were authorised to purchase a farm, and to erect a county poor house thereon.

The county is divided into four towns.

CLARKSTOWN, taken from Haverstraw, 18th March, 1791; on the W. bank of

the Hudson river, 117 miles S. from Albany; 28 N. from New York; surface generally hilly; the Nyack ridge running on the W. and N. Between the hills and the river on the W. is the valley of the Hackensack river; the stream rising from some springs near the N. boundary, bears the name of Demarest's kill. Tappan and Haverstraw bays bound the town on the E. New City and Clarkstown are post villages; near Verdrieteje's Hook is a natural pond, about a mile broad, which abounds with pike and other fish. The town is inhabited chiefly by descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers, who maintain the simplicity, industry and thrift of their ancestors. *Clarkstown*, village, on the W. side of the Hackensack river, about 5 miles from the Hudson, to which there is a direct road, contains 1 woollen and cotton factory, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 grist and 1 saw, mill, and some 12 or 15 dwellings. The *New City* contains the court house and jail in a stone building, the county offices kept in the dwellings of the officers, 2 taverns, 1 store, and 10 or 12 dwellings, chiefly of wood, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills. Nyack and Nyack turnpike are the names of post offices.

HAVERSTRAW, organised 7th March, 1788; 109 miles S. from Albany, and 36 N. from New York; surface mountainous, with fertile valleys; on the S. E. however, there is some level land in the neighbourhood of the village of Warren; the soil on the W. and generally in the vales, consists of clay or clay loam, underlaid with granite; but at the foot of the Highlands, in the N. it rests upon granular limestone. The country was early settled by the Dutch. Stony Point, gallantly captured from the British during the revolutionary war, on the night of the 15th July, 1777, is at the N. W. extremity of Haverstraw bay; north of which is the Dunderberg or Thunder mountain. There are several landings upon the river, but the only villages of the town are Warren and Sampsondale. The streams are numerous, but small; yet from their great fall, furnish good mill seats. Warren, upon the river, near the S. line, upon a handsome flat, contains 2 Methodist churches, 1 academy, 5 stores, 3 taverns, and between 50 and 60 dwellings, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, a ship yard, 2 extensive brick yards, a steam boat, and 2 sloops plying to New York; the place increases steadily. *Sampsondale*, 2 miles from the river, has 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, Phelps's iron wire factory, on an extensive scale, a rolling and slitting mill, at which large quantities of sheet iron and zinc are made, a large chemical factory, 3 stores, and about 30 dwellings, principally for the accommodation of the workmen at the factories. Grassy Point, 2 miles N. of Warren, is a landing for the steam boats, where is a large, commodious hotel, much frequented in the summer season by boarders from New York. About 2 miles above the point are some beds of variegated marble, said to be very beautiful and highly valuable. There is a light house on Stony Point.

Haverstraw bay is an expansion of the Hudson river, forming a beautiful sheet of water, 4 miles broad, by about 6 miles long; extending from Teller's to Verplank's Points. It is about 36 miles N. from New York, and is divided from Tappan bay by Teller's Point. There are two post offices in the town, called respectively, Haverstraw and North Haverstraw.

ORANGETOWN, organised 7th March, 1788; 28 miles N. of New York; 142 S. of Albany; surface somewhat hilly, the Nyack hills running near the E. boundary; drained by the Hackensack river. The soil is clay, blended with red shale, and tolerably productive. Tappan, Slote landing, Nyack and Middletown, are villages. The grave of Major Andre was in this town, but his remains have been conveyed to England. *Tappan*, village, about 3 miles S. W. from Slote landing, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, several stores, and between 30 and 40 dwellings, 1 grist mill; surrounded by a fertile and well cultivated country. *Slote* or Tappan landing, on the river, 25 miles above New York, has 1 Baptist church, 2 grist mills, 5 taverns, 6 stores, and about 40 dwellings, extending to the New landing on the river, and along the creek. The line of the Erie railroad commences here. *Middletown*, 6 miles from Slote landing, has 1 store, 1 tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings, and 1 Baptist church. *Nyack*, on the river, 28 miles from New York, is a thriving village, containing 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, and about 50 dwellings. A steam boat and several sloops belong here; and much trade is carried on in stone, &c. The post offices of the town are called, respectively, Tappan, Tappantown and Blauveltville.

RAMAPO, taken from Haverstraw, 18th March, 1791, and called New Hempstead; altered March 3d, 1797, to Hempstead, and by the revised statutes to Ra-

mapo; centrally distant N. W. from New York 33, and from Albany, S. 116 miles; surface hilly, generally, and on the W. mountainous; the Ramapo mountains covering it in that quarter. East of these mountains is a plain, extending into Haverstraw, through which runs the Moway creek, a tributary of the Passaic; and winding through the mountains, flows the Ramapo river, another tributary of the Passaic. Ramapo is a village; Ladenton, Mechanicsville and Kakiat, are agricultural vicinages. There are post offices at Ramapo, West Hempstead, and Scotland, similar vicinages. The Orange turnpike road runs through the W. angle of the town, along the Ramapo river. There are extensive iron works at Ramapo, and others, 2½ miles higher upon the same stream. *Ramapo*, post village, lies in the deep valley of the Ramapo river, 2-12 miles above the Jersey line, on the stage road from Albany to New York, and in the *Pass*, which was fortified during the revolutionary war.

The Ramapo Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1824, with a capital of \$400,000, have here an extensive rolling and slitting mill, and a manufactory of cut-nails, in which are employed near 100 men; a cotton mill of brick, having 5000 spindles and 80 power looms, in which are about 200 hands; 1 woollen factory, and 2 forges, with 2 fire places each; 2 iron foundries, a grist and saw mill. The

TOWNS.						Females.					Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Clarkstown,	1808	2075	2298	2176	218	511	20	265	108	433	9	24	27	4	11
Haverstraw,	2700	2026	2306	2865	276	554	205	391	169	659	12	44	43	13	14
Orangetown,	2257	1536	1947	2079	194	457	22	238	130	359	12	30	25	20	3
Ramapo,	2072	2379	2337	2576	203	554	33	174	179	506	17	41	48	24	23
	8837	8016	9338	9696	951	2076	280	1323	580	2017	50	139	143	61	56

NOTE.—Males, 4,883; Females, 4,813, Paupers, 51; Blacks, 426; Black voters, 4; Deaf and Dumb, 5; Blind, 9; Idiots, 7; Lunatics, 2.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Clarkstown,	24246	20364	443981	69520	2228	710	2068	1520	843	623	461	1021 76	757 99
Haverstraw,	49430	7457	307894	66106	173	472	548	1035	602	509	94	1368 00	552 75
Orangetown,	13747	12945	363387	146003	1274	515	1144	1238	817	623	730	1036 76	753 74
Ramapo,	38995	21354	588342	72655	2388	791	1860	1758	1531	1025	1066	1255 91	676 11
	96418	62120	1504214	354287	7628	2488	5641	5541	3793	2780	2351	4682 53	2840 59

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cottonfactories.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Chemicals.	Dyeing & print'g.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of scholars.									
Clarkstown,	7	5	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	275	1335	438									
Haverstraw,	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	239	984	307									
Orangetown,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	201	543	341									
Ramapo,	13	14	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	241	882	481									
	31	27	4	8	8	12	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	34	956	3744	1627									
Value of product,	42232	47703	7382	13826	7473	5815	7110	54911	9400	15000	850	1300	237360	320800	8	240	337	20000	25000	32000	306	450	4680	9360	10150	4053
Value of material,																										
Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 2,514.																										

village, whose site is remarkably pleasant, contains a church, school, and about 150 dwellings, and above 800 inhabitants. The buildings are generally of wood, neatly painted, and are ranged on either side of the river, upon a narrow and fertile intervalle.



ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, was taken from Oneida, 3d March, 1802, and is bounded N. and N. W. by the river St. Lawrence, and the line of the state; E. by Franklin county; S. by the north bounds of Totten and Crossfield's purchase, Hamilton and Herkimer counties; S. W. by the division line of great lots, 3 and 4, of Macomb's purchase, a small corner of Herkimer county, and by Lewis and Jefferson counties. Greatest length on the St. Lawrence 66, greatest breadth 64, miles; area 2717 square miles, being the largest county in the state; situate between $44^{\circ} 03'$ and 45° N. Lat., and $1^{\circ} 05'$ and $2^{\circ} 25'$ E. Long.; centrally distant from New York 350, from Albany 206, miles.

Its surface is greatly diversified. Along the river it rises in easy swells, or spreads into extensive plains, with a soil of argillaceous loam. Below Ogdensburg the soil is more sandy, light, deep, warm, and productive, and equals in quality any of the upland of the state. On the E. and S. E. the country is flat, and covered with immense forests. Advancing southward from the river it rises into hills, which finally attain the character of mountains. The St. Lawrence river is studded with islands belonging to the county, of which Indian Hut, Isle au Gallop, Isle au Rapid Plat, Goose Neck Island, Isle aux Chats, Sault, Lower Long Sault, and Barnhart's Islands, are the chief.

About half the county on the N. W. pertains to the transition formation, the remainder to the primitive. It is not easy to ascertain the line of division, as the country is very thinly settled, and has been very little explored.

Iron ore is abundant in the hills of the south, and iron has been extensively manufactured at Rossie, Canton, Norfolk, Oswegatchie, &c.

The county is very abundantly watered. The St. Lawrence laves the whole northern boundary, and is the great recipient of all its streams. Passing from west to east, we cross Indian, Oswegatchie, Grasse, Racket, and St. Regis rivers, and their many tributaries.

Indian river, rises in the north-east part of Lewis county, near, but north-west of the source of the West Branch; flows N. W. about 17 miles, N. E. 5, S. W. 6, N. E. 8, S. W. 15, and N. E. 23, miles, to the S. W. end of Black lake, a fine basin of about 20 miles in length; whence it issues with increased volume and N. E. course of about 2 miles to unite with the Oswegatchie proper, 6 miles above Ogdensburg. Its course is very crooked. From the mouth to the head it may be, in a direct line, about 50 miles; but by the sinuities of the stream the distance is not much less than 100, through parts of Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties. It is navigable for boats of twelve tons to Rossie, above the head of the lake, where they are impeded by a cascade of many feet. At Theresa, in Jefferson county, there are falls, said to be sixty feet perpendicular.

Oswegatchie river has its sources in three small lakes on the N. W. part of Hamilton county, near those of Beaver river; running N. E. 16 miles, it dilates into Cranberry lake; thence flows W. about 12 miles, where it receives a considerable branch from the south, which rises near the sources of the main stream; thence N. W. 10 miles, where, near Edwardsville, it receives the West Branch from Lewis county; thence, by the same, about 20 miles, where it makes a long, but sharp turn, called the Oxbow; thence by a N. E. course of 27 miles to the natural canal, which connects this with Grasse river, 6 miles distant on the east; and thence N. W. 11 miles to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburg. By its windings it has a length of nearly 120 miles; but a direct line from its mouth to its source will not exceed more than half that distance. At the west end of the Oxbow it approaches within 4 miles of Indian river. Nearly the whole course of the Oswegatchie is in St. Lawrence county. Its bed is broken by many falls and rapids, between which, commonly, its course is sluggish. The strip of land within the Oxbow is 8 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ broad. The natural canal varies from 5 to 10 rods in width. The current is from Grasse river, with a descent of about 8 inches to the mile, and in freshets has water for loaded boats, and may be made at small expense and labour at all times navigable. The *West Branch* rises in the N. part of Herkimer county, pursuing a N. W. course of 13, and thence a N. E. one of 17, miles, mostly in Lewis and St. Lawrence counties.

Grasse (fertile, French,) river, rises near the S. E. extremity of the county, and flows by a semicircular course of about 125 miles to the St. Lawrence, near the head of Cornwall island, and 3 miles above the mouth of Racket river, watering the towns of Hopkinton, Parishville, Pierpont, Russell, Canton, Madrid, Louisville, and Massena. Fifteen miles of its course in Louisville and Massena, are between, and parallel to the St. Lawrence and the Racket rivers, and scarce more than two miles distant from either. Below Canton, Grasse river has a breadth of from 12 to 20 rods, with many rapids and excellent mill sites.

Racket River, flows from a lake 9 miles long and 3 broad, in the N. W. part of Hamilton county, and running E. 5 miles, expands into a lake 10 miles long by one wide, stretching N. W. and S. E.; thence by a N. E. direction, of 9 miles, it crosses into the S. W. part of Franklin county, where turning W., it flows 10 miles to Tupper's lake, on the line between Franklin and St. Lawrence counties; thence, 3 miles to a smaller lake on the N. E.; thence N. W. through St. Lawrence county 35 miles; and thence, N. E. about the same distance to the river St. Lawrence, having through the greater part of its course, the semicircular route which characterises the Grasse and St. Regis rivers. The entire length of the Racket, by its windings, is estimated at 160 miles. For two thirds of that distance, it is said to be a deep sluggish stream. Fifty miles from its mouth, and thence downward, it becomes impetuous, and, at Atwater's Falls descends 200 feet in a very short distance; thence for 20 miles to its mouth it resumes a placid

course, and affords good navigation for boats of 5 tons burden. Boats of lighter carriage may navigate it above the section of the rapids, which is about 30 miles long. The river is about 100 yards broad at its mouth, and in Potsdam, it is said to expand to 250 yards. After the Hudson, the Racket has the greatest length and volume of any river rising in the high country between Lakes Ontario and Champlain.

St. Regis River, flows from some small ponds in the S. part of Franklin county, near Saranac lake, and thence N. W. 40 miles to the line of Stockholm and Lawrence towns, St. Lawrence county, to join the west branch, which rises in the same region; thence it pursues a N. E. course of about 35 miles, crossing the N. W. part of Franklin county, to the St. Lawrence river, 4 miles below the mouth of the Racket, at the Indian village of St. Regis, immediately N. of Lat. 45° and the boundary of the state. It is a rapid stream, exceeding 80 miles in length; but is navigable only a short distance from its mouth, where its breadth exceeds 120 yards. The South Branch has a course of 40 miles. About 6 miles above Parishville, there are falls upon it 150 feet perpendicular.

The whole of this county, 40 years since, was covered with a dense growth of timber, whose size was not exceeded by that in any part of the state, and much of this mighty forest still encumbers the country, and will for years, render the *lumbering* business the principal one of many inhabitants. Yet the difficulty of reaching a market, and the limited means of the new settlers must compel them to devote to the fire thousands of logs which would pay well in boards and plank, and to look for a scanty remuneration from their ashes. The trees consist, chiefly, of oak, maple, beech, basswood, butternut, elm, ash, hemlock, white and Norway pine, &c. In the S. E. are large swamps covered with every thing usually found in tamarac and black ash swamps.

The progress of population has been very great; the numbers having been more than doubled in the decennial period from 1820 to 1830. Yet the country has every where still the appearance of a new one. A large proportion of the lands in the northern moiety, is of excellent quality, covered with deep vegetable mould, and in many places resting on lime and marl. Like all new countries, the surface is wet, and in some parts marshy; but, these deformities disappear with the general improvement, and clearing off the forest. Wheat is raised upon the new lands, but there is always danger of its being winter killed, in the long and almost unmitigated frosts. Complaints are made, that this crop becomes less productive upon lands which have been some years laboured. This is probably true, and is to be accounted for more by ill husbandry than by any want of fertility in the soil. Lime abundantly used as manure and a corrective for sour soils, would do much to restore the wheat growing quality. Rye, grass, and all the summer crops, flourish luxuriantly; and it is obvious, that the great source of wealth here will be found, in grass farming, and the culture of sheep.

The climate is excellent and is said to be more uniform, than in any other part of the state, being free from the variations caused by the N. W. winds of the lakes and their contests with the air currents from the ocean. The air is elastic; the seasons, well defined, follow each other closely and conspicuously; their steadiness and certainty well compensating for the severity of the winters.

The roads are numerous, and have in some instances been constructed at great expense by enterprising land holders.

The county has 24 towns.

BRAÑHER, taken from Massena, 21st April, 1805; N. W. from Albany 250, and from Canton N. E. 39, miles; surface rolling, with a soil of sandy loam, but much of it swampy, with bog ore; timber upon the rivers, white pine, affording spars from 80 to 100 feet in length. Upon the uplands, the wood is beech, maple, linden, &c. The St. Regis river runs diagonally across the town, from S. W. to N. E. receiving in the N. Deer river, a considerable tributary. Upon both streams are noted "Falls" and rapids, which give great hydraulic power. In this fork, lies the post town of *Helena*, where are a saw mill, grist mill, clothing works, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

CANTON, organised 28th March, 1805; N. W. from Albany 206, and from Ogdensburg S. 18, miles; surface level or gently undulating; and on the S. E. rolling; soil clay loam of a chocolate colour, strong and durable, underlaid chiefly by a calcareous sandstone, from which, lime is sometimes burned, with which stea-

tite or soapstone, is plentifully blended, and in which, iron and plumbago are found. White marble highly crystalline, susceptible of fine polish, is quarried 3 miles S. of Canton village. A large bed of sulphate of iron, lies near the High Falls, on Grasse river, from which the copperas and alum of commerce, are extensively manufactured. Of copperas, 400 tons have been made in a year, equal to English copperas. The Grasse river runs centrally through the town, and is connected by the natural canal with the Oswegatchie. Near the S. E. boundary, are the "High Falls" of Grasse river, and near the N. W. angle, the "Falls" of the Oswegatchie. Lead ore is said to be taken by the Indians, from deposits here, the location of which is unknown to the whites.

Canton village, the seat of justice of the county, centrally situated upon the Grasse river, contains 1st Presbyterian church, of stone, 1 Methodist church, of wood, 1 church of brick, called the Union church, common to Episcopalians, Baptists, and Universalists; a classical academy, toward the maintenance of which, the inhabitants of the town have, under an act of May 8th, 1835, raised a principal fund of \$500; 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 oil, mills; cloth dressing works, tannery, marble yard, and mill for sawing the stone; a sattinett factory; there is a head here of about 12 feet, and a large mass of water afforded by the river; 3 hotels, 3 general stores, a large bridge over the river, of stone piers and wooden superstructure, and about 150 dwellings; the court house, prison, and clerks' office, are of white free stone, neatly constructed. The unimproved lands of this town, belong to Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and are now in the market, at five dollars the acre.

DE KALB, taken from Oswegatchie, 21st April, 1806; from Albany, N. W. 193, from Ogdensburg, S. E. 15 miles. Surface hilly; soil indifferent generally, resting on limestone, in which there is some iron ore. Marble of superior quality and varied colours is found upon the bank of the river, 4 miles north of the village. The Oswegatchie river flows N. E., and centrally across the town, and the extensive flats upon it are compared for fertility to those of the Mohawk. A sulphuretted hydrogen spring here, has excited some attention. This town was purchased, in 1803, by the late Judge Cooper, of Otsego county, and is inhabited chiefly by emigrants from Connecticut and Vermont, and their descendants.

De Kalb, formerly Cooper's village, near the falls of the Oswegatchie river, having the relative distances above stated, contains 2 taverns, 1 store, and 8 or 10 dwellings; at the falls, are 1 grist and 1 saw mills. The river is navigable hence to Ogdensburg. There is a post office called *Richville*, in the S. W. corner of the town; at which, are a tavern and store, and 3 or 4 dwellings. There are in the town, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Congregationalist churches.

DE PEYSTER, taken from Oswegatchie and De Kalb, 24th March, 1825; from Albany, N. W. 200, from Ogdensburg, S. 9 miles, and from Canton, E. 15 miles. Surface diversified with gentle undulations and fine lawns; soil underlaid with lime, light, easily cultivated, and grateful to good husbandry. Black Lake and Oswegatchie river bounding the town on the north, are navigable to the St. Lawrence, and are united by Indian river. The post office of De Peyster is centrally situated, where are a Free church, 1 store, and a few dwellings. There are also in the town 1 Presbyterian and 1 Congregationalist churches.

EDWARDS, taken from Fowler, April 7th, 1827; N. W. from Albany 194, and from Ogdensburg, S. E. 30 miles, comprising township No. 8 of Great Tract, No. 3, of Macomb's purchase. Surface moderately uneven; soil, clay-loam, moist, and well adapted to grass. The E. and W. branches of the Oswegatchie unite in the eastern part of the town. The post village of *Edwardsville* is on the right bank of the river, and in the N. E. angle. There is another post office called South Edwards, and also 1 Presbyterian and 1 Christian churches.

FOWLER, taken from Rossie and Russel, 15th April, 1816; N. W. from Albany, 106 miles, comprising townships No. 7 and 11 of Great Tract No. 3, of Macomb's purchase. Surface moderately uneven; soil various, but chiefly clay and sandy loam, generally of good quality, heavily timbered, watered on the S. E. by the west branch of the Oswegatchie river, which enters the town from Lewis county, and N. W. by the main body of that river, increased by the union of its branches in Edwards. These streams having much fall, afford abundant hydraulic power. Iron ore is said to be abundant.

Fowlerville, post village, on the west branch of the Oswegatchie, 35 miles from Ogdensburg, has a blast furnace, and several dwellings. The town is chiefly

owned by Theodorus O. Fowler, who has a mansion of marble built from stone dug in the vicinity. There are in the town a public library and a Presbyterian church.

In this town, 12 miles from Gouverneur, is a bed of bog ore, which contains perfect impressions of the leaves and strobiles of the hemlock, and both hemlock and birch roots, from one to two feet in length, and several inches in diameter, which, although completely converted into bog ore, retain their original appearance. Ten miles south of the furnace at Fowlerville, is a rich deposit of iron ore, known as the Wilson bed. Here are red oxide, and granular micaceous oxide of iron. The last contains numerous cavities studded with thin brilliant crystals, resembling specimens of the same ore from Elba. The proprietor attempted to work this ore, but owing to some unknown cause, did not succeed. When attempting its reduction, the furnace was filled with offensive fumes, which, it is supposed, caused the sickness of several workmen, and in consequence, the ore, which is undoubtedly very rich, was abandoned. No odour is perceptible when this mineral is struck with a hammer, nor when submitted to the flame of a lamp, urged with a blow-pipe.

GOVERNEUR, taken from Oswegatchie, 5th April, 1810; N. W. from Albany, 180, from Ogdensburg, S. 25, from Canton, S. E. 21 miles. Surface various, but mostly level; soil also varying in quality, but generally good. The Oswegatchie river forms the "Ox-bow" here. Upon the borders of the river there is much first rate interval land. The town was named after Gouverneur Morris, to whose son a large proportion of it belongs, and the present village of *Gouverneur* was originally called Morrisville. This village, on the right bank of the river, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, a public library, a high school, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, clothing works, and other water works, and about 30 dwellings.

One of the ancient Indian works of fortification, is in this town, on a farm now, or late, of Captain Washburn, consisting of an embankment enclosing three acres, in which there are some remains of rude sculpture.

HAMMOND, taken from Rossie and Morristown, 30th March 1827; centrally distant from Albany 184, from Ogdensburg, S. W. 22 miles; surface, level; soil loam composed of clay and sand, highly fertile, producing in some cases 50 bushels of wheat the acre, and well adapted to grass, resting on lime and sand stone, and it is said much steatite, which lies often near the surface yet not so as to impede its culture. Some islands in Chippewa bay belong to the town. Oak island is the largest. Five miles of the S. end of Black Lake lie in the E. part of the town, into which flow Indian River and Black Creek, the latter from S. W. having a course of 7 miles within the town. Chippewa Creek 6 miles long runs S. W. to the St. Lawrence. In the S. is Grass Lake, a small pond.

Hammond or *Smithville*, on the St. Lawrence turnpike road, 3 miles S. E. from Chippewa Bay and near the centre of the town, 6 miles N. from Rossie Ironworks, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist Churches, post office, a store and 15 dwellings, and 4 mechanics' shops.

HERMON, taken from Edwards and De Kalb April 17, 1830, organised by the name of Depau; name changed Feb. 28, 1834. N. W. from Albany 180, from Ogdensburg S. E. 23, and from Canton S. W. 16 miles; surface gently rolling; soil, clay loam, underlaid, in places, by lime, and generally adapted to grass. *Depauville*, the post village, lies in the N. E. section of the town. The country is comparatively high and sends forth small streams in every direction, but possesses no large one, save a branch of the Oswegatchie which crosses the S. W. angle.

HOPKINTON, organised 2d March 1805; from Ogdensburg S. E. 40, from Canton 25 miles; comprehending townships, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, and parts of 14, 15, of Great Tract No 2, of Macomb's purchase, having much diversity of surface and soil. In the North the lands are level, with rich loam, producing abundantly the fruits and crops common to this part of the State. On the small streams are extensive intervals, but few on the large ones. In the south, the country is hilly with hemlock timber; has several small ponds or lakes, and an indifferent soil; three miles south of the village of Hopkinton, it is wholly unsettled. The whole tract has a heavy growth of beech, maple, elm, bass, butternut, with some oak and walnut, upon the plains. The Grasse, the Racket, and the two branches of St. Regis, rivers, cross north-westerly, and on the South Branch of the last are

falls of 150 ft. The first settlement in the town was made in 1803, by Roswell Hopkins, Esq. who founded the village of *Hopkinton*, lying on Lyd Brook, 234 miles N. from Albany, 25 E. from Canton, 7 from Parishville, 23 W. S. W. from Malone, containing 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, churches, a public library, 2 hotels, 2 stores, grist and saw mills, and 25 dwellings. *Nicholville* is a small village 2 miles E. from Hopkinton, at which are 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, and clothing works, a tavern and two stores, and 10 or 12 dwellings. The east branch of the St. Regis river, on which it lies, flows here through a deep and narrow valley, bounded by precipitous banks. There are in the town 1 Congregationalist and 1 Universalist societies.

LAWRENCE, taken from Hopkinton and Brasher, 21st April, 1828; N. W. from Albany 232, from Ogdensburg S. 50, and from Canton 30, miles; surface moderately uneven; soil clay loam of good quality, resting on limestone; drained on the S. W. by the St. Regis river, and on the N. E. by Deer river, its tributary. *Lawrenceville*, upon Deer river, has 1 tavern, 2 stores, grist and saw mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

LISBON, organised 7th April, 1801; from Albany 211, from Ogdensburg, E. 7, and from Canton N. W. 10, miles; surface gently undulating; soil rich chocolate coloured loam, heavily timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, linden; drained E. by Great Sucker Brook and Brandy creek and Grasse river. There are several islands in the St. Lawrence pertaining to the town, of which Isle au Gallop is the largest, near which are the first rapids which obstruct the navigation of the river below Lake Ontario. The Gallop islands divide the river into two rapid currents, whose bottoms are paved with schistose limestone. On Stony island a strong fort was built by the French, which was destroyed by Gen. Amherst, in 1760. Three miles below Ogdensburg was an Indian village of the Oswegatchie tribe, but it is in ruins, and, like the race which erected it, scarcely discoverable. The post office is named after the town, and is at a place formerly called Red Mills, now *Rensselaerburg*. There were erected here, in 1835, a wing dam of 500 feet long, 10 feet high, at the head of the rapid, for the purpose of obtaining hydraulic power; a large stone flouring mill, 4 runs of stones, a saw mill, 2 saws, clothing works, &c. There are in the village 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 Presbyterian church, and from 20 to 30 dwellings. The country along the St. Lawrence is thickly settled and rapidly improving. Unimproved lands are sold by Mr. Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of the town, at \$5 the acre; improved lands, on an average, bring \$10 the acre.

LOUISVILLE, taken from Massena, 5th April, 1810; from Albany 231, from Ogdensburg E. 27, and from Canton N. E. 22, miles; surface gently undulating; soil rich loam, underlaid with limestone; well watered, Grasse river flowing N. E. through it. Williamsburg, in Canada, memorable as the battle ground of November 11th, 1813, lies opposite. Of the several islands in the river, belonging to the town, Goose Neck, the Isle aux Chats, and Long Sault island, are the chief. The first settlements were made in 1803, by emigrants from various parts of New York, and the Eastern states. The post office, in the east part of the town, bears its name. On the river the settlements are dense, but sparse elsewhere. A little village, called *Churchville*, is growing up on the St. Lawrence river, at which the steamboats stop.

MADRID, organised 3d March, 1802; from Albany 227, from Ogdensburg 16, from Canton N. E. 15, and from Montreal W. 88, miles; surface gently undulating; soil rich loam, underlaid in part by limestone; drained E. by the Trout branch of the Racket river, Grasse river, Brandy creek, and Great Sucker brooks. Several islands of the St. Lawrence pertain to the town, of which Isle au Rapid Plat is the largest. This town belonged to Messrs. I. Waddington, D. A. Ogden, and T. L. Ogden, to whose enterprise and liberality the inhabitants are much indebted. The trade of the country, consisting of lumber, ashes, beef, butter, cheese, cattle, follows the river St. Lawrence to market. The town is comparatively thickly settled, but much of it is yet unimproved. Rye, grass, potatoes, barley, and Indian corn, are sure and productive crops. Waddington and Columbiaville are post villages. *Waddington*, centrally situate on the St. Lawrence, and opposite to Isle au Rapid Plat, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal churches, 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian societies, having no houses for public worship, 1 select school, a public library, 2 grist mills, one having 5, the other 4, runs of stones, 2 saw, 1 paper, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; 5 stores, 1 tavern, scythe fac-

tory, and 120 dwellings. To obtain hydraulic power here, a dam of stone, 1400 feet in length, has been erected on the arm of the river between the main and the island, giving a head of 12 feet, at the cost, in its present condition, of \$20,000; a stone dyke crosses the pool, with passages for the water, serving as a viaduct, and designed as a substitute for the dam below, in case of its failure. There is a bridge below the dam for the accommodation of the mills. These improvements have been made by Mr. David A. Ogden. A canal from the dam extends down the bank of the river about 30 rods, on which are a tannery, trip hammer, and blast furnace for making iron. Bog iron ore is abundant in the town. *Columbiaville*, on the Grasse river, 11 miles N. E. from Canton, 22 E. from Ogdensburg, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 society of Baptists, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, in a fine agricultural district, extensively cleared.

MASSENA, organised 3d March, 1802; N. W. from Albany 238; from Ogdensburg, N. E. 36; and from Canton, 30 miles; surface gently rolling; soil rich brown loam, underlaid with lime; drained by the Racket and Grasse rivers. Near Lay's Falls, is a sulphur spring, on the bank of the Racket river, less than a mile from Massena village; and as the keeper of the hotel here avers, "in the midst of one of the most beautiful tracts of country in the state of New York, which for the advantages of pleasant and picturesque scenery, and also for the healthful exercises of hunting and fishing, is without parallel in the United States." The water evolves large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and contains carbonates of soda, lime, magnesia, sulphur, and probably iron. The medical qualities of the water are said not to be surpassed by any mineral water of Europe or America. The timber on the rivers is mostly white pine, of excellent quality; on the uplands, beech maple and linden. Lower Long Sault, Barnhart's and Cornwall islands, in the St. Lawrence, belong to the town. The St. Regis reservation is partly in this town, and the Indian right to these islands has been sold to Mr. D. A. Ogden. *Massena*, post village, lies on the right bank of Grasse river, having the relative distances above named, and contains 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 4 stores, 1 grist mill, and about thirty dwellings. At *Massena Point*, on the St. Lawrence river, is a small hamlet, having a store and several dwellings; 6 miles north from Massena. Opposite to the point, on Barnhart's island, are 2 stores and 8 or 10 dwellings. There is a post office in the town, called Racket river.

MORRISTOWN, taken from Oswegatchie, 27th March, 1821; N. W. from Albany 190; from Ogdensburg, S. W. 13; and from Canton 30 miles. Black or Oswegatchie lake, extends centrally N. E. and S. W. across the town about 8 miles; on the E. of the lake the surface is undulating, and the soil indifferent; on the W. the ground swells gently, and the soil of clay loam, is divided into many well cultivated farms, belonging to emigrants principally from the Mohawk flats. Morristown, post village, upon the St. Lawrence river, 10 miles above Ogdensburg, 42 below Kingston, at the mouth of Mill creek, opposite to Brockville, in Upper Canada; distant 1 1-4 miles; contains 1 Episcopal church, a Presbyterian society, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

The land rises here by a gentle acclivity from the river, and the summit of the swell discloses a landscape of surpassing beauty. This place is notable as that of the embarkation of the army of General Wilkinson, at the commencement of the campaign of the autumn of 1813. The lands W. of the lake are holden principally by Messrs. Chapman, Averil and Stocking, grantees of the late Gouverneur Morris; and those E. of the lake belong to the present Gouverneur Morris.

A vein of lead ore on Black lake, in this town, was discovered and opened, on lands of S. Gilbert and E. Dodge, in July, 1836; where first opened, it was 2 feet, and at 80 rods distant, from 3 to 4 feet wide; the ore is said to yield 80 per cent. of metal, and the quantity to be inexhaustible.

NOFOLK, taken from Louisville, April 9th, 1823; N. W. from Albany 224; from Ogdensburg, E. 26; and from Canton, N. E. 20 miles; surface gently undulating; soil rich loam, underlaid with clay slate and limestone; drained by the Racket river, which flows N. E. and centrally through the town; distant from two to three miles from Grasse river, in Louisville. "Atwater's Falls," on the Racket river, have a descent of about 50 feet within a mile, affording excellent sites for mills. There is a village here at the head of boat navigation, 24 miles from the St. Lawrence, containing the post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, clothing works, blast furnace, 1 pocket furnace, 1 forge with 2 fires, 2 trip hammers, 2 smith shops, 1 sattinet factory, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tan-

nery, 1 ashery, 1 wheelwright shop, 1 cabinet maker's shop, and about 30 dwellings. At "*Half's Mills*," 3 miles lower on the river, are 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, clothing works, small sattinet factory, 1 trip hammer, 1 store, and 10 dwellings. The town is yet very sparsely settled. The principal landholders are Mr. Edward Vicar, John Constable, and Gouverneur Morris. The price of land varies from 2 to 10 dollars the acre.

OSWEGATCHIE, organised March 3d, 1802; from Albany 200; and from Canton, E. 18 miles; surface gently undulating; soil clay loam, of medium quality, and well cultivated, resting on lime and calcareous sand stone. Black lake extends, N. E. about 6 miles; Ogdensburg and Huevelton, are post villages. Settlements were made here in 1796; and much is due to the enterprise of Judge Ford, an opulent proprietor and agent, for the subsequent population of the town, which consists principally of emigrants from New England, and their descendants. At the mouth of the Oswegatchie, there formerly stood a fort, a place of much importance. *Huevelton*, 7 miles S. E. from Ogdensburg, on the Oswegatchie river, contains a free church, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grocery, furnace and plough factory, and about 50 dwellings. The village was founded by, and named after Mr. Van Huevel, in 1820. A number of families from England have settled here, and a quarterly fair has been established, for the disposal of cattle, produce, &c. There is a valuable mill power on the stream near the village.

Ogdensburg, port of entry and delivery of Oswegatchie district, upon the St. Lawrence river, at the confluence of the Oswegatchie river with that stream; 204 miles N. from Albany; 60 below Kingston; 130 from Montreal; 120 W. from Plattsburg; 63 N. E. from Sackett's Harbour; and 18 N. from *Canton*; lies upon a beautiful plain, and is laid out with much regularity. Its streets are spacious, and many of the buildings are very good, of lime and calcareous sand stone, and some of them highly ornamental. There are here, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Catholic, churches, and 1 Unitarian society, which has no house erected for public worship, 1 academy, incorporated 20th April, 1835, 2 select schools; a bank, with a capital of \$100,000; 3 extensive forwarding establishments, 21 general stores, 16 grocery and provision stores, 3 hotels, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, furnace for castings, carding and fulling mill, 2 extensive tanneries, a large distillery, an extensive machine shop, driven by the waters of the Oswegatchie river, 1 brewery, 3 asheries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 1 bindery, 2 book stores, 3 druggist shops, 1 hardware store, and about 400 dwellings.

This is a place of much trade. The harbour is an excellent one, considered as at the foot of the Ontario lake, because the river at this point has little descent, although in truth it is 60 miles below the outlet. The exports are lumber, ashes, beef, pork, butter and cheese. The steam boats, United States, Black Hawk, and Prescott, are owned here, as well as the Paul Pry, which plies between this village and the village of Prescott, of Upper Canada, on the opposite shore, and another running 40 miles down the river to the Long Rapids.

The advantages for manufacturing are very great upon the Oswegatchie river; where, a short distance from the mouth, is a natural dam, upon which additions have been raised to give a fall of 14 feet. A shute in this dam admits the passage of boats and rafts. This property was not brought into that activity of which it is susceptible; but having lately changed owners, water privileges are offered for sale on reasonable terms, and much improvement is anticipated. A company have constructed a canal of 1200 feet, with a lock of 12 feet lift, connecting the pool with the river below; and another company propose to avoid the rapids in the river, 4 miles above Ogdensburg, by another canal, so as to make a facile navigation with Black lake, &c.

The town was, during the late war, for a few hours, in possession of the enemy; and the court house received a single cannon ball during the sitting of the court, thrown from Fort Wellington.

A canal has been projected from the St. Lawrence river, near Ogdensburg, through St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton counties, to Lake Champlain; length 130 miles; summit level 1245 feet above Lake Champlain; whole lockage 1650 feet. The summit level it is said may be abundantly supplied with water from the Chateaugua lake, lying 305 feet above it.

PARISHVILLE, taken from Hopkinton, March 18th, 1814; from Albany 195; from

Ogdensburg, S. E. 50; and from Canton. E. 20 miles; surface on the N. rolling, with a warm productive soil of sandy loam; on the S. more hilly; every where well watered, and better adapted to grass, corn and rye than to wheat; traversed by the St. Regis, Racket, Grasse and Oswegatchie rivers; iron ore is found in various places; the underlying rock is quartzose, sometimes flinty, and at others running into sand stone; the strata of which, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, furnish good building material. *Parishville*, village, on the St. Lawrence and Malone turnpike, pleasantly situated on the W. branch of the St. Regis river, 30 miles from its mouth, 220 N. from Albany; 39 S. E. from Ogdensburg; 20 E. from Canton; 30 W. from Malone; contains 1 Baptist and 1 Congregational, churches, 1 Methodist Society, a grist mill, saw mill and distillery, 2 carding and cloth dressing mills, trip hammer, a pocket furnace, tannery, a very large hotel, 2 smith shops, 2 wheelwrights, 2 shoe makers, 2 tailors, 1 cabinet maker, 1 physician, and 28 dwellings. The mills, hotel, and greater part of the buildings, have been erected by Mr. Parish. The falls of the river are about 33 feet, and the river passes through a chasm of the rock about 12 feet wide and 56 deep; there is a very good wooden bridge over the stream.

The town and village of Parishville were settled under the auspices of Mr. David Parish, who expended large sums in making roads, building mills and dwellings, and other improvements. At the Lower Falls, 3 miles below Parishville, there are a saw mill, carding and cloth dressing works, sash factory and turning shop, a store, trip hammer, and 9 dwellings. *Matildaville* is a settlement on the Racket river, 9 miles S. E. from Parishville, where are a forge for making iron, a store, and 6 or 8 dwellings, a tavern, a trip hammer, saw mill and smithery. Lime and iron abound in the vicinage.

PIERREPOINT, taken from Hopkinton, March 18th, 1814; N. W. from Albany 190; from Ogdensburg, S. E. 28; from Canton, 10 miles; surface diversified, and soil various; drained by the Oswegatchie and Grasse rivers. The lands in the N. part of the town are chiefly owned by Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, and the heirs of Richard Harrison, deceased. There is a small post village bearing the name of the town, in the north.

POTSDAM, taken from Madrid, 21st February, 1806; from Albany 216; from Ogdensburg, E. 23; from Canton, N. E. 10 miles; surface gently undulating; soil rich sandy loam; drained by the Racket and Grasse rivers; lime stone and red sand stone underlay the soil; roads numerous and good. *Potsdam*, post village, is situated at the falls of the Racket river, on Parishville turnpike, 3 miles from the S. line of the town; above the village the river has a breadth of near a mile; at the village it is contracted to 75 yards, embracing an island of seven acres, and has a fall of 10 feet; below its width is 80 yards. The village contains 1 Universalist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal, churches, a large academy, at which are 100 pupils, 4 select schools, 1 hotel, 7 stores, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, an extensive woollen factory and furnace, and about 100 dwellings, many of brick and stone. Improved lands around the village sell at 10 dollars the acre.

ROSSIE, taken from Russell, January 27th, 1813; from Albany 178; from Ogdensburg, 27; from Canton, S. W. 30 miles; surface various; on the E. gently undulating, elsewhere broken; soil also various, but generally loam of good quality, resting on lime, granite and sand stone; drained by the Oswegatchie river, which doubles across the town, and makes the Oxbow; and by Indian river, which runs N. across the W. end. Yellow lake, 3 miles long, and from 50 to 60 rods wide, lies between the rivers. Iron ore is abundant here, and that from the Caledonia bed, on the E. is said to be of very superior quality, and has much lime blended with it. The Rossie iron works were established in 1813, by Mr. David Parish, on Indian river, in the W. part of the town, 26 1-2 miles from Ogdensburg, near which is a wooden bridge, half a mile in length, over the river. *Rossie*, village, has a post office, a tavern, and many dwellings, erected for the accommodation of the workmen, fast going to decay. Lands here are low, varying from 2 1-2 to 5 dollars the acre, payable in six annual instalments. A steam boat, a few years since, plied between Huevelton, on the Oswegatchie, and the iron works at Rossie; but the obstruction, on the latter river, below Huevelton, not having been removed, the use of the boat has been discontinued. Caledonia is a settlement, on the E. branch of the Oswegatchie, near the falls, where is a grist mill, and where it is proposed to erect iron works. There is a post office in this

part of the town, called Somerville, where are 11 dwellings, 2 stores, &c. A valuable lead mine was discovered in this town in 1835, (for a notice of which, see p. 43.) The vein is said to be the largest yet discovered in America, and the quality of the ore equal, if not superior to that of the Galena mines. Shares of sixteen under the lease, for ten years, of the 160 rods, opened in July, 1836, were sold for \$20,000 each; a price supposed far short of their true value. Other lead mines in the same region were about to be opened.

RUSSELL, so called from Russell Atwater, by whom it was settled in 1805; organised 27th March, 1807; N. W. from Albany 194; from Ogdensburg, S. E. 28; and from Canton, S. 15 miles; surface moderately uneven; soil sandy and clay loam, well suited for grazing; drained on the S. and centre by the Oswegatchie river, and northerly by the Grasse river; iron ore and pyrites abound; Lake George is a small sheet of water, near the E. boundary, 4 miles S. E. from Russell post office, yielding tribute to the Grasse river. *Russell*, village, lies at the intersection of the St. Lawrence turnpike and a road from Ogdensburg, 12 miles S. of Canton, where there is a grist mill, and few buildings in a state of dilapidation. A state arsenal is established here for the deposit of militia arms. A road passes, or formerly passed, across the town, through the wilderness into Hamilton county. South of the village of Russell, this town has scarce an inhabitant.

STOCKHOLM, taken from Massena, 21st March, 1806; centrally distant N. W. from Albany 227; from Ogdensburg, S. E. 40; from Canton, 20 miles; surface hilly and stony; soil rich mould, underlaid with limestone; heavily covered with beech, birch, linden, oak, ash, and some pine; drained N. E. by the St. Regis river, whose two main branches enter from the S. E. and curving through the town, unite midway on the N. E. line. East Stockholm and West Stockholm are post offices; at the latter, there are a store, a Presbyterian church, and several dwellings; bog iron is found here; Southville is the name of a post office near the S. line, upon the W. branch of the St. Regis river, where are a saw mill and a few dwellings.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brasher,		401	826	929	85	141	76	143	67	234	4	20	17	5	1
Canton,	1337	1898	2439	2412	227	459	00	290	242	550	13	36	23	21	16
De Kalb,	709	766	1268	1200	104	222	29	163	66	303	6	20	24	9	5
Depeyster,		787	813	788	69	136	96	85	65	171	3	18	2	2	2
Edwards,			633	739	58	105	64	108	47	174	9	25	15	6	3
Fowler,	605	1671	1447	1571	133	315	9	210	96	387	1	32	39	6	6
Gouverneur,	765	1267	1430	1796	179	354	42	238	120	427	14	39	44	15	16
Hammond,			767	1327	113	210	174	187	82	338	8	31	34	7	3
Hermon,			668	870	62	164	9	107	35	246	3	11	28	3	5
Hopkinton,	581	884	827	910	81	183	10	120	74	217	8	16	20	7	7
Lawrence,			1097	1241	123	254	13	193	70	295	5	24	25	5	11
Lisbon,	930	1474	1891	2411	166	381	180	310	148	609	6	53	55	18	23
Louisville,	831	864	1076	1315	96	182	181	167	95	298	7	28	23	18	6
Madrid,	1930	2649	3459	4069	398	543	366	533	274	1020	30	80	43	32	31
Massena,	944	1701	2068	2288	180	353	220	272	141	584	37	51	51	18	20
Morristown,	827	1723	1600	2339	207	421	160	326	120	545	18	53	58	19	15
Norfolk,		755	1029	1373	110	250	34	179	113	314	1	33	25	14	8
Oswegatchie,	1661	3133	3993	4656	386	684	549	641	386	1016	67	100	103	51	30
Parishville,	594	959	1477	1657	127	312	15	221	112	433	8	32	36	14	11
Pierrepont,	235	558	749	922	90	176	2	135	60	234	1	21	23	7	5
Potsdam,	1911	3112	3661	3810	325	728	55	501	306	859	26	70	53	28	21
Russell,	486	480	541	655	53	112	19	87	50	173	4	10	14	4	3
Rossie,	869	1074	641	722	58	122	50	84	51	158	8	21	5	7	10
Stockholm,	822	1449	1944	2047	191	427	20	262	139	493	10	35	36	15	12
	16037	27595	36354	42047	3621	7234	2459	5562	2959	10083	297	859	794	321	268

NOTE. Males, 21,335; Females, 20,712; Persons of colour, 62; Coloured voters, 4; Deaf and Dumb, 17; Blind, 19; Idiots, 25; Lunatics, 16; Panpers, 53.

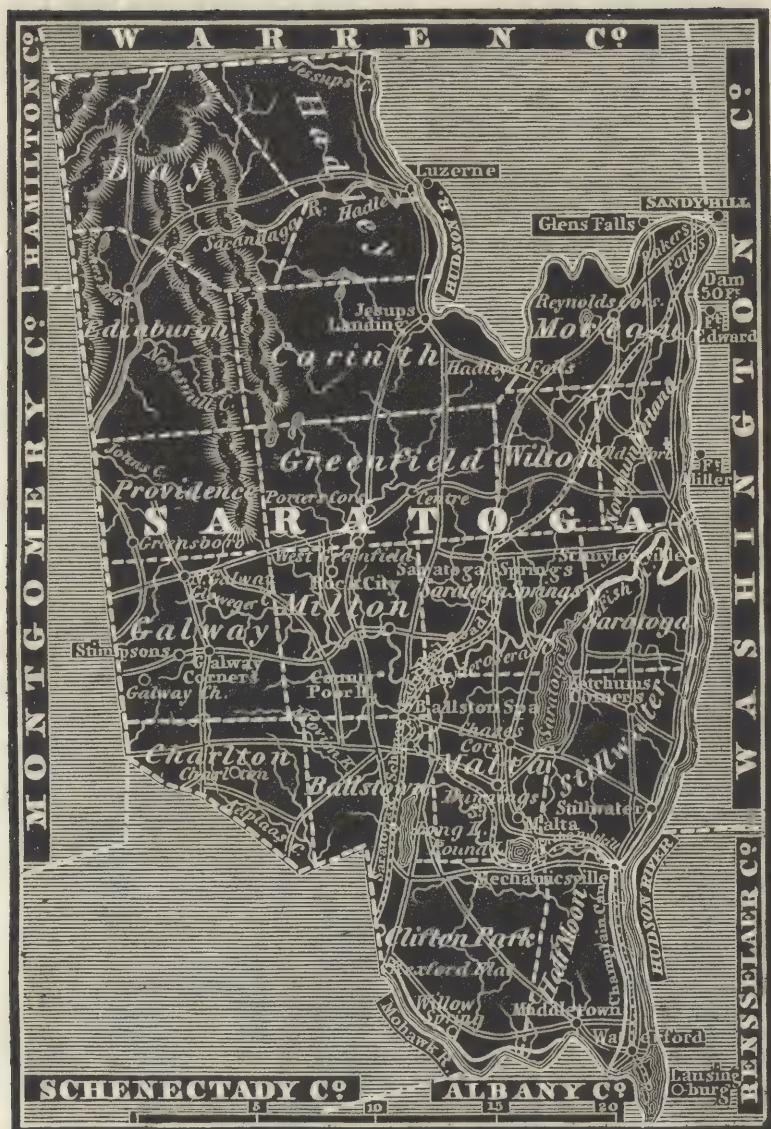
TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Assessed va-lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Wollens unfulled.	Cottons, lineas, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Brasher,	60000	2775	64905	3496	1186	178	1060	719	930	1273	619	475	271
Canton,	64000	11640	260005	14361	3119	652	6707	1852	4890	5253	6813	767	1132
De Kalb,	45000	4800	66246	1450	2272	249	2747	776	2178	2991	2285	502	306
Depeyster,	36000	2231	59971	2721	1672	239	1839	879	1764	1557	1144	464	271
Edwards,	65000	2742	22775	1428	1050	138	938	388	979	893	737	378	99
Fowler,	75000	6305	60023	5845	2172	367	2431	1121	2881	3227	3252	530	259
Gouverneur,	64000	7249	107908	3490	3390	451	4071	1130	2926	4250	2716	896	459
Hammond,	36000	5445	60377	1225	1571	305	1671	1141	1906	2083	1315	348	253
Hermon,		2607	34174	1021	1190	134	1224	420	1036	1237	1576	402	133
Hopkinton,	280000	3129	80501	4809	1294	260	2953	771	1881	2169	2262	518	434
Lawrence,	30000	6235	58777	1380	1835	320	2814	863	2015	2600	3684	340	248
Lisbon,	64000	8523	153996	3150	2701	633	3331	1325	4312	4391	4006	579	680
Louisville,	25000	14413	54085	2280	1362	316	2451	1124	2324	2672	1546	498	223
Madrid,	64000	15748	230569	5475	5207	991	8401	5100	6676	9592	5257	930	1088
Massena,	32000	6389	81494	11548	3125	579	4386	1771	3634	4009	2965	637	312
Morristown,	62000	9161	113838	2135	2736	591	4040	1867	3875	4254	3143	671	478
Norfolk,	39000	5371	90596	4710	1614	277	2331	864	2106	2949	2644	544	355
Oswegatchie,	47000	11556	258901	152481	3765	763	4214	2702	4285	4237	1774	1145	2358
Parishville,	193000	7962	75434	580	1836	417	4249	1711	2953	3784	2525	535	344
Pierrepont,	165000	3797	63310	1040	1024	200	1783	535	1308	2223	2914	761	265
Potsdam,	64000	10567	270301	12685	5533	1087	9741	2940	7332	9053	3985	979	1197
Rossie,	24000	2652	34943	3150	1498	271	2373	636	1932	2075	1436	312	141
Russell,	140500	1169	60932	630	778	114	1355	266	1146	1571	1689	589	246
Stockholm,	64000	8995	109858	4532	2651	488	4679	1536	4207	4203	4201	690	485
	1738500	151481	2373819	244622	54581	10040	81789	32437	68676	82547	64368	14449	12037

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Wollen factories.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Brasher,	1	4							3					10	117	38	201
Canton,	3	7	1	3	3				2		1			17	541	446	883
De Kalb,	2	4	1	1					1		1			14	311	181	394
Depeyster,														8	170	192	336
Edwards,	2	3		1	1			2	3		1			6	98	155	284
Fowler,	3	6									1			11	250	257	520
Gouverneur,	1	3		1	1		1		3	2	2			15	371	275	637
Hammond,		4							1	1	2			10	191	223	357
Hermon,	2	3		1	1				2	2	2			5	123	96	269
Hopkinton,	2	3		1	1				2	2	2			8	232	117	322
Lawrence,	2	5		1			1		4					10	158	186	398
Lisbon,	1	4												13	219	205	608
Louisville,	1	2												11	196	128	369
Madrid,	3	13		2	2	1			1	2	3			26	607	580	1096
Massena,	1	4		1	1				2	4	1			15	386	480	698
Morristown,	3	9		1	1				2		1			14	289	375	550
Norfolk,	2	9		2	2	2	2		1		1			9	244	177	430
Oswegatchie,	2	2		2	2			1	3		2	1		19	689	354	811
Parishville,	1	2		2	2	1	2	1	1		1			13	232	351	599
Pierrepont,	1	2		2	2				1		1			9	145	183	380
Potsdam,	3	3		2	2	1	1		4		2			31	798	777	1425
Rossie,	2	3		2	2				1					7	192	165	252
Russell,	2	3		2	2									8	149	112	252
Stockholm,	2	5		2		1			3		2			21	371	384	731
	41	110	1	27	24	8	8	4	45	1	25	1	3	310	7009	6367	12802

Value of product,

Value of material,

No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 12,848.



SARATOGA COUNTY, was taken from Albany, Feb. 7th, 1791; bounded N. by Warren; E. by Rensselaer and Washington, from which it is separated by the Hudson river; W. by Hamilton and Montgomery; S. W. by Schenectady; and S. by Albany, counties: Greatest length, N. and S. 47; greatest breadth, E. and W. 30, miles; area 787 square miles; lying between $42^{\circ} 47'$ and $43^{\circ} 22'$ N. Lat.; and $2^{\circ} 47'$ and $3^{\circ} 20'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. from New York 181, and from Albany 36, miles.

Its name is supposed to be a corruption of the Indian word, Sah-rah-ka or "the side hill," and has been extended from the country between the lake and the Hudson, to which it was appropriate, to the whole county.

The greater part of the lands in this tract, were originally granted, by the English crown, to a company of 13 individuals, by the title of the Patent of Kayaderosseras. Smaller portions were included in other patents. Thus Van Schaick's, of an earlier date, included the town of Waterford and adjacent country. The Saratoga patent embraced six miles square on the Hudson river, north of Van Schaick's; and the Apple patent, located on the Mohawk, extended "three miles back into the woods," towards Ballston lake.

The first recorded grant of lands in the "Kayaderosseras patent," was made 26th Aug., 1702, by two "Maquaes Indians, owners and native proprietors of the land," called Ter-jen-nin-ho-ge or Joseph, and De-han-och-rak-has or Hendrick. The grantees were David Schuyler and Robert Livingston, and the consideration, divers goods. Much of the land of the county is now holden under a rent charge of from 15 to 20 cents the acre, derived originally under the Kayaderosseras patent.

Settlements were made in 1715, under that patent; and some probably earlier, along the Hudson, upon the patents of Van Schaick and Saratoga, but there was then none north of Fish creek, now Schuylerville, and few between that and the Mohawk; and the country was very slowly settled, until the conquest of Canada had rendered the frontier secure. In 1747, the hostile Indians, destroyed a settlement at Fish Creek, burning the village and slaying thirty families. After the conquest, settlements were rapidly made, but were confined, for some years, to the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers.

The county is divisible into the mountainous, the hilly, and the level, portions. The northern and northwestern parts are mountainous. The Palmertown mountains enter a few miles west of Glen's Falls, in Moreau and Corinth, and pursuing their S. W. course sink to the level of the country near Saratoga Springs. It is this ridge which forms Hadley's and Jessup's Falls, in the Hudson river.—It presents, an abrupt front, to the east, in many places precipitous, and rises to the height of 500 feet. The western descent is gradual for several miles, to the foot of the Kayaderosseras range. That range crosses the N. W. angle through the towns of Edinburg and Day, and in the latter, is broken through by the Sacandaga river: South of that river, a lateral ridge or spur, runs southwardly through Edinburg, Providence, Galway and Charlton, connecting with Flint Hill, of Schenectady, but penetrated by the Mohawk river. These ridges, especially towards the N. have a soil light, thin and generally barren. Directly E. of the mountains, is the hilly portion, of which the soil is fertile vegetable mould. The level portion lies between the hills and the Hudson river. Immediately along the streams are some alluvial bottoms, highly fertile; but, here, as elsewhere, along the Hudson, these tracts are narrow. Back from the river, are broad plains, known as the Pine Plains; with soil commonly sandy, but, at times, blended with vegetable mould and alternating with clay.

The timber of the uplands, is oak, hickory, and chestnut; of the plains, where clay prevails, maple, beech, ash, elm, and butternut; and where sand predominates, some white and much yellow pine.

The greater proportion of improved lands is now under careful cultivation.—Formerly the great quantity of fine timber, its proximity to market, and the facilities afforded for its preparation by mills on steady streams, induced the settlers to devote themselves chiefly to the lumbering business. But this trade has passed away with its food, and the inhabitants now apply themselves to the cultivation and improvement of their farms; and at present, the science and practice of agriculture are respectable, and are becoming annually more profitable.

The county is abundantly watered, having the Hudson on the N. E. and E. boundaries for 60 miles, and the Mohawk on the S. for 16 miles, uniting with the former, at the extreme S. E. angle.

The Hudson receives from the county, the Sacandaga river, Jessup's creek, Snook kill, the Kayaderosseras or Fish creek, and Anthony's kill. The Aelplaas and the Chuctenunda flow to the Mohawk.

The *Sacandaga*, rises in Johnsburg, Warren county, and runs S. W. about 23 miles, to receive the outlet of Lake Pleasant of Hamilton county, from the west, which nearly equals it in size; thence pursuing the same course 6 or 7 miles receives the West or Oxbow branch, heading near the sources of West Canada Creek, flowing S. E. about 30 miles to the union; thence the united streams have a S. E. course of about 30 miles to the mouth of Sacandaga creek; whence, turning

N. E. it runs 10 miles and thence easterly, about the same distance to the Hudson. At the junction, its volume is scarce less than that of its recipient, and by some, it is said to be the larger stream. Its course is very crooked, its current strong and its bed broken by many rapids and some falls. Its whole length may be about 80 miles.

Jessup's Creek, is about thirty miles long and flows from the N. W. part of Warren county, by a direct S. E. course to the Hudson in the N. E. angle of Hadley.

Snook Kill, has a course of about 10 miles N. E. from Greenfield, through Wilton, Northumberland and Moreau to the Hudson, below Fort Edward.

Fish Creek, rises in and flows through Greenfield, to the centre of Milton, and thence by an eastern course to Saratoga lake, near its foot, and issuing from the lake, changes the name of Kayaderosseras, for that of Fish creek and flows thence 8 miles to the Hudson, at Schuylerville. From Ballston Spa to Saratoga lake, its banks are low, and bordered by extensive flats, which in places have the breadth of a mile. Within a course of ten miles, above the lake, it is said to have a fall of 400 feet, affording many valuable mill sites, a large portion of which are unoccupied. It is a steady and powerful stream.

The *Delplias Kill*, rises in Galway and runs S. E. about 12 miles through the town of Charlton into Schenectady county and thence to the Mohawk. It is a mill stream of inconsiderable power.

The Chuctenunda, is described under "Montgomery county."

There are several small lakes, of which Saratoga, Round, Long, and Owl, are chief. *Saratoga lake*, is 9 miles long by 3 wide; 6 miles S. from Saratoga and the same distance E. from Ballston spa, at the junction of the towns of Malta, Stillwater, Saratoga, and Saratoga Springs. It is much resorted to, by company at the watering places, for fishing, fowling and boating. Visitants find excellent accommodations at the public houses, one 4, the other 6 miles from Saratoga Springs, on the western shore of the lake. This shore is accessible in a few places only, on account of the marshes which border it. Beside excellent fish, much game is found on the lake and marshes. The country around the lake rises gradually into elevated ridges, forming a vast amphitheatre of picturesque landscape embellished by cultivation. The borders of the lake are chiefly argillaceous slate. On the eastern shore, three miles above the south end, Snake Hill projects into the basin and rises 200 feet above its surface. The rock strata, argillaceous and graywacke slate, containing organic remains, are very singularly contorted, apparently by some great force from beneath.

Round Lake, upon the line between the towns of Malta and Clifton Park, six miles S. E. of Ballston Spa, is 4 miles in circumference and discharges Anthony's kill E. to the Hudson. It is surrounded by a hard stony soil, curiously tossed into hillocks and has a hamlet on its borders called "Slab City."

Long Lake, of Ballston, 5 miles S. from Ballston Spa, is a beautiful sheet of water, 5 miles long by 1 wide, abounding with fish, and the country about it, with game, and very agreeable scenery.

Owl Lake, is an inconsiderable pond of Saratoga Springs, about a mile in circumference, 3 miles S. E. from the village, and 1 N. from Saratoga lake.

The Champlain canal enters the county at the N. E. angle of Saratoga town, and follows the valley of the Hudson 25 miles, to the Mohawk river, which it crosses to the junction with the Erie canal, running some 8 miles on the S. W. border of the county.

Upon the Hudson river, on the N. line, are Baker's, Glenn's, Hadley's and Jessup's, falls, fine natural cascades.

The geological formations of this county are peculiarly interesting; combining the primitive, transition and secondary, with extensive tracts of alluvion, they afford the most favourable opportunity to the student of geology of obtaining a knowledge of this science.

The mountains comprise the primitive formation, of which we have spoken at page 41.

This primitive region appears to have undergone important changes. Fragments of rocks, corresponding with those in place, are strewed abundantly over the country in the form of sand, water worn pebbles and boulders, some weighing

many tons, at the distance of miles from the parent rock, resting on earth which covers secondary limestone.

The transition formation borders the primitive upon the east and south, and appears in the valley between the great mountain ridges. The rocks found here belonging to this class are puddingstone, saliferous sandstone, limestone, argillaceous slate, graywacke and graywacke slate, siliceous and calcareous sandstone. Argillaceous slate underlays the greater part of the county not included in the primitive region. It forms the bed of the Hudson to a little above Baker's falls, opposite Moreau, and that of the Mohawk to a point above Schenectady; and is observable in the interior at the bottom and along the shores and streams which pass southward of the secondary formation, but is not apparent between that and the primitive rocks. The seams and fissures of this slate are frequently filled with calcareous spar; and at Baker's falls, large masses of this substance are imbedded in it. The slate is fragile, liable to disintegration and in some places breaks into rhombic tables, evincing a crystalline character. Some specimens are glazed with black lead, soiling the fingers, and have been mistaken for bituminous shale. Masses of chlorite, milky quartz and sometimes of red jasper are likewise found imbedded or passing through it in veins, and the sulphuret of iron in beautiful golden coloured crystals of various forms occurs in great abundance in seams or beds. Siliceous slate seems imbedded in the argillite, rather than forming a separate stratum. The graywacke where found here, rests on or alternates with the argillaceous slate. It forms the summit of most of the insulated elevations in the S. occupies a considerable space along the highlands of the Hudson, in Saratoga and Stillwater towns, enters largely into the composition of Bemus Heights, and is visible along the southern parts of Ballston and Charlotte, where it runs into graywacke slate. Siliceous and calcareous sandstone, occur on the eastern and southern termination of the primitive; as on the Hudson, below Glenn's Falls, in the S. part of Greenfield, at the foot of the Kayaderosseras, extending to Galway; along the eastern base of the mountain, in Greenfield and Corinth, and along the Sacandaga mountains of the adjoining county. Of this stone the piers of the fine state bridge over the Sacandaga river, near the Fish House, are built. Some of the rocks here, assume the character of compact limestone and contain organic remains. Hornstone in abundance, is found in the calcareous sandstone, and beautiful crystals of calcareous spar, variously coloured and six sided crystals of quartz in the siliceous and calcareous stone. The latter are in great abundance among the calcareous sandstones around Saratoga Springs.

The rocks of the secondary formation are compact limestone, shell limestone, and oolite. This formation passes into the county at Glenn's Falls, and holds a narrow space S.W. along the course of the primitive region, through the towns of Moreau, Wilton, Saratoga Springs, Milton, and Galway, into Montgomery county. Along the river, below Glenn's Falls, it alternates with calcareous and siliceous sand stone, and with the graywacke and graywacke slate. The compact shell limestones occur in the same series of strata, in distinct layers, upon each other, at irregular intervals. They are dark blue in colour, and the former runs into marble, which takes a high polish. The oolite, first discovered in the United States, occurs near the granite rocks at the southern termination of the Palmer-town mountain, 2 miles N. of the Saratoga Springs, and thence stretches across the valley separating the Palmertown from the Kayaderosseras mountain, resting upon transition rocks.

Diluvial and alluvial deposits cover a great proportion of the secondary and transition rocks in thick beds of sand, clay, and rounded fragments of stone. The diluvial includes the pine plains extending from the northern to the southern limits. Little is known of the depth and interior of this mass. Almost the only mode of inspection is by digging wells for water, which is usually obtained at the depth of from 10 to 25 feet, in a coarse loose sand, resting on aluminous marl, or between strata of this substance. When water is procured over the marl it is commonly *soft* and pure; but when between the strata, is *hard*, containing lime and magnesia, in combination with sulphuric or muriatic acid. This formation has a stratified structure, well defined, of different coloured sand or earth, or gravel, regularly arranged; sometimes separated by thin layers of marl or clay, or argillaceous oxide of iron. Marl underlays and is a constituent of, the whole mass; it is mostly argillaceous, but sometimes contains sixty per cent. of lime. Bog iron ore is common.

The alluvial formation borders the streams, and consists of beds of clay or marl interrupted at intervals by quicksands, and sometimes vegetable remains. The appearance of this diluvial and alluvial region leads, almost irresistibly, to the conclusion that it was once the bed of a lake, in which were deposited the lime and other secondary rocks, containing the abundant animal remains.

But the most remarkable possession of the county consists in its numerous salubrious and perennial mineral waters, of which the acidulous, saline, chalybeate is most celebrated.

These waters appear along the southern termination of the secondary, and in the immediate vicinity of, the transition formation, upon a line running nearly east and west 20 miles. At Ballston Spa they rise, in some places, through the alluvial clay, marl, or sand, and in others through the slate rock, which has been penetrated by boring to great depths. Between these and the Saratoga Springs are others of less note in the transition and secondary formations; and at the latter place, the fountains are most numerous, and diverse in their sensible qualities, issuing in a space, along the valley, of more than a mile, from marl, resting on secondary lime. They occur also in the S. E. part of the old town of Saratoga, at the *Quaker Springs*, in the transition slate.

These springs, and their medicinal qualities, were known to the aborigines; but with a selfishness which they have every where betrayed in relation to mineral treasures, they long kept this knowledge to themselves, even after they had disposed of their right in the soil. Affection towards Sir William Johnson, at length induced them, during a protracted indisposition, to communicate to him the virtues of the fountains. In 1767, he visited the High Rock spring, under the guidance of his Indian friends, stopping, over night, at the hut of one Michael M'Donald, a Scotch adventurer, who had settled on the margin of the Ballston lake.

Sir William was borne to the spring in a litter; but a few weeks use of the waters enabled him to return in excellent health, on foot. The fame of this extraordinary cure soon rendered THE SPRINGS a place of great resort.

In 1773, an unsuccessful attempt was made by one Dirk Scowton to establish a house for the accommodation of visitants. In the following year one John Arnold prosecuted the project, and opened a rude tavern upon the high bank west of the "*High Rock*." At this time, the High and Flat Rock springs were the only ones known. The forest abounded with wild animals. Bear, deer, wolves, and moose were seen daily, and the small stream of the valley was the abode of the beaver and salmon trout; and Indian huts were strewed around the valley.

Arnold was succeeded by one Norton, who abandoned his possessions during the revolutionary war, and joined the British army, but they were resumed by his son, in 1783; who sold to Morgan, who sold to Bryant; and the last must be considered the first permanent settler here. In 1783, General P. Schuyler, opened a road from the mouth of Fish Creek, to the springs, and erecting a tent near the High Rock, dwelt there with his family several weeks; and in the succeeding year built a small frame house on the high land S. W. of the High Rock, where he, annually, spent five or six weeks during the remainder of his life. In 1789, Dr. Blakesley and Gideon Putnam removed hither; and to the latter, very much is due for the early improvements of the village. The reputation of the waters and the accommodations for visitors, grew with the population and wealth of the country. Fashion has appropriated them as a mean of display and enjoyment, and they contribute now, by the great ease and economy with which they may be visited, very much to the health and pleasure of thousands. The wealthy and luxurious may find here the gratifications they desire; and he who seeks health only, may purchase it at a moderate price.

The *Congress Spring*, the most celebrated of the fountains, was discovered in 1792, by Mr. Gillman, issuing from an aperture in the side of a rock, the face of which formed the border of the brook, and was named, by the acclamation of the visitors, the CONGRESS SPRING; the discoverer being a member of Congress. It is situated on the west side of a narrow strip of low marshy ground, close to the foot of a miniature cascade upon a limped stream which bursts from the earth, 50 rods to the west. For several years after its discovery, the mineral water was received, in tumblers, as it fell in a small stream from the rock. But being insufficient to supply the wants of the visitors, efforts were made to obtain a larger quantity, which obstructing the passage of the water, the spring was supposed to

have been irretrievably lost. Not long after, however, Mr. Putnam observed bubbles of gass rising through the water of the brook, a few feet S. and E. from the late fountain. Inspired by the hope of recovering it, he turned the stream from its course and excavating the earth to the depth of 8 feet, through a stratum of indurated marl in which rounded pebbles and indurated gravel are imbedded.—Over these small issues he placed a tube of plank 10 inches square, rising to the surface, which is preserved in place by filling the well around it, whence now flows an abundant supply of the finest mineral water in the world.

The water rises a few inches above the surface of the brook, which point must be near the level of its source. Below this point, it is suffered to escape through a small aperture in the side of the curb, whence, when undisturbed it issues at the rate of nearly a gallon per minute. The quantity, however, seems inexhaustible; for on removing the pressure by lessening the column in the curb, the water rushes in so rapidly that it is difficult to empty the well.

The surface of the spring is constantly agitated by the escape of gas in fine globules. When first dipped, the water is limped and sparkling. It becomes turbid, however, by short exposure to the atmospheric air, and forms upon the surface a delicate white pellicle, which subsides in a redish brown sediment, similar to that observable on the curb, and along the surface over which the water flows to the brook. Glass vessels in which the water stands long, or which are habitually used in it, become tarnished, and receive an iridescent stain, which is irremovable.

The saline and gaseous properties of the water, are perceptible to the palate, and to most persons, when moderately taken, are agreeable. Its effect depends upon the state of the stomach, and the quantity taken. It operates as a cathartic and diuretic commonly by drinking from four to six half pints in the morning, before breakfast; producing, soon after swallowed, frequent eructations of fixed air, slight giddiness, and a slight disposition to somnolency, which pass away, however, with the copious discharges that follow, leaving an invigorated appetite for food and exercise.

The gas affects the respiration of animals when near the surface of the fountain, and is immediately fatal to such as are immersed in it. Fish and frogs survive but a short time, when placed in the water. Bread made of the water, fresh from the spring, and immediately baked, is tolerably light, whilst warm, but becomes clammy and heavy like unleavened bread when cold. The country people use the water in preparing hot cakes, in which sour cream is an ingredient. The cake is palatable and may be expeditiously prepared.

The temperature of the water at all seasons, at the bottom of the well, is 50° F. Its specific gravity at 60° the barometer ranging 29.5, is 1009.7, and repeated experiments, at different periods and under various circumstances, for more than 20 years, have not given a variation of more than 0.5, of a grain.

From careful and repeated analysis by Dr. Steele, it appears that the gallon or 231 cubic inches of water from the spring, contains:

Chloride of Sodium, (sea salt)	385.	Carbonic acid gas,	311.
Hydriodate of Soda,	3.5	Atmospheric air	7.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	8.982		
Bi-carbonate of Magnesia,	95.788	Cubic inches	318.
Carbonate of Lime,	98.098		
Carbonate of Iron,	5.075		
Silex,	1.5		

597.943 grs.

The property of this fountain has, within a few years, passed from the heirs of the late Henry and John Livingston, to Messrs. John Clarke, and Thomas Lynch, of N. York; to whom the public are indebted for the convenient and cleanly manner, in which the water is presented at the well, and for the improvements around it. They have reserved to themselves, the right of bottling and vending the water, which has been introduced into almost every part of the world.

When bottled, the water loses much of its pungency and agreeable flavour, and its iron is entirely deposited. Its aperient qualities, however, remain in tolerable perfection. The salts obtained by evaporation have, from their insoluble nature,

proved not only disagreeable, but frequently irritating and offensive to the stomach, and further preparation of them has been very properly prohibited by the proprietors.

The *Columbian spring*, a few rods S. W. from the Congress, rises a few inches above the earth, and escapes from a hole in the side of the curb. The well is about six feet deep, and so copious is the supply that the volume can scarcely be reduced with the use of a bucket. The surface of the fountain has not that simmering appearance of the Congress, but the gas breaks through it in large bubbles, at irregular intervals, giving the resemblance of violent ebullition. In its current from the fountain, the water leaves a deep brown ferruginous deposit. It is limpid, has a strong chalybeate taste, and a pungency indicating much carbonic acid. Its temperature is like that of the Congress water, and the specific gravity is 0002.4 less. Although the two springs have the same substances in solution, the proportions vary; this water having much less of the saline matter than the other. It is seldom cathartic, unless taken in large quantities, or in irritable stomachs; but in proper doses is diuretic, operating favourably upon the secretions and excretions generally, mildly stimulant and tonic.

The *Washington spring* is 50 rods S. W. from the Columbian, by the side of a rill of very pure water, flowing from the adjacent sand bank. This fountain is much more elevated than the others, and rises through a bed of argillaceous blue marl. The water is limpid, sparkling, and acidulous, and has the same temperature and specific gravity as the other waters.

The *Hamilton spring*, discovered by Mr. Putnam soon after the discovery of the Congress, lies about 50 rods N. E. of the latter, and directly in the rear of Congress Hall. The surface is much agitated by large quantities of gas. In appearance, temperature, and gravity, it differs little from the other waters.

It ranks first as a diuretic, and is most valuable in gravelly and calculous affections. Next to the Congress, in its saline qualities, it is substituted for the waters of that spring in cases where their drastic effects render their use inadmissible; and in scrofula, and other indolent swellings of the glands, this water, with that of the Columbian, is preferred. Connected with the spring, is a commodious bath-house, where are mineral and pure water baths.

Flat Rock spring is in the valley, 100 rods N. E. from the Hamilton, in the rear of the Pavilion hotel. The well is 15 feet deep, protected by a square plank tube, in which the water rises to the surface of the earth, covered by a small Chinese temple. It much resembles the Columbian.

The *High Rock spring* is in the same valley, 100 rods further north, near a ledge of calcareous rock. The rock which gives name to the spring, surrounds and incloses it, and rests, apparently, on the surface of the marl, or is but slightly connected with it. It narrows, rapidly, as it rises from the earth in a conical form, and in the centre of the rounded top is a circular opening to the interior cavity, widening as the rock enlarges, leaving its walls of equal thickness throughout. The water rises in the cavity some feet above the surface of the soil, and is incessantly agitated by the escape of carbonic acid gas, for which the rock forms a capacious and secure reservoir, where, at any time, the experiment may be made of its deleterious effects on animal life.

This rock of tuffa lime, is a most extraordinary production of the water. It is composed of the carbonate of lime, magnesia, and the oxide of iron, with a proportion of sand and clay, and exhibits, when broken, the impression of leaves and twigs of trees. It is undulating on its surface, and more compact at the top than at the bottom. Its height is 4 feet; circumference at base, 26.8; length of line drawn over the top, from north to south, 11 feet, 7 inches; length of such line from E. to W. 10 feet 9 inches; from the top of the rock to the surface of the water, 2 feet 4 inches; depth of water 7 feet 8 inches; diameter of opening at top, 10 inches.

It may scarce be doubted, that the water, at some period, issued from the cavity, and descended upon the sides of the rock. The manner in which the rock was formed, or the time when the water ceased to flow over it, is not obvious; we may conjecture, however, that the deposits of the water have formed the wall which imprisons the spring, and that the volume rose in the vessel until it counterbalanced the power which had propelled it, or had reached the level of its source; and that the motive power was subsequently diminished, or the source reduced.

So far back as a knowledge of this spring may be traced, it has not overflowed the rock; but, in support of the opinion of the reduction of its source, it may be observed, that when visited by Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1767, the water was but a few inches below the top of the rock. The Indian tradition is, that the water flowed over the present opening. An aged chief of the St. Regis tribe informed Chancellor Walworth that he visited the spring when a boy, and was told, that in consequence of the Indian women bathing in it when they should not, the water sunk into the rock and never re-appeared.

The *President's spring*, similar in quality to that of the High Rock, in all respects, is about 30 rods north, and is probably from the same source.

The *Red spring*, 70 rods N. E. from the President, makes large ferruginous deposits, and when agitated has numerous particles of fine sand stained with iron, which give the red appearance and its name. The water has no sensible difference from that of the other springs, save that its saline and gaseous qualities are less.

There are other fountains of less notoriety around the village, among which are the *Barrel spring*, near the High Rock; the Walton spring, back of the Columbian hotel; and the Monroe spring, 20 rods N. of the Flat Rock. The two first, however, are entirely neglected, but near the latter are baths of mineral and fresh water.

The *Ten springs*, one mile E. from the High Rock, were discovered in 1814, and some efforts made to direct public attention to them, which hitherto have proved unsuccessful.

Ellis's spring, named from the proprietor, in a deep alluvial valley S. W. 2 miles from the Congress spring, on a principal branch of the Kayaderosseras creek, differing from all others, flows from the bank in a *horizontal* direction, displaying its qualities at the surface by its sparkling appearance and deposition of iron. Its temperature is 48°; it is remarkably clear, acidulous, and chalybeate; affords 316 grains solid contents, similar in kind to those of the other springs, and of iron in as great abundance as any of the waters at Saratoga or Ballston. It is on this account highly esteemed.

The *Quaker springs* are in the town of Saratoga, 10 miles S. E. from the Congress rising from marl in the bottom of a deep valley, surrounded by graywacke and slate. Partaking of the ingredients of the other springs, they are less potent and but little visited.

The mineral springs of Ballston Spa, 7 miles S. W. from Saratoga springs, are scarce less celebrated than those we have described. They were discovered during the survey and partition of the patent of Kayaderosseras, in 1769. In 1772, Benajah Douglass, who had lived near Lebanon spring, then growing into repute, erected a small log house here for the accommodation of visitants, and a few years afterwards, a frame building over the creek opposite to the spring. At this period, the springs were resorted to by many persons from the surrounding country, some bringing in their waggons their provisions, and remaining several days with no other shelter than their vehicles afforded. During the revolutionary war, the settlement of the country was suspended; but in 1791 Mr. Douglass enlarged his accommodations, and in 1792 Nicholas Low, Esq. erected a large and commodious house close to the spring, others were subsequently built for the reception of visitors, and in 1803-4 he raised the well known and much admired *Sans Souci hotel*.

The spring first discovered is at the north end of the village. The citizens at one time decorated it with a marble curb and flagging, and protected it by an iron railing. The latter still remains, but the flagging and curb have been removed, under the erroneous impression, that the spring suffered in its properties from their pressure.

About the year 1807 other springs were discovered in the vicinage, having the same general character, excepting the *sulphur water*, near Low's well, one of the Sans Souci springs.

Swollen by the rains, the small stream which flows through the village, in the summer of 1817, made for itself a new bed, and in its old one a new mineral spring was discovered, issuing from a circular opening, several feet in diameter, pouring forth an immense volume of water. To preserve it from the impurities it might acquire in passing through a stratum of clay, a tube was forced into the aperture, to

the depth of 30 feet, in which the water rose 5 feet above the level of the brook and fell over its sides. A second but shorter tube was inserted near the first, from which the water, rising above the surface of the earth, was suffered to escape. Two wells were thus formed, issuing *apparently* from the same source, in which, however, the portions of muriate of soda, (common salt,) differed, whilst they nearly corresponded in other constituents.

The water as it flowed from the fountain immediately deposited iron and lime, and these substances might be traced a mile along the brook into which it emptied. This admirable fountain retained its properties for about two years, when the carbonic acid which supplied it became exhausted, or took another course, and all efforts to reclaim it have been unsuccessful. The water still flows abundantly, but has now little other mineral quality than the chalybeate. This was called the Washington spring.

In 1822, the spring, equidistant between *Low's* and the *Sulphur* spring, and now the most used of the *Sans Souci* springs, was rediscovered beneath an old building attached to the *bath-house*. It is the most agreeable as a beverage and effective as a cathartic, and little, if any, inferior in any respect to the Congress spring of Saratoga.

In 1827, an effort was made to penetrate the secrets of the mineral deposit here, and to obtain a further supply of water, by boring on the flat opposite to Aldridge's boarding house. Operations were commenced in a public well, 14 feet deep, 8 of which were in the slate rock. At the depth of 80 feet, a vein of level acidulous mineral water was discovered, which rises through a tube, fitted to the aperture, in a copious stream, and is known as the *New Washington spring*. The excavation was continued to the depth of 137 feet, without any addition to the water in quantity or quality, save a slight charge of sulphur.

Soon after the completion of this fountain, it exploded with great noise and force, throwing the whole column of water many feet in the air, and leaving for some minutes a sulphurous odour. The spring, for the moment, disappeared, but soon filled again, and now flows from a basin adjusted to the top of the fountain; but from the period of the explosion, the sulphuric quality of the water has ceased.

A similar experiment was made in the Park, near the *Sans Souci*, with like results. The rock was struck at 30 feet depth through blue marl, and at the depth of 80 feet, a vein of mineral water was opened, like to that last described. The boring was continued for 240 feet. The waters of the fountain now rise several feet above the surface of the earth, and are discharged from a small basin, tastefully secured to the head of the tube. It is an acidulous chalybeate of the first quality, and is distinguished as the *Park spring*.

These waters have the same qualities as those of Saratoga; but it is said, that the saline matters are in less proportions.

Analysis of the Waters of Ballston.

Sans Souci Spring.—At the time of examination, temperature of atmosphere 20°; water from well 50°; specific gravity at 60° 1005.7.

One gallon, (231 cubic inches,) gave,						
Chloride of sodium	-	-	-	-	-	143.733
Bi-carbonate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	12.66
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	-	-	-	-	-	39.1
Carbonate of lime	-	-	-	-	-	43.407
Carbonate of iron	-	-	-	-	-	5.95
Hydriodate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Silex	-	-	-	-	-	1

247.15 grs.

In this quantity, the hydro-bromate of potash, though known to exist, is not detected.

Low's Spring.—By analysis presents like results.

Park Spring.—The specific gravity is less than that of the *Sans Souci* or *Low's* Spring. It affords much less quantity of saline substances than the other springs, but is saturated with iron. One gallon yields 4.5 grains of pure oxide, equal to 6 1-2 grains of the carbonate of iron, a quantity unexampled in any of the other

springs; constituting it one of the best acidulous chalybeate waters known; preferable in all cases to the simple chalybeate.

The Public Well.—Once the most distinguished, has suffered in public opinion, but is undoubtedly an excellent chalybeate. It is said, erroneously, that Sir William Johnson, in selling the land, reserved this spring for public use. But he never owned land here.

The New Washington Spring—

Chloride of sodium	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.93
Bi-carbonate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.057
Bi-carbonate of magnesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.042
Carbonate of lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.51
Hydriodate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77
Carbonate of iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.71
Silex and alumine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25

Total 197.099 grs.

Besides these acidulous chalybeate waters, the country is enriched with some valuable sulphurous springs, rising near the argillaceous slate formation, probably from the decomposition of iron pyrites abounding in the rock. The most important fountain of this class is on the E. border of Saratoga lake, 1 mile S. of Snake Hill; it yields sufficient quantities for bathing.

A spring of nearly similar character is found in a valley of another branch of the Kayaderosseras creek, 2 miles W. from Saratoga springs. Its temperature is 50°, while that of a fountain of pure water issuing near it from the same bank is at 46°.

The sulphur spring at Ballston is a weak saline chalybeate, containing a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It is much used for bathing in a great variety of cutaneous affections.

The moderate use of the mineral waters by a person in health is never pernicious, and in all diseases to which they are applicable, they prove indeed a kind dispensation of providence when prudently used; but, they may be abused by all partakers, and especially by those whose stomachs are enfeebled by disease. Effects the most distressing, and sometimes fatal, result, from taking large quantities.

The use of the waters is especially beneficial in all those affections termed bilious and dyspeptic, in calculous and nephritic complaints, in chronic rheumatism, gout, in ulcers and cutaneous disorders, scrofula, in mercurial diseases and strumous affections, in recent dropsy, paralysis, chlorosis, &c. &c.

Much interest has been excited relative to the source of these valuable waters. The salt they contain may be accounted for, as that mineral is commonly found in similar geological formations; but the production of the unexampled quantity of carbonic acid gas, the medium by which the other constituents are retained in solution, is not easily understood. The low and unvarying temperature of the water, opposes the conjecture that it is caused by subterranean heat, whilst the absence of all mineral acids, except the marine combined with soda, renders any combination of that kind impossible.

With Saratoga county are connected many interesting events of our history, and especially of the revolutionary war. Here were made, by General Schuyler, those dispositions, which led to the success of the battles of Stillwater, of the 19th September and 7th October; and subsequently to the surrender of the British army, of 6000 men, under General Bourgoyne, which had such beneficial and decisive influence upon the subsequent events of the revolution.

The county is divided into 20 towns.

BALLSTON, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany 25; and from Ballston Spa, 4 miles; surface high and undulating, upon the southern extremity of the Palmertown mountain, and affording a very extensive view of the surrounding country; soil chiefly strong gravelly loam, blended with sand and clay, adapted better to grass than grain, but productive of both. The Mourn kill, a tributary of the Kayaderosseras, drains the northern portions; Long lake, 4 miles long, and not exceeding 90 rods wide, lies between the railroad and east boundary, and its outlet, flowing to Round lake, gives motion to some mills. The Saratoga and Schenectady railroad runs through the town, and the Troy and Saratoga railroad enters

it near the northern boundary. The first settlement here was made in 1763; by two brothers of the name of McDonald. There are in the town 2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist and 1 Christian, churches, 2 post offices, Ballston Centre and Burnt Hills.

The town has its name from the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, from Bedford, Westchester county, who, with a number of his congregation, settled about 2 1-2 miles S. from the Springs, on a tract of land sold to defray the expenses of the company in surveying the Kayaderosseras patent.

CHARLTON, taken from Ballston, 7th March, 1792; distant from Albany 25; and from Ballston Spa, S. W. 8 miles; surface undulating and gently descending towards the south; soil in the N. clay and clay loam; and in the S. sandy loam, generally well cultivated; drained S. by Aelplaas creek and its branches. *Charlton*, village, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Universalist and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 32 dwellings, in a pleasant valley. Besides the above, there are in the town, 1 Episcopal and 1 Seceders', churches, and a post office called West Charlton.

CLIFTON PARK, taken from Half-moon, 3d March, 1828; distant from Albany 15; and from Ballston Spa, S. 15 miles; surface undulating; soil sandy loam and clay, productive when carefully cultivated; drained N. and S. by small streams, which interlock centrally. The Mohawk turnpike runs N. W. across the town, and the Erie canal follows the river. *Willow Spring* is a small village on the canal. *Rexford Flats*, contain a post office, a tavern, store, and 10 or 12 dwellings. The canal crosses the river by an aqueduct here. Clifton Park, Vischers Ferry and Jonesville are post offices, near which are dense vicinages.

CORINTH, taken from Hadley, 20th April, 1818; distant N. from Albany 44; and from Ballston Spa, 18 miles; surface on the E. rolling; S. E. flat; soil sand and sandy loam. The Kayaderosseras mountain extends N. across the western part, the Palmertown upon the S. E.; soil clay loam, very stony, wet and better adapted to pasturage than tillage. *Corinth*, formerly called Jessup's Landing, is a post village, where much business is done in the lumber trade; rafts descending the Hudson from the sand bank, 1 1-2 miles below the village. There are here 1 store, tavern, post office, and about 20 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. There is another post office, called South Corinth.

The "Great Falls" of the Hudson are in this town, 18 miles N. of Ballston Spa. There is here a rapid a mile in length, with a fall of about 30 feet, terminating in a cataract 30 feet perpendicular; one hundred and twenty yards above the perpendicular fall, is a remarkable sluice, 12 yards long, and four in breadth, through which in dry seasons all the water of the river passes with great velocity. In freshets the water rises above it. Lime stone of indifferent quality abounds, and oxides of iron which are or may be used as pigments.

DAY, taken from Edinburg and Hadley, April 7th, 1819, by the name of Concord; name changed by the revised statutes; from Albany 60 miles; and from Ballston Spa, N. W. 35 miles; surface hilly; the Kayaderosseras mountain extending N. E. across it; most of the arable land and settlements are in the valley of the Sacandaga river. The lumber trade furnishes the principal business of the inhabitants. There are 2 post offices, Concord and West Day, both in the valley. The valley is so narrow, and the stream so sluggish above the rapids on the E. of the town, that a dam of 20 feet would render the river navigable for boats for 20 miles.

EDINBURG, taken from Providence, and originally organised by the name of Northfield, 13th March, 1801; name changed 6th April, 1808; distant from Albany 50, and from Ballston Spa, N. W. 30, miles; surface on the W. level, or gently undulating; on the E. hilly; the Kayaderosseras, here called Greenfield mountain, runs N. across the town. The soil is good in the west and centre, consisting of stiff loam, mingled with yellow sand, especially that of the alluvial flats along the Sacandaga river. The post office is on Beecher's Mill creek, where is a village, containing 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, grist mill, saw mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, and from 15 to 20 dwellings, and several mechanic shops.

GALWAY, taken from Ballston, 7th March, 1792; distant from Albany 30, and from Ballston Spa N. W. 10, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam, underlaid by clay slate and limestone, which sometimes protrudes above the surface. The agriculturists of the town are celebrated for their enterprise and success, having left scarce an acre of waste land in it. Much credit is due to Earl Stimpson, Esq.

for this state of things. Having a large farm, (1000 acres,) he has devoted himself to the introduction of beneficial modes of culture, raising, it is said, 4 tons of grass, and over 100 bushels of Indian corn, to the acre, and other crops in proportion. He is not less distinguished as a horticulturist. His house, open to boarders, and adapted to the accommodation of 50 persons, 11 miles from Ballston and 14 from Saratoga Springs, is situated on the spur of the Kayaderosseras mountain, and affords a very extensive prospect, embracing the Sacandaga mountains on the N., the Kaatsbergs on the S., the plains extending to the Green mountain on the E., and the Mayfield mountain of Montgomery county on the W. It is a favourite excursion from the several watering places. The town is drained E. by Glower's or Kayaweeser creek, a small tributary of the Kayaderosseras, and on the N. W. by the Chuctenunda flowing S. W. to the Mohawk: both give mill power. Galway, West Galway Church, and North Galway, are post offices, and the first two, villages. *Galway Corners*, including Stimpson's settlement near it, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist churches, 4 stores, 2 public houses, several mechanics' shops, and about 40 dwellings. *West Galway Church*, 14 miles W. of Ballston Spa, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, several mechanics' shops, and about 20 dwellings. There are also in the town 1 Baptist and 1 Quaker churches.

GREENFIELD, taken from Saratoga and Milton, 12th March, 1793; centrally distant from Albany 36 miles; surface hilly; on the W. are ridges of the Kayaderosseras, and on the N. E. of the Palmertown mountains; the intervening valley uneven, is drained S. by the Kayaderosseras creek. Much of the soil is stony, but strong, being a heavy loam, in which lime is minutely mingled, with sand and vegetable mould, and with due cultivation, which is general, is highly productive. The surface stone is used for fencing and building. The inhabitants are chiefly New England men or their descendants. There are three public libraries in the town. There are three post villages. *West Greenfield*, near the centre of the S. boundary, 8 miles N. from the Spa, contains 1 tavern, store, several mechanics' shops, 7 dwellings. *Porter's Corners* has a Universalist church, 1 store, and some half dozen dwellings. *Greenfield Centre*, 10 miles N. from the Spa, has a Baptist church, tavern, store, and about 12 dwellings. Besides the churches named, there are a Presbyterian church on the S. boundary, and near it a Methodist church.

HADLEY, taken from Greenfield and Northumberland, 27th February, 1801; distant from Albany 57, and from Ballston Spa 27, miles; surface generally covered by the Kayaderosseras mountain, broken and rough. The lumber trade forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. The Hudson is here a mill stream. From Rockwell's Mills, where are falls, lumber is carted five miles, whence it descends in rafts to the feeder of the Champlain canal. The Sacandaga river flows through the town by a due E. course to the Hudson, which also receives Jessup's creek from the N. E. corner. *Hadley*, post village, at Rockwell's Mills, opposite to Luzerne village, with which it is connected by a toll bridge, has a grist mill, 2 saw mills, store, tavern, and about a dozen dwellings.

HALFMOON, organised 7th March, 1788; from Albany 15, from Ballston Spa S. 16, miles; surface level; soil sandy loam and light sand, with some clay; productive by good husbandry. Anthony's kill, the outlet of Round lake, flows E. to the Hudson, on the northern boundary. The Champlain canal, and the Troy rail road, run along the Hudson; and the Erie canal flows on the S. E. part for a few miles, and crosses the Mohawk river from the town by an aqueduct. Middletown, Halfmoon, and Mechanicsville, are villages, and the last two post towns. Mechanicsville is on the line separating this from Stillwater town.

MALTA, taken from Stillwater, 3d March, 1802; distant from Albany 25 miles, surface on the west undulating, with a soil of stiff clay loam, on the east partly level, and partly broken by irregular hills, with soil of light sand; centrally there is a strip of sandy loam of easy tillage, and tolerably productive. Long, or Ballston lake, sends forth a mill stream called Ballston creek, which flows S. E. across this town to Round lake in the S. E. corner, whence flows Anthony's kill, E. to the Hudson; Saratoga lake forms three miles of the boundary on the N. E. corner; the Troy and Ballston rail road crosses the town north-westerly. There is a post office at Dunning Street, which bears the name of the town, and another at *Maltaville*, 6 miles from the Spa, where are 1 grist mill, a fulling mill, a small woollen

factory, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about a dozen dwellings. *Dunning Street*, 4 miles S. E. from Ballston Spa, has 2 taverns, 1 store, and half a dozen dwellings. There is also a hamlet called *Chare's Corners*, where are 2 Methodist churches, 1 tavern, and several dwellings.

MILTON, taken from Ballston, 7th March, 1792; from Albany N. N. W. 30 miles; surface generally level, with occasional undulations; soil commonly stiff clay loam, alternating with sandy loam; but in the E. light sand covered with pine; drained by the Kayaderosseras creek. The prevailing rocks are siliceous sandstone and lime, on clay slate, fragments of which in many places cover the surface, and are frequently used in field wall. Ballston Spa, Factory village, and Rock City, are villages. The last, near the north line of the town, on the Kayaderosseras creek, 6 miles N. W. of the Spa, has a grist, saw, oil mill, woollen factory, and about 25 dwellings, and a fine stone bridge over the creek. Bridges of this material are common in the county. The *Factory village*, on the same creek, 3 miles N. W. from the Spa, contains 2 large woollen factories, a furnace, an extensive paper mill, a trip hammer, a store, and 25 dwellings. There is here also a good stone bridge. There are in the town 2 Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches, and a post office at Whalen's store.

Ballston Spa, post village, and seat of justice of the county, incorporated in 1807; 171 miles N. of New York, 26 from Albany, 15 from Schenectady, 18 from Waterford, and 7 S. W. from Saratoga springs, in a valley, bounded on the north and west by high sand hills, and on the south and east by a low ridge which gradually slopes inwards, upon the Kayaderosseras creek, a small tributary of which flows through the village. The location is pleasant, though not remarkable for great natural beauty. The fall on the creek, which is altogether about sixty feet, has supplied, by artificial means, some pretty cascades. The village contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches, select academy, school, reading room, library, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; a large brick building, 6 stories high, originally built for a cotton factory, a grist mill and factory, and 2 saw mills, upon the creek; a large brick court house, and prison under the same roof, a fire proof office for the county clerk; 6 hotels and taverns, 7 or 8 stores, and numerous mechanics' shops, and about 200 dwellings. The price of board at the several boarding-houses, varies from three to eight dollars. The Sans Souci house is of wood, three stories high, 160 feet long, with two wings extending back 153 feet, and can accommodate comfortably 150 guests. The grounds around it are neatly disposed and ornamented.

This place has now much business, and its inhabitants look forward to its rapid increase, a new spring having been given to enterprise by some late changes in property. When the village was founded, the soil belonged to Mr. Low, of New York, who sold lots subject to ground rent. In 1823 he conveyed his interest to Mr. Loomis, in whose hands the estate remained, with little improvement, few lots being sold. In the spring of 1833, he conveyed his interest to Mr. J. S. Beach, for the sum of \$25,000, who is now offering lots for sale, and improvements progress rapidly. But Ballston Spa derives its importance and celebrity from its mineral springs, already described. See pages 678, 679, 680.

MOREAU, taken from Northumberland 28th March, 1805, from Albany N. 50, and from Ballston Spa, N. E. 21, miles; surface on the E. hilly, on the W. level; soil diversified, with tracts of sand, clay, and loam, of good quality, resting on sand stone, secondary lime, and slate; lying in the great bend of the Hudson which embraces two sides and part of a third; it has part of Baker's and Glenn's falls, and the great dam at Fort Edward and at Queensburg, made for the accommodation of the Champlain canal. The post village called *Reynold's Corners*, centrally situated, contains a church common to Baptists and Presbyterians, a store, tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

NORTHUMBERLAND, taken from Saratoga, 16th March, 1798; N. from Albany 40, and from Ballston Spa N. E. 12, miles. On the W. is an extensive pine plain, bordered by a fine tract of sandy loam, and on the E. a waving surface, and soil of sandy loam, alternating with clay and gravelly loam. Cold brook, a branch of Snook kill, is the only mill stream of the town. There is a post office named after the town, and another at Gansevoortville. The north stage road from Albany lies along the Hudson, and across the river is Fort Miller bridge, nearly opposite to Old Fort.

PROVIDENCE, taken from Galway, 5th Feb. 1796; from Albany N. W. 36, from Schenectady 28, and from Ballston Spa 18, miles; surface hilly, the Kayaderosseras mountain extending across it; soil clay and loam, better adapted to grass than grain, and affording remarkably fine pastures; the mountain lands are sterile. The Sacandaga river touches the N. W. angle, and receives St. John's creek, a small tributary. Hanse's and Hagedorn's creeks run westerly through the town, forming several valuable mill seats; the Chuctenunda has its source in the south. The post office, having the name of the town, is at *Hagedorn's Mills*, 16 miles N. W. from Ballston Spa, where are 1 grist and 4 saw mills, store, and about a dozen dwellings. *Greensboro'*, in the south, and *Johnsboro'*, in the north, are small hamlets, or dense vicinages.

SARATOGA, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany N. 32, from Ballston Spa E. 15, miles. The surface is, generally, but moderately uneven. Along the Hudson are some alluvial flats of clay and mould, and the river hills, of moderate height, have a soil of gravelly loam, timbered with oak, walnut, &c. Saratoga lake forms part of the western boundary, and Fish creek flows N. E. across the town to the Hudson, and at the confluence is the post village of Schuylerville, near which (at Fort Hardy) Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army, Oct. 17, 1777. This was the residence of Major-General Schuyler. It is a thriving village, upon the Champlain canal, 36 miles from Albany, and 37 from Whitehall, containing some 60 dwellings, several grist and saw mills, 1 cotton and 1 woollen factories. A company was incorporated in 1836 for making a bridge over the river here. There are post offices at Quaker Springs, Bemis Heights, and Grangerville.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, taken from Saratoga, 9th April, 1819; N. from Albany 32 miles; surface diversified, the Palmertown mountain running into the town; except this ridge the surface is level or undulating; soil light sand, or sandy loam, which with the aid of gypsum and clover has been made highly productive in many parts. Limestone and marl abound, the former particularly about the Springs. The Kayaderosseras creek flows along the south border to Saratoga lake, upon the E.; Ellis creek runs across the S. W. corner, and Bog Meadow brook, one branch coming from Wilton, and the other from the Springs village, runs S. to Owl pond, which discharges to Saratoga lake. Barhydt's fish pond is 2 miles E. of the village, and contains many fine trout. The Schenectady and Saratoga rail road runs E. and N. through the town.

Saratoga Springs, post village, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ballston Spa, $36\frac{1}{2}$ from Albany, 181 from New York, incorporated in 1827, on an elevated, dry, and sandy plain, salubrious and fertile, contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Universalist, churches; about 250 dwellings; an academy, and scientific institute, incorporated 28th April, 1835, 2 common schools, a printing office, at which is published the *Saratoga Sentinel*; a book store; reading room, well supplied with newspapers, and other periodicals; public library, containing several thousand volumes, and an extensive mineralogical cabinet, neatly and scientifically arranged by Dr. J. H. Steele. At the reading rooms, a register of visitants is kept, whose numbers have exceeded 8,000 in a season.

This village is built chiefly upon one broad street, and the numerous large houses for the accommodation of visitors, give it an imposing appearance. The boarding establishments of the first class, are Congress and Union Halls, at the S. end of the village; the Pavilion, at the N. and the United States Hotel, centrally situate. On a less extensive scale, the most noted are Montgomery Hall, and York House, in the S.; the Columbia Hotel, and Washington Hall, in the N. and Prospect Hall, about 1 mile N. W. of the village. Besides these are others adapted to the accommodation of guests of all descriptions. In each of the larger houses, from 200 to 300 persons may be, and frequently are, entertained. The price of board varies with the style, and is from 3 to 10 dollars the week.

The amusements here, during the season, consist of the pleasures derived from a continual succession of company, from promenades, music, dancing, loitering in the reading rooms and library, and from excursions by the rail road and otherwise to the neighboring lakes, and over the adjacent country.

We have already given a full description of the Springs. The village has no advantages for manufacturing or mercantile pursuits, and depends wholly, upon its fountains for its prosperity. The facility with which it is now visited, by rail roads from Albany and Troy, and the new attractions which will be given to it

when Lakes George and Champlain shall be reached by rail roads from the Springs, now being made, cannot fail to promote its rapid growth.

STILLWATER, organised 7th March, 1788; centrally distant from New York 167, from Albany 22, and from Ballston Spa, S. E. 10, miles; surface generally level; soil on the east, clay loam; on the west, sand and sandy loam, under good and improving cultivation; drained on the west, by the Hudson river and several small streams, and on the S. by Anthony's kill. Mechanicsville, on the S. E. point, Stillwater and Ketchum's Corners, are post villages. The Northern stage road runs along the river, and the Troy and Ballston rail road, on the S. boundary.—This town claims distinction in history, as containing the battle ground of the armies respectively commanded by Gates and Burgoyne, in 1777. Here are shown Bemus' Heights, and Freeman's farm, on which the principal battles were fought, the meadow where General Frazer, the second in command of the British army, fell, the hill on which he was buried, and the spot where Col. Cilley bestrode a brass 12 pound cannon, exulting in its capture. *Mechanicsville*, upon the rail road and Champlain canal, 20 miles from Albany, 9 from Waterford, and 53 from Whitehall, contains a cotton factory, several grist and saw mills, and about 60 dwellings; partly in this, and partly in Half Moon town. The water power is given by Anthony's kill, by means of a short canal. *Stillwater*, village, also upon the canal, 4 miles above Mechanicsville, has 40 or 50 dwellings. *Ketchum's Corners*, has a few dwellings only. *Dean's Corners*, has also a post office and a few dwellings.

WATERFORD, taken from Half Moon, 17th April, 1816; in the S. extremity of the county; surface undulating; soil generally alluvion on clay, well cultivated; watered by the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, at whose junction lies the village of *Waterford*, upon the Champlain canal and on the Rensselaer and Saratoga rail road; distant from New York 155, from Albany 10, from Troy 4, from Ballston Spa 20, and from Saratoga Springs 24, miles; connected with Lansingburg by the Union toll bridge, over the Hudson, 800 feet long, costing \$70,000: There is an outlet here from the canal, by three locks, each 11 feet drop, to the Mohawk river. Sloops navigating the Hudson, ascend by the lock at Troy, to the wharves here. The village, on a gravelly flat, frequently called Half Moon Point, originally incorporated in 1794, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Methodist, churches; a Baptist congregation, an academy for males, one for females, several select schools; bible, missionary, tract, education, and colonisation, societies; a lyceum, in which monthly lectures are given on moral, literary, and scientific subjects; 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 4 flouring mills competent to make 65,000 barrels of flour annually; a twine factory, an ink factory vending to the value of \$7000 annually; 2 large machine shops in which are made cotton and woollen machinery, wrought nails, steam engines, various kinds of turner's work, nuts and rivets, screw plates, and dies; horse mills and threshing machines; reacting water wheels; carpenter's planes, and other tools; Rogers' patent balance, fire engines of which great numbers are made and are in high repute; centrifugal percussion water wheels, &c. &c. There are also 2 furnaces, one worked by water, the other by steam, making iron castings to the value of \$20,000 annually; a cotton factory making goods annually, to the value of \$40,000; an extensive tannery, three saw mills, annual sales \$30,000; a mill for grinding water cement and plaster; 16 general stores, 2 drug, and 1 paint and oil stores; 8 taverns, 1 slaughtering establishment, at which, in the autumn of 1835, 5217 barrels of beef were packed; the Saratoga bank, capital \$100,000; 8 attorneys, 5 physicians, 200 mechanics, and about 200 dwellings. The dam at Troy gives here 9 feet water. The agricultural and manufactured products exported from the village annually, are estimated at one million of dollars. The water power is derived from the Mohawk.

WILTON, taken from Northumberland, 17th April, 1818; N. from Albany 44 miles; surface hilly on the W.; the Palmertown mountain, running along the W. border and across the N. W. corner, occupying nearly one eighth of the whole area; on the N. and N. W. are some tracts called "hard land," of heavy, compact clay loam, tolerably productive; the E. and larger portion is level, with a soil of sandy loam, originally covered with pine, but the timber has been very closely cut. Wolf Swamp, on the plains, sends forth 2 small mill streams, Cold Brook, N. to Snook kill, and Bog Meadow Brook, flowing S. to Saratoga lake.

Wilton and *Fortville*, are post villages; the former, near the western bound of the town, 15 miles from Ballston Spa, contains a tavern, store, Baptist church, and 4 or 5 dwellings: The latter, 19 miles from the Spa, named after General Fort, the proprietor, has a small woollen factory, a tavern, store, and about 20 dwellings.

TOWNS.	Males.										Females.			Births.		Deaths.		
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years of age	Married between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Ballston,	2407	1252	2113	2001	165	414	42	209	252	361	9	22	27	9	20			
Charlton,	1953	1912	2023	1981	168	442	69	235	198	396	14	29	39	14	12			
Clifton Park,			2494	2222	202	470	43	250	241	470	39	33	48	12	16			
Corinth,	1490	1341	1412	1261	144	291	1	136	107	303	6	27	17	9	6			
Day,	571	790	758	829	83	157	4	110	36	204	5	14	30	8	12			
Edinburg,	1469	1500	1571	1447	14	307	10	173	105	330	14	23	23	9	13			
Galway,	2579	2505	2710	2638	242	562	76	238	298	495	15	55	37	24	17			
Greenfield,	3024	3298	3144	2927	217	649	8	262	314	646	23	35	32	25	25			
Hadley,	798	943	829	862	52	175	1	116	51	242	5	12	25	8	9			
Halfmoon,	4024	4232	2042	2146	186	442	69	259	194	447	21	43	32	15	12			
Malta,	1518	1518	1517	1386	119	313	34	164	157	272	12	34	33	11	7			
Milton,	2796	2746	3079	3020	258	605	156	345	346	570	26	51	38	16	32			
Moreau,	1549	1613	1690	1502	139	305	37	164	133	310	7	24	17	5	10			
Northumberland,	1279	1042	1606	1547	151	332	22	187	140	335	14	23	21	11	12			
Providence,	1515	1582	1579	1497	129	336	2	195	117	322	10	33	31	11	4			
Saratoga,	2233	2010	2461	2435	224	513	73	362	314	479	13	42	33	20	19			
Saratoga Springs,	1909	2054	2304	2438	280	512	30	227	296	554	3	17	19	8	16			
Stillwater,	2821	2552	2601	2565	251	535	90	288	254	528	17	42	36	16	21			
Waterford,	1184	1323	1473	1998	170	374	86	269	246	411	27	18	40	15	10			
Wilton,	1293	1392	1373	1250	104	277	9	150	94	264	8	17	23	6	10			
	36052	36295	38679	38012	3436	8011	861	4419	3896	7945	228	593	605	252	283			

NOTE Males, 18,946; Females, 19,066; Blacks, 507; Black voters, 7; Paupers, 160; Deaf and Dumb, 12; Blind, 19; Idiots, 35; Lunatics, 18.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed val. real estate.	Assessed val. personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, &c	County tax.	Town tax.
Ballston,	18207	14984	349997	32300	2354	663	6700	2072	2665	3041	2525	767	601
Charlton,	20560	15945	304639	70467	2692	788	4881	2018	2495	2990	3685	753	336
Clifton Park,	30098	28338	526519	139150	2341	907	5162	3280	3812	3236	2167	1336	510
Corinth,	37017	10988	155356	3500	1411	375	3088	923	2354	3066	2377	319	200
Day,	41339	3729	68469	755	884	141	1442	377	1033	1864	1599	138	166
Edinburg,	37249	10262	105300	11905	2455	372	3780	869	1963	3773	4614	235	221
Galway,	27544	20987	417342	48877	3292	876	6348	2235	4233	6290	8099	935	272
Greenfield,	43783	24593	452982	22450	3406	992	8522	2805	5375	6908	5909	954	393
Hadley,	21225	6451	55507	5423	1135	169	1569	518	1465	1937	407	122	164
Halfmoon,	20734	17937	374228	90550	1968	726	6385	2767	2751	3015	1165	933	417
Malta,	17121	11525	253350	22422	1685	518	3753	2016	2262	3116	2285	553	492
Milton,	22923	22237	408038	85500	2081	724	4860	2673	2613	3287	3438	990	1075
Moreau,	27582	13641	179792	8750	1250	469	4525	1330	2019	2319	1266	378	235
Northumberland,	19796	11668	208000	7100	1714	511	5264	2117	2566	3094	1604	431	414
Providence,	26464	10194	106116	12425	1314	381	2859	759	2465	3203	4468	237	173
Saratoga,	23658	17710	367141	79561	2237	746	9861	2995	2680	3339	2255	896	478
Saratoga Springs,	16449	10802	282548	35435	1130	512	2536	1650	1764	1301	862	638	750
Stillwater,	24714	20936	401260	40742	2417	874	8259	3158	3432	3317	1068	887	381
Waterford,	3769	3448	239551	241800	352	200	950	703	340	330	966	151	
Wilton,	21822	11848	149330	11550	1290	421	2803	1635	1633	2520	2433	322	357
	502704	288223	5405468	970662	37408	11371	93547	36900	49920	61946	52226	12790	7806

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Carding machines.	Cotton fact.	Woollen factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Rope factories.	Clover mil s.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Ballston,		4	1				1	1						5	11	221	798	638
Charlton,	3	9	2	3					1					2	9	211	707	584
Clifton Park,	2	5	2	2											13	246	819	740
Corinth,	5	17	2	2										1	10	147	221	415
Day,	1	8													5	93	56	260
Edinburg,	2	6	1	1							3			2	12	196	167	475
Galway,	2	11	4	4		2			1	1	1			5	15	282	526	777
Greenfield,	1	8	2	1								1		5	22	328	623	945
Hadley,	1	4		1					1	1				1	11	77	23	241
Halfmoon,	1	3	2	1										1	11	317	788	582
Malta,	2	4	2	2		2								1	8	157	449	509
Milton,	2	11	3	3		4		1	1				1	1	12	318	800	682
Moreau,	2	8				2						1		1	12	170	465	590
Northumberland,	2	5	1	1							1			2	9	170	462	434
Providence,	3	27		2										5	11	164	319	481
Saratoga,	5	5	2	2	1	1								2	12	287	834	663
Saratoga Springs,		2	1	1				1	1					1	8	227	400	598
Stillwater,	3	4	3	2							1			1	13	271	832	733
Waterford,	4	2		1			2							1	2	153	627	380
Wilton,	12	1	1						1				1	1	6	136	361	369
	46	155	27	29	3	11	3	4	6	5	3	3	1	143	207	4172	10277	11096
Value of product,	437472	428530	203042	1														
Value of material,	117005	69247	53400	2														
	43914	97500	107840															
	43500	20000	29466	951	1410													
	13250	29466	3385	3317	3855													
	11400	20000	3500	39443	59149													

Number of children above 5 & under 16 years of age, 3,165.

NOTE. One brewery and 2 oil mills, in Milton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY, taken from Albany, 7th March, 1809; is bounded on the E. and N. E. by Saratoga; S. by Albany and Schoharie; W. by Schoharie; and N. W. by Montgomery counties; greatest length 25; breadth 20 miles; area 186 square miles; situate between 42° 48' and 42° 58' N. lat.; and 52° 37' and 3° 1' E. long.; centrally distant N. from New York 163; from Albany 18 miles. The surface is much diversified with hills, plains and valleys. Flint Hill runs along the E. side of Schoharie kill, through Duaneburg, and part of Princeton, and thence to the Mohawk, ending in the town of Rotterdam. The soil along this ridge is commonly stiff clay, resting on compact and ponderous hard pan, with ledges of lime, slate and graywacke. The town of Glenville is mostly covered by a spur from the Kayaderosseras range, extending within three miles of the city of Schenectady.

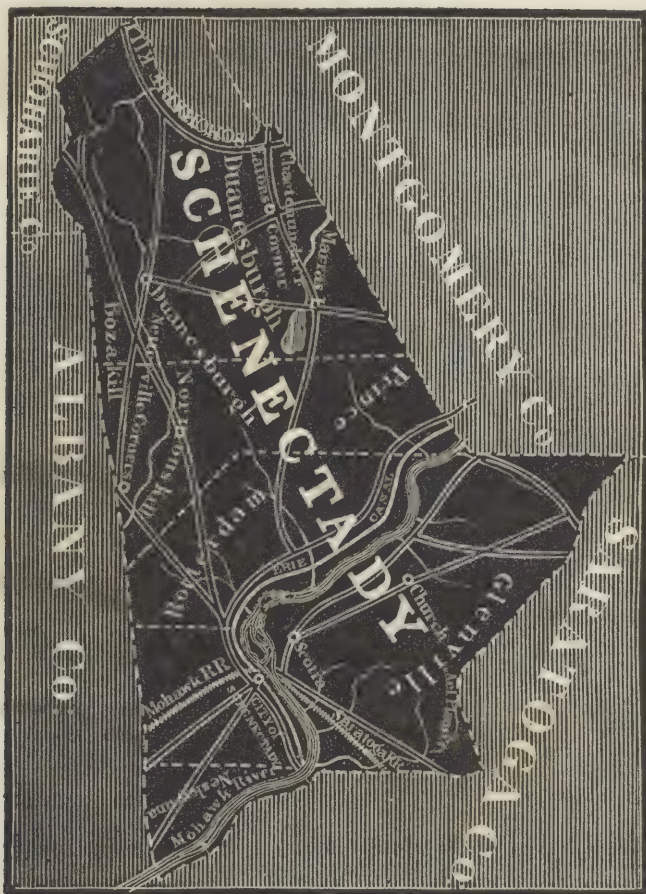
Generally, it may be observed, that the soil along the river and other streams is rich alluvion; on the hills, light sandy loam, sometimes fertile; and on the plains, clay and clay loam, and sand, sometimes barren. The county belongs to the transition formation.

Wherever practicable, the county is well cultivated, chiefly by descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers, among whom are many wealthy farmers.

The Mohawk river runs S. E. through the county, and receives from it on the N., and near the E. line the Aelplass creek. On the south, Norman's kill, Davities Gat and Boza kill flow to the county of Albany. The Schoharie kill, on the W. affords abundance of mill power, particularly at the State Bridge, on the Cherry valley turnpike. Maria lake, of Duaneburg, sends forth the Chuctenunda, which reaches the Mohawk in Montgomery county, opposite to the village of Amsterdam.

The Albany and Schenectady, the Cherry Valley or Western, the Mohawk and Sacandaga, and the Troy Schenectady and Ballston turnpike roads; and the Mohawk and Hudson, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, and the Utica and Schenectady railroads cross the county.

It may be proper to remark, as highly honourable to this county, and exemplary to others, that there is not a store in the county at which spirituous liquors are sold.



The county is divided into 5 towns, and the city of Schenectady.

DUANESBURG, called after the late Judge Duane, taken from Schenectady, 7th April, 1801; surface hilly, elevated nearly 500 feet above the Hudson, at Albany; soil clay and loam, well watered; better adapted to grass than grain. Schoharie creek is on the N. W. boundary, and Norman's kill, and its tributary, Boza or Mad creek rises in the town. On the latter, in the grounds now or late of General North, is a perpendicular fall of 70 feet. Lake Maria is a beautiful sheet of water, 2 miles in circumference, in the N. E. angle, upon the highest grounds of the town, abounding with fish, and near the seat late of G. W. Featherstonehaugh, Esq. From this spot is one of the most commanding views in the state, comprising near an hundred miles around the compass. The surplus waters of the lake through the Chuctenunda creek, give motion to many mills. *Duanesburg*, post village, lies in a valley upon the turnpike road from Albany to the Cherry valley, 20 miles W. N. W. from Albany, and 12 S. W. from Schenectady, contains 1 Quaker meeting house, 1 Episcopal Reformed, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist Episcopal, churches, 2 taverns and a store, from 12 to 15 dwellings. Eaton's Corners, an agricultural village, has a post office.

GLENVILLE, taken from the city of Schenectady, of which it was the 4th ward, 14th April, 1820; named after the Glen family, early and large proprietors; centrally distant N. from Albany 20; and from Schenectady city, N. W. 5 miles; surface somewhat hilly; soil light sandy loam, of improveable quality, and generally

under careful cultivation. The Aelplass creek runs near the E. boundary about 10 miles, to the Mohawk river, near the city of Schenectady. Sander's lake, named after the owner of the land on which it lies, about 1 mile in circumference, is plentifully stocked with fish. The village of Scotia, on the W. margin of this lake, half a mile from the city, has a Dutch Reformed church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 30 dwellings. *Glenville Church*, village, 9 miles from Schenectady, contains the post office, a Dutch Reformed church, store, tavern, and 6 or 8 dwellings.

NESKAYUNA, whose name is derived from the Indian appellation, *Con-nes-ti-gu-ne*, "a field covered with corn," is a very small town, taken from Watervliet, Albany county, 7th March, 1809; centrally distant from Albany, N. W. 12; and from Schenectady S. E. 6 miles. This name was formerly borne by an extensive tract, on both sides of the Mohawk, granted partly by the Nestigione, and partly by the Connestigione patent, and which together, embraced portions of Clifton Park and of Half Moon, towns, of Saratoga county, and Watervliet, of Albany county. Hence the name of Neskayuna, still in use among the descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers, is also applied to a tract in Watervliet, at which is the Shaker settlement. The surface is hilly along the river, and soil productive, but the greater portion of the town is of light sand, of very indifferent quality. There is a hamlet near the river, bearing the name of the town, where is a church, and some few dwellings.

The Ballston turnpike crosses the Mohawk at Alexander's bridge, 4 miles below the city of Schenectady, where are some falls, and a low rolling dam across the river, and several mills. The Erie canal is carried over the river here by an aqueduct, 748 feet long, 25 feet above the stream, and falls immediately after, by 3 locks, 21 feet. A company was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of \$6,000, to make a toll bridge, at or near this aqueduct.

PRINCETOWN, taken from Schenectady, 26th March, 1798; from Albany, N. W. 20 miles; surface hilly; soil clay sand and loam, underlaid with slate; drained S. by Norman's kill; N. by a small creek, flowing to the Mohawk. The post office is at Netterville, on the turnpike road leading from Albany to Cherry valley, 16 miles from the former, and 7 from Schenectady, at which there are 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 Reformed Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 1 store, 8 dwellings. The country is highly picturesque.

ROTTERDAM, formerly the 3d ward of Schenectady, taken from the city, 14th April, 1820; surface rolling; soil sandy loam and alluvion, generally of excellent quality, and especially so on the extensive river flats and islands. Of the latter there are 9, varying in area from 2 to 120 acres, separated from the main by a branch of the river, called Binne kill or Middle creek. The Erie canal, by 3 locks, passes the flats. Two small streams drain the town eastwardly. *Rotterdam*, village, 22 miles N. W. from Albany, and 4 from Schenectady, contains 2 Dutch Reformed churches, one furnace for casting iron, 1 carpet factory, 4 grist mills, 3 of which are employed on merchant work, 3 runs of stones, each, 2 carding and cloth dressing mills, the cotton factory of the "Schenectady Manufacturing Company," containing 2,000 spindles, 50 looms, making 400,000 yards of cotton goods, and 30,000 pounds of yarn annually; and some 25 dwellings.

Iron ore, (yellow oxide,) is abundant in the S. part of the town, and quantities are transported to the state of Delaware, to mix with the mountain ore. It is sold in the bed at 50 cents the ton.

SCHENECTADY, or *Schagh-nack-taa-da*—"beyond the pine plains"—a name originally applied to Albany, is a city still of very extensive area, although the 3d and 4th wards have been taken from it. The flats upon the Mohawk river are extensive and rich, and the uplands, undulating, have a sandy loam soil upon clay slate; watered by the Mohawk and its tributary, the Sandkill, a steady and valuable stream, which unite near the compact portion of the city. The city is supplied with water for domestic uses by an aqueduct from the spring on a neighbouring hill. It had a considerable corporate estate, formerly vested in trustees, by letters patent granted in 1684. Portions have been sold, but the residue, between sixteen and seventeen thousand acres, has been leased in perpetuity to individuals, at fixed rents, giving an annual revenue of \$5000, in which the towns of Rotterdam and Glenville have an interest.

This city is on the site of the ancient Indian village, *Oron-gugh-harie*—literally, "a great multitude collected together." It was a seat of the Mohawks, even be-

sustained equal to \$150,000. Before and during the revolutionary war, there was a good grammar school here, under the care of the Rev. A. Miller, in which the late Governor Tichenor, of Vermont, and several other gentlemen who attained high celebrity, acted as assistants, and in which the late John Wells, of New York, received the rudiments of science.

The compact portion of the city is on the S. E. side of the Mohawk river, 16 miles N. W. from Albany, and 15 S. W. from Ballston Springs. On the E. are hills of a moderate height, with a soil of light sand. The plat is laid out on 20 streets, crossing each other, and running half a mile in one direction and a mile in another, eight of which are intersected, diagonally by the Erie canal. It contains the court house, county offices, and prison, in one neat building; 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Camerounian, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Universalist, 1 Roman Catholic, churches, and one Seventh Day Baptist society; the Union College, lyceum, an academy for males, a flourishing seminary for the education of young ladies, a Lancaster school, several select and district schools; 6 newspapers; the Schenectady Bank, capital \$150,000, and the Mohawk Bank, capital \$165,000; the Schenectady and Schoharie Insurance Company, capital \$100,000, charter limited to 1864; an alms house, with farm annexed; 1 market house, 1 furnace for casting iron, a brass foundry, tobacco factory, a paper mill, making, annually, 5000 reams, a carpet and sattinet factory, and 1200 houses. There is a good covered bridge over the Mohawk, 997 feet in length.

The Saratoga and Schenectady rail road, constructed in 1832, commences near the Erie canal, (where it connects with the Mohawk and Hudson, and Utica rail roads,) and extends across the city to the bridge, on which it is laid, without interruption to the ordinary travel; thence the road runs northerly across the Mohawk Flats, for about three-fourths of a mile; thence takes a north-easterly course, in full view of the river, for about four miles; thence a northerly course, along the verdant banks of Ballston lake, and enters the village of Ballston Spa on a curvature of considerable extent. Leaving the village, it crosses the Kayaderosseras creek by a substantial bridge, and continues, in nearly a straight line, to Saratoga Springs, near the centre of the village.

The road is about $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The scenery along the whole line is beautiful, and the country remarkably level: the greatest inclination on the railway being only 16 feet in the mile. About three miles of the road, near Saratoga Springs, is laid on stone blocks, and the remainder is constructed of substantial wooden materials, with the usual iron rail plates.

The entire cost of the road, including locomotive engines, carriages, horses, wagons, land, fixtures, &c. was about \$300,000.

The city was incorporated 26th March, 1798, by the title of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, &c. It was formerly a place of much business, when goods were carried across by the turnpike to the batteaux on the Mohawk, which were prevented by the Cahoes falls from prosecuting their course to tide; but after the opening of the canal, much of the trade which centered here was transferred to Albany. The prosperity of the city has received a new impulse by the rail roads leading to Albany and Saratoga, and to Utica, and the establishment of the packet boat lines on the Erie canal; and in the last five years the inhabitants have increased nearly one third. One line of boats leaves at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the morning, and the other at $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening, daily, and run to Utica, 80 miles, in about 18 or 20 hours. This is the point of embarkation for all travellers proceeding westwardly by the canal. Owing to the length and tediousness of the way, by the canal, to Albany, there are no passage boats from that city.

The Union College was incorporated by the Regents in 1794, and has reached its present flourishing condition from a small germ. In 1785 an academy was erected here by the consistory of the Reformed Dutch church, which after the establishment of the Union College, was presented to its trustees, and used as a grammar school. Liberal donations from individuals, raised a suite of edifices in the heart of the city, the principal one of which was afterwards used as a court house, but having been re-purchased by the institution, is now devoted to collegiate objects. In 1814 the trustees bought a site on the high grounds east of the city, upon which are the chief buildings of the college, consisting of two structures of brick, each 200 feet long, 4 stories high, standing in a line 600 feet asunder. To complete the original plan, 6 other buildings are necessary. The situa-

tion has been chosen with much taste. It commands a fine view of the city, the Mohawk valley, and adjacent country.

This institution has been largely endowed by the state by the following grants:

In 1795,	\$ 3,750 00
In 1796,	10,000 00
In 1797, \$750 annually, for 2 years,	1,500 00
In 1800,	10,000 00

Also 10 lots in the military townships, of 550 acres each, which appear, by the report of the trustees, to have been sold for 23,985 46

In 1802, one-half of the garrison lands granted by the Regents of the University, 1449 acres, which produced probably,	3,000 00
By act of 1805, raised by four successive lotteries,	80,000 00
By act of 1814, \$200,000, with interest, to be raised by lotteries,	200,000 00

\$332,135 46

In 1835, the college faculty consisted of a president and seven professors, an instructor of the French and Spanish languages, one tutor, and two fellows. The number of graduates admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts was 65, and the whole number of students, matriculated for the year, 261.

Candidates for admission must be 16 years of age, of good moral character, and if from another college, have a regular dismission or letter of request, and may enter any class for which they are qualified. There are three terms in the year, the expenses of which are payable in advance. Moneys for the use of the students are transmitted to the college register, who acts as their fiscal guardian, and accounts, quarterly, with the parent at the end of the term. The annual expense consists of the college bills, including board in the hall, \$98; fuel and light, \$8; washing, \$6; students boarding out of the hall, or remaining during vacation, in additional expenses.

The governor, lt. governor, chancellor, judges of the supreme court, attorney general, surveyor general, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, are, *ex officio*, trustees, and there are eight others.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Schenectady, 1st. ward,			1818	2300	245	455	93	268	246	405	31	52	56	33	44
2d. ward,			2450	3972	508	820	222	488	466	723	31	59	58	57	40
Total,	3939	4068	4268	6272	753	1275	315	756	712	1128	62	111	114	90	84
Duanesburgh,	3516	3384	2837	3281	313	650	47	350	310	732	26	57	63	23	19
Glenville,	2514	2373	2947	3027	374	575	274	319	228	611	14	42	52	17	18
Neskaayuna,	510	506	452	565	47	116	10	61	50	110	3	7	8	7	6
Princetown,	1073	1042	812	975	100	206	9	95	109	190	13	20	10	8	5
Rotterdam,	1528	1503	1481	2110	180	468	73	265	120	432	21	33	42	11	22
	13081	12876	12347	16230	1767	3200	728	1846	1589	3203	139	270	289	156	154

NOTE. Males, 8,355; Females, 7,875: Paupers, 60; Blacks, 429: Black voters, 5: Deaf and Dumb, 17; Blind, 15; Idiots, 21; Lunatics, 6.

TOWNS.	Area in Acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Schenectady, 1st. ward,	2423	1703	157660	197969	377	183	460	576	210	266	124	1285	1301
2d. ward,	3276	2016	453100	238200	393	418	140	940	15	231	92	2498	2211
Total,	5699	3719	610760	436169	770	601	600	1516	225	497	146	3783	3512
Duanesburgh,	43071	29312	367736	60269	4760	1319	8582	2983	4627	5904	9701	1546	491
Glenville,	29399	19396	363739	17100	2811	1050	4706	2995	3003	3011	2621	1376	845
Neskaayuna,	6900	3831	83450	6550	587	232	857	580	673	592	369	325	209
Princetown,	14399	9996	121887	14294	1620	508	2463	1164	1574	2119	2523	492	228
Rotterdam,	20097	11942	267991	43840	1827	741	2221	1524	2039	2045	2738	1126	382
	119565	78196	1815623	578222	12375	4451	19429	10762	12141	14168	18098	8648	5667

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton fact.	Iron works.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.					
Schenectady, 1st ward,	2	1								1	} 3 20 13 5 5 10	68 288 263 46 76 152	196 796 410 112 221 263	140 1177 778 84 202 355					
2d ward,	3	16		1	1	1	2		3										
Duanesburgh,	2	2		1	1			1	3										
Glenville,	1	2							1										
Neskayuna,	5	5							1										
Princetown,	4	3	1	2	2		1		1										
Rotterdam,																			
	12	29	1	4	4	1	3	1	9	1	56	893	1998	2736					
Value of product,	85004	95612	4076	9155	1750	8300	10300	12740	14070	20000	35000	20000	43000	105	220	24005	41912	3108	8214
Value of material,											No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 3,165.								

No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 3,165.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY, taken from Albany and Otsego counties, April 6th, 1795; is bounded N. by Montgomery; E. by Schenectady and Albany; S. by Greene and Delaware; and W. by Otsego, counties: Greatest length, N. & S. 30; greatest breadth, E. and W. 25, miles; area 621 square miles; lying between 42° 20' and 42° 50' N. Lat. and 2° 12' and 2° 45' E. Long.; centrally distant, N. W. from New York 150, from Albany, W. 42, miles.

This is, emphatically, a mountain region, divided into two unequal sections by the Schoharie kill, which, entering the county, centrally, on the S. runs N. E. through it, throwing the larger section, on the west. The main branch of the Kaatsbergs, crosses the S. part of the county, northwesterly, through the towns of Broome, Blenheim, Jefferson, and Summit, broken and penetrated by the creek. Its height is given, at from 2000 to 2600 feet, and it maintains this elevation, into Otsego county. It detaches a ridge from the county of Greene, through Broome, Middlebury, and Schoharie, towns, of this county, over Schenectady into Montgomery county, terminating at the Mohawk river; or, perhaps it might be said with more propriety, that, though pierced by the river, it continues northward, and connects with the Kayaderosseras range: South of the Mohawk, in Schenectady and Montgomery, it has the name of Flint Hill. In Schoharie county, it is in-nominate, and for sake of perspicuity, we shall call it the *Middleberg*, because of its relation to the Helderberg, of Albany county, on the east, and the ridge on the west of Schoharie kill. It covers the whole of the county E. of that stream; declining much to the north. Its summit is generally undulating, but in places level. At the southern extremity of the county, it rises 1705, above tide, and above the Schoharie kill 1045, feet. At the marsh, called the Vlaie or Fly, in Middleburg, the source of the Catskill, it is 1153 feet above tide, whilst Flint Hill is supposed to be 800 feet only; its western declivity is generally steep and often precipitous; its eastern, in Albany county, is gentle, subsiding into the lower ridge of the Helderberg. It has, however, a more rapid inclination to the S. E. down which pours the Catskill; and upon the N. E. whence issues Norman's kill.

The main branch of the Kaatsbergs, changing its course near the line of Montgomery county, runs N. westerly into Otsego, blending with the Otsquake hills. In this county, it has a treble inclination, sending E. many tributary streams to the Schoharie; to the S. W. branches of the Delaware and Susquehanna; and to the N. Bowman's creek, and other feeders of the Mohawk.

The geological composition of the county, is of the more recent formations; having the rock strata imposed in the following order; slate, graywacke, second limestone, corniferous limestone, and upon the highest summits, third graywacke. The limestone, however, is very abundant, and in the N. W. part of the county, most frequently the overlaying rock. The order of the strata, is conspicuous in the mural banks of the creek, west of Schoharie village.



The water lime, occupying a large area in the central and northern portions of the county, resting on compact lime rock, containing favosites, has very interesting localities of strontianite, arragonite, heavy spar, and calcareous spar. The strontianite is found in various forms, in aggregate crystals, in geodes; but the most important is the massive, which, for 20 years, has been known as marble, and is seen in large beds on the west side of the Schoharie river, some three miles below the court house. Iron pyrites is also abundant on both sides of the creek, in the same vicinity. Bog iron ore in large quantities is found two miles south of the court house, in marly clay. About a quarter of a mile S. of the court house, 14 feet below the surface, the water lime was excavated and found to be similar in fracture and not inferior in quality to the lithographic stone of Papenheim, in Germany. Novaculite in large boulders, colour greenish gray, highly esteemed for hones, is common. Calcareous tuffa abounds on the sides of the mountains, from 5 to 15 feet deep, containing fine impressions of leaves and covering grasses and mosses with incrustations, preserving every fibre. Portions of the favosite limestone are polished for ornamental purposes, exhibiting a finely variegated surface.

The principal streams are the Schoharie, Fox, Coble, and Breakabeen, creeks. *Schoharie* Creek*, the largest tributary of the Mohawk, is the main stream of

*An Indian name for Driftwood.

the county; it rises in Hunter, Green county, by three great branches, which flowing from the Kaatsbergs, unite in Lexington; thence, the stream flows N. W. and N. through Schoharie and Montgomery counties, 70 miles, to its recipient, at Fort Hunter, 20 miles W. of the city of Schenectady. It receives in its course, which is, for the greater distance, impetuous and through a deep and winding valley, Batavia kill, from Greene county, the Breakabeen and Cobles kills, from the west, and the Fox creek from the E. in this county. There are upon it, however, some of the richest flats of the state, which sometimes extend from one to two miles in breadth. The Erie canal crosses it near its mouth, by means of a dam.

Fox Creek, rises in Bern, of Albany county, and flows, W. N. W. 17 miles to Schoharie creek, near the court house; its volume is considerable and its great fall makes it a valuable mill stream.

Cobles Kill, rises in Sharon, interlocking its sources with those of Bowman's creek, and runs by a southeast and east course of 20 miles, to its recipient, three miles below the court house.

The *Breakabeen Creek*, has its source and course wholly within the county. Its length does not exceed 10 miles. There are several smaller tributaries to the great creek, but they merit not more notice than may be given in our description of the towns.

The soil of the county varies much with its components; generally fertile, where resting immediately upon lime, or where lime blending with sand and vegetable mould is the chief constituent; such is commonly the character of the central and northern towns; and their staple product is wheat. In the south, the slate frequently crops out, and disintegrating, blends with lime and the sand of the graywacke, forming a loam, in which clay and sand predominating, is adapted to grass; where sand prevails, it is sterile.

The timber consists of oak, maple, elm, linden, ash, poplar, hickory, walnut, white pine and hemlock; the two last prevailing in the southern towns.

The towns of Schoharie, Cobleskill, Sharon, Fulton, Middleburg, and portions of Blenheim and Broome, have a population of German origin. The German language prevails among the older inhabitants, but their children are educated and converse in English. The remainder of the county is settled chiefly by emigrants from New England.

In the towns of Summit, Jefferson, Blenheim, Broome, and the uplands of Middleburg and Fulton, the tenure of the soil is generally leasehold; the fee simple being in proprietors of large tracts; but in these towns, there are many tracts upon the creek, which the Germans have taken up in fee; the common tenure of the northern towns.

The early settlers suffered much from Indian hostilities, and during the revolutionary war, the country was swept with the besom of destruction by Sir John Johnson, Brandt, and Walter Buller.

There are several turnpike roads; some have been thrown open, and others are in projection; the principal ones, are the Western, crossing the north, the Catskill and Ithaca, on the south, and the Cherry Valley and Lunenburg, running from S. E. to N. W.

The county is divided into 10 towns.

BLENHHEIM, organised 7th March, 1797; from Albany, W. 44, and from Schoharie, S. 25, miles; *Mineral Hill*, a mass of red sandstone, some hundred feet thick, is a noted eminence, and the Bear's ladder, composed of globular masses of graywacke, is a geological curiosity. The mountain is covered with hemlock furnishing bark for extensive tanneries, with some fine groves of white pine and various deciduous trees: The rock supplies an excellent material for grind stones, and an extensive slate quarry, affording superior hones and whet stones; drained by Schoharie creek and many small tributaries. Blenheim and North Blenheim, are post villages. *Blenheim*, centrally situate, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings. *North Blenheim*, 15 miles from Schoharie, has 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, an extensive tannery, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. There are also in the town 1 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 1 Catholic, and 1 Christian, societies.

BROOME, organised by the name of Bristol, 17th March, 1797; name changed, April 6th 1808; from Albany, S. W. 35 miles; covered by the Kaatsbergs, here of diminished height; timbered with deciduous trees, white pine and hemlock; soil

light sandy loam, becoming rich mould in the valleys; drained by Schoharie creek and its tributaries Manor kill, Plattekill and Keyser's kill, on the west, and a branch of the Catskill, on the east, all of which have considerable falls and cataracts. The banks of the Schoharie have many picturesque scenes. Broome, Gilboa, Livingstonville, Smithton, and Strykersville, are villages, each, except the last, having a post office. *Broome*, village, on the Catskill and Ithaca turnpike, 24 miles south from Schoharie, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 10 dwellings. *Gilboa*, upon Schoharie kill, 24 miles south from Schoharie, has 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 1 furnace, 2 taverns, a woollen manufactory, 3 stores, 2 tanneries, and 30 dwellings; also upon the turnpike. The creek is crossed here by a fine bridge. *Livingstonville*, on the Cherry Valley and Athens turnpike, 14 miles south from Schoharie, 30 E. from Athens, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; 1 saw mill, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 10 dwellings. *Smithton*, is a hamlet, near the centre of the town, lately founded. *Strykersville*, on Manor kill and Ithaca turnpike, 23 miles south from Schoharie, has three tanneries, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 10 dwellings. There are in the town 1 other Dutch Reformed and 1 other Methodist, 2 Baptist, 1 Universalist and 1 Orthodox Quaker, churches.

CARLISLE, taken from Cobleskill and Sharon, 31st March, 1807; from Albany, W. 40, and from Schoharie 10, miles; soil sandy loam, underlaid with sand and limestone. In the limestone, are numerous caverns, some of which serve as natural ice houses. Sulphate of barytes and arragonite are found here in large quantities. The post village of *Carlisle*, on the Western turnpike, contains a Presbyterian church, a select school, 3 taverns, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings. *Grosvenor's Corners*, has a free church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 10 dwellings. There are in the town 1 Lutheran and 1 Methodist, churches. The fibrous sulphate of barytes, is found in this town, about 8 miles N. W. from the court house, 3 W. of Schoharie kill, 3 S. W. from Sloansville, and 34 W. from Albany; in the N. E. face of a hill, about 80 feet high, and three fourths of a mile in extent, on the farms now, or late of Jacob Dickinson, Andrew Griffin, and A. Mosier. It lies in slate, overlaid by compact limestone, containing impressions of shells. The strata seem coextensive with the hill.

COBLESKILL, taken from Schoharie, 17th March, 1797; from Albany, W. 38 miles; the valleys are fertile: Drained E. by Cobleskill, having on its banks fine tracts of alluvion. Near the Brick Meeting House, is one of those subterraneous streams, common to limestone countries, which has a hidden course of 7 miles. It affords mill power, above and below, its occlusion. It issues from a natural well, 20 feet in diameter, to fathom which all efforts have hitherto been vain. Cobleskill, Lawyerville, Punchkill, Mann's Valley, and Richmondville, are post villages. *Cobleskill village*, 10 miles W. from Schoharie, has 1 Lutheran, and 1 Dutch Reformed, churches; 1 saw mill, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Lawyerville*, 12 miles N. W. from Schoharie, has 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Universalist, churches; 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 15 dwellings, 1 grist, 2 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; 1 woollen factory. *Punchkill*, 5 miles from Schoharie, has 1 tavern, 1 store, 10 dwellings, and a free church. *Mann's Valley*, 13 miles from Schoharie, contains a tavern, a store, tannery, 1 grist mill, and 12 dwellings. *Richmondville*, 16 miles W. from Schoharie, has a Lutheran church, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 15 dwellings. Grindstones are made from the rock at Crosses Hill, which are used at the extensive edge tool factory at Brunswick, Albany county. There is in the town 1 Methodist society.

FULTON, taken from Middleburg, 15th April, 1828; centrally distant from Albany, W. 42, and from Schoharie 10, miles. The hills, and the town generally, are overlaid with third graywacke, containing petrified animal remains. From this rock, grindstones are made. The soil is fertile in the valleys: Drained, on the E. by Schoharie creek, and its tributaries. *Stoney Creek*, the principal, has a fall of near 100 feet perpendicular, and abounds with trout. *Fultonham*, *Byrnyville*, and *Breakabeen*, are post villages. *Fultonham*, 8 miles S. from Schoharie, has a grist mill, 1 tavern, a store, and 10 dwellings. *Byrnyville*, 14 miles S. W. from Schoharie, has a free church, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills; 1 store, 1 tavern, and 10 dwellings. *Breakabeen*, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 saw, 2 grist, mills; 1 tannery, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 12 dwellings. In 1832, an act of assembly for-

bade the hunting of deer with dogs, in this town and Fulton, under penalty of \$12 50, to be recovered for the use of the poor.

JEFFERSON, taken from Blenheim, 12th February, 1803; from Albany W. 57, and from Schoharie S. W. 20, miles; surface mountainous; soil poor sandy loam, except in the valleys. Inhabited by emigrants from the eastern states, and their descendants, who first settled here about 1795, and are extensively engaged in the grazing and dairy business. The hills form the water shed between the Delaware and Hudson rivers. *Lake Utsayanthe*, a small pond, deep, but a few yards only in diameter, abounding in trout, lies at the foot of the ridge, and is the source of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware. This lake is 1886 feet above the Hudson, and the hills around it, from 600 to 700 feet higher. From the east flows a branch of Schoharie creek. Jefferson and Morseville are post villages. *Jefferson village*, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist churches, an academy, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Morseville*, in the north, is a hamlet, at which a post office has lately been established. The town has one other Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches.

MIDDLEBURG, taken from Schoharie, 17th March, 1797; W. from Albany 37, from Schoharie S. 10, miles; surface hilly; the Middleberg extending over it; soil in the valleys, alluvial, sandy, and calcareous, loam, proverbially rich along Schoharie creek; on the uplands sterile, graywacke capping them. There is much waste land, including the marsh, called the *Vlaie*, comprehending 500 acres. This swamp sends forth, on the N. W. a smart mill stream, to the Schoharie kill, and on the S. E. the Catskill. The streams have been dammed, and form a lake, which has been stocked with fish, by the neighbouring inhabitants, from Copake lake, in Columbia county. The Schoharie courses the W. boundary of the town. Middleburg, Huntersland, and Franklinton, are post villages. *Middleburg village*, on the Schoharie kill, 5 miles above Schoharie court house, and on the Athens and Cherry Valley turnpike, contains 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Lutheran, churches; 1 grist, and 2 saw, mills; 3 taverns, 4 stores, 2 tanneries, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 1 furnace for casting iron, and 40 dwellings. *Huntersland*, has 1 Methodist church, 1 grist, and 2 saw, mills; furnace for castings, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 dwellings. *Franklinton*, 12 miles S. E. from Schoharie, has 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 plaster, mills; 1 tavern, 1 store, and 8 dwellings. There are in the town 4 other Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Christian, societies.

SCHOHARIE, originally organised as part of Albany county, 7th March, 1788; from Schenectady S. W. 22, and from Johnstown S. 24, miles; surface hilly, the Middleberg stretching over it, but having extensive valleys, along the Schoharie and Fox's creeks. The former has a devious but north-east course, through the town. The flats on this stream are from one to two miles wide, and of exuberant fertility, having been cultivated for a century without perceptible diminution of their productiveness. Schoharie, Gallupville, Sloansville, and Esperance, are post villages. *Schoharie village*, founded in 1800, the shire town, lies on the flats, near the confluence of Schoharie and Fox's creeks, 32 miles W. from Albany. The former creek is here about 10 rods wide; and, though fordable, is passed by an excellent bridge. The village contains the court house and prison, in a stone building, three stories high, a fire-proof office for the county clerk, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Dutch Reformed, churches; an academy, 1 select school, a mutual insurance company, incorporated 22d April, 1831; a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper; 1 grist, 3 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; 5 stores, 3 taverns, and 120 dwellings. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct, brought about half a mile from the hill, by an incorporated company. The old stone church here served as a fortress, when, during the revolutionary war, the settlement was entered and destroyed by Johnson and Brandt. About four miles N. E. from the court house, is the celebrated cave discovered by Mr. Ball, the proprietor. It was first explored in 1831, by John Gebhard, Esq. with Messrs. Hubbard and Branch, and since by the first named gentleman and others. It contains numerous apartments, at the depth of more than 200 feet, most of them small, covered with incrustations of lime—a lake, extending nearly half a mile, with a depth in places, of 30 feet; beyond which is an amphitheatre 100 feet in diameter, and 100 feet high, the floor descending on all sides to the centre, and the roof apparently horizontal—its walls rich in stalactitic decorations. The entrance to this cavern is by a perpendicular descent of

75 feet, and is effected by ropes. There are in the town also, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Christian, and 1 free, churches. *Gallupville*, 6 miles E. of Schoharie, on Fox's creek, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 turning, mills; 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings. *Sloansville*, on Fly Creek, 7 miles N. of Schoharie, 4 miles W. of Esperance, on the turnpike, has 1 Baptist church, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist, 6 saw, mills; and 42 dwellings. *Esperance*, on the western turnpike, and Schoharie kill, 8 miles N. of Schoharie, 26 W. from Albany, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 paper, mills; 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, a printing office issuing a weekly journal, and about 70 dwellings. There is a commodious toll bridge here, across the creek. *Smithville*, is a small village lately founded, on the Schoharie creek, 4 miles N. of the court house, where the stream is crossed by a new bridge; containing a store, 2 taverns, and 15 dwellings.

SHARON, taken from Schoharie, 17th March, 1797; N. W. from Albany 40 miles; surface high and undulating, resting upon corniferous lime, which almost every where crops out and is seen beautifully stratified, in the ridges through which the great western road has been cut. A ridge, bounding the town on the west, has an elevation of more than 1400 feet above tide, and 800 above Schoharie creek. The view from this hill, on the western turnpike, of the valleys of Bowman's Creek and Mohawk, is one of the most extensive and beautiful of the state. The soil is generally good, and some of it of admirable quality, celebrated for a century for its great product in wheat. It is said, that, of late years, the crops have failed. This must be due to adverse seasons, for the source of fertility in the due commixture of lime with the soil, is inexhaustible: Drained S. by Cobleskill, and N. by Bowman's Creek. Sharon, Leesville, Gardinersville, and Argusville, are post villages. *Sharon*, 20 miles N. W. from Schoharie, upon the western turnpike, contains 1 Independent church, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills; tannery, 2 taverns, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings. *Leesville*, 24 miles from Schoharie, has 1 Universalist church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings. Near the village, half a mile N. of the turnpike, are several mineral springs; one a strong chalybeate; another highly impregnated with sulphur, having the character of the Virginia springs. The waters of the latter form remarkable sulphureous *tuffa*, converting vegetable substances into mineral forms. For one-fourth of a mile from their source, though flowing with fresh water, they preserve their distinctive character, to a ledge of rocks over which they fall perpendicularly 60 feet, and have volume sufficient to drive a grist mill. The emanations from the sulphur spring are so strong, that they cover, in damp weather, the clothes of visitants with slight efflorescence, and change the colour of the metals they may have about them. Anhydrite is found near the springs. The proprietor has built a convenient house and baths for the accommodation of visitors. *Argusville* is a hamlet, near the east line, and south of the western turnpike. There are in the town 1 Methodist, 1 Dutch Reformed, 2 Lutheran, and 1 Baptist, churches.

TOWNS.											Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.			
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Blenheim, Broome, Carlisle, Cobleskill, Fulton, Jefferson, Middleburg, Schoharie, Sharon, Summit,	1826 2680 1583 2440 1573 3782 3820 3982 1468	1874 3111 1638 2765 1669 4551 4499 4214 1600	2271 3133 1748 2988 1004 1743 3278 5157 4247 2733	2366 3342 1743 3261 1758 1851 3139 5066 4363 1519	215 309 164 300 156 130 234 480 384 105	462 678 342 667 367 380 647 1051 878 309	21 9 4 18 7 1 5 24 10 2	291 405 223 393 225 228 435 689 564 201	151 250 144 248 118 137 235 387 335 111	544 759 425 736 450 444 727 1181 1026 30	41 22 19 33 15 16 19 15 30 9	55 55 34 60 36 37 64 63 95 29	49 60 34 88 36 52 69 69 75 31	18 18 14 40 12 18 22 20 31 9	16 16 10 34 13 13 25 15 21 15		
	23154	25926	27902	28506	2477	5781	101	3654	2116	6717	219	528	564	202	178		

NOTE. Males, 14,235; Females, 14,273; Blacks, 498; Black voters, 10; Paupers, 97; Deaf and Dumb, 11; Blind, 11; Idiots, 25; Lunatics, 12.

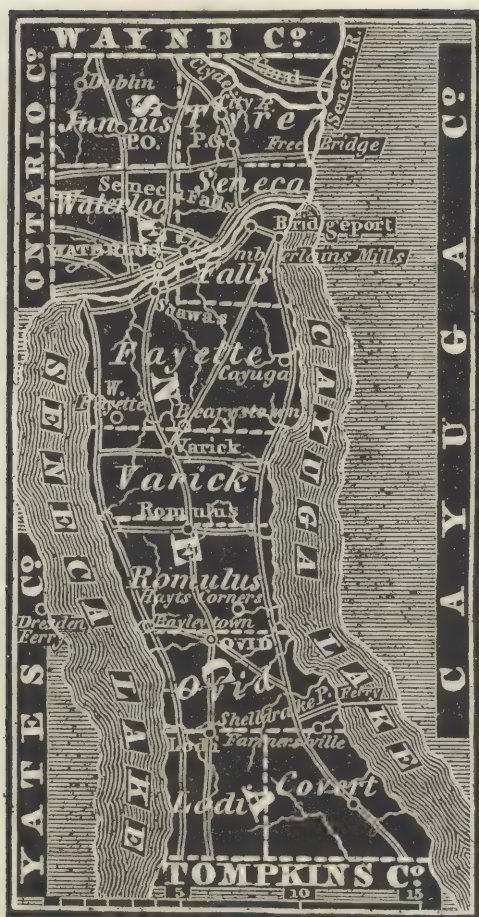
TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed of value of real estate.	Assessed va. of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Blenheim,	36442	12539	110000	10600	3819	864	8026	1947	4068	4748	7039	337 72	241 20
Broome,	47593	21367	140000	5732	3576	960	7164	1337	4855	5735	14062	606 88	300 40
Carlisle,	20685	12804	130000	4700	2287	860	3918	1732	3067	3193	8186	354 07	269 40
Cobleskill,	35041	20634	235000	25254	3922	1359	6612	3252	5070	7340	10263	861 76	520 50
Fulton,	28381	11584	155000	32200	2107	652	3866	1566	2527	2949	7039	365 81	374 40
Jefferson,	27407	13134	70000	2100	3315	546	4512	1723	3723	5986	7885	217 62	144 20
Middleburg,	42813	19846	260000	30665	3173	1071	5903	2673	4303	4161	9811	752 92	581 33
Schoharie,	45703	27593	417500	63025	4951	1754	8055	3815	6712	6286	12574	838 72	961 05
Sharon,	47382	33160	417500	12493	5466	2150	10397	4475	7565	7612	17872	374 40	113 15
Summit,	21850	11160	55000	1575	2360	548	3833	1377	2978	3892	7093	853 08	859 98
	353279	183821	1990000	188344	34976	10764	62286	23897	44868	51902	101824	4365 61	9926 59

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full. mills.	Card. machines.	Rope factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	Number of Scholars.
Blenheim,	3	20	2	2		1						5	14	232	536	688
Broome,	4	18	1							1		5	23	323	789	1140
Carlisle,		11							1	1		3	9	201	442	483
Cobleskill,	7	38	4	6						2	3	6	15	310	804	835
Fulton,	3	1	1	2								2	12	157	365	587
Jefferson,	1	7	2	2	1				1			2	13	180	358	728
Middleburg,	6	32	2	3		1	1			2		5	16	332	675	788
Schoharie,	6	39	4	5					2	1	2	7	24	506	1182	1245
Sharon,	5	24		3					2			10	22	439	1260	1148
Summit,	1	1											14	196	214	405
Value of material,	177542	198157	36	201	18	23		2	1	2	1	45	162	2875	6625	8047
Value of product,	43546	82720	50051	67843	50051	11100	2	1	8	9	2		No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 9,141.			
	45060	50809	250	400	1				1680	1914	4012	1400	12758	292240		

SUMMIT, taken from Cobleskill and Jefferson, 12th April, 1819; W. from Albany 52, S. W. from Schoharie 18 miles; surface high, and hilly, comprising the highest mountains of the county, and forming part of the water shed between the Susquehanna and Mohawk rivers, sending the Charlotte river to the one, and some tributaries of the Schoharie creek, to the other; soil sandy loam, on graywacke, better adapted to grass than grain. Summit Four Corners, and Charlotteville, are post villages. Summit Corners, 20 miles S. W. from Schoharie, has a Methodist church, a tavern, 2 stores, a grist mill, and 10 dwellings. Charlotteville, 25 miles from Schoharie, has a Lutheran church, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills; 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. There are also in the town, two other Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches.

SENECA COUNTY, taken from Cayuga, 24th March, 1804; since which other counties have been formed from it. It is now bounded N. by Wayne; E. by Cayuga lake and county; S. by Tompkins; and W. by the W. shore of the Seneca lake; and from the N. end of that lake by the Preemption line, dividing it from Yates and Ontario counties; greatest length N. and S. 36; medial width, 12 miles; area 309 square miles; situate between 42° 33' and 43° 01' N. lat., and 0° 04' and 0° 17' W. long.; centrally distant from New York, N. W. 317; from Albany, W. 172 miles.

This county forms a narrow strip of land, bounded for more than three-fourths of its length by the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and is in truth upon the S. a high and peninsulated mountain, which maintains its level almost through Tompkins county, and declines upon the E., W., and N. to the level of the lakes, rising somewhat again



on the N. of the Seneca river, which crosses the towns of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. The level of the Seneca lake is estimated at 431 feet above tide, that of Cayuga at 371, consequently there are about 60 feet fall upon the Seneca outlet, between the two lakes; which in the Seneca canal, following the outlet, is overcome by nine locks of various lifts. The height of the ridge between the lakes is given at from 1250 to 1380 feet above tide. The county has no stream of importance, other than the outlet; which, from the Seneca lake to Waterloo, is sluggish, and its great fall is from this town to the Cayuga lake, in a distance of about 8 miles.

The county is wholly of secondary formation, resting upon slate, sand stone, lime and gypsum. The latter occurs in beds in almost every part of the county. A bed of it near Seneca Falls is extensively wrought, and being in an advantageous position for the supply of the county, and for exportation, there is little inducement to open others. Large quantities are exported by way of the lakes and canals. The soil is generally of excellent quality, and adapted to wheat.

The lands of this county formed part of the military tract; and the titles thereore are derived from the state, through patents to the soldiers of the revolution.

The great western turnpike road crosses the town of Waterloo and Seneca Falls; but the gates are removed.

The county is divided into 10 towns.

COVERT, taken from Ovid, 7th April, 1817; from Albany, W. 177; from Ovid,

S. E. 9 miles; surface high, but level; drained by some small tributaries of Cayuga lake. *Covert*, village, is centrally situate; containing a tavern, store, and half a dozen dwellings.

FAYETTE, organised by the name of Washington, and taken from Romulus, 14th March, 1800; name changed 6th April, 1808; from Albany, W. 178; from Waterloo, village, S. 4; and from Ovid, 18 miles; surface high, but level; several small streams flow northerly to Seneca outlet; and Canoga warm spring sends forth a fine mill stream to the Cayuga lake. Settled by Germans from Pennsylvania, in 1789. West Fayette, Canoga, and Bearysville are post villages. *West Fayette*, has 2 taverns, 1 store, and some 20 dwellings. *Canoga*, 2 stores, 2 taverns, an ashery, a grist mill, driven by the warm spring, half a mile distant, and 25 dwellings. *Bearysville*, has 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 15 dwellings. Part of the village of Waterloo, formerly known as Seawas, lies in this town.

JUNIUS, taken from Fayette, then called Washington, 12th February, 1803; since altered; distant from Albany, W. 173; surface on the N. uneven, being studded with low hills of sand and gravel, covered with dwarf pines; in the S. the land is level and of better quality than in the N. but there are intervals throughout of fertile character. It is poorly watered. There is a post office called after the town, centrally situate; and *Dublin* is a village, in the N. W. 7 miles from Waterloo, where are a store, tavern, and 10 dwellings.

LODI, taken from Covert, 27th January, 1826; from Albany, W. 175; from Ovid, S. W. 7 miles; surface rolling, inclining toward the Seneca lake; soil of clay loam, resting on slate and lime; drained by small streams. *Lodi*, village, near the N. boundary, partly in Ovid, 4 miles S. from Ovid village, has 3 stores, 1 tavern, a post office, a Dutch Reformed church, and 30 dwellings. There are post offices at Ingersol's and Miller's stores respectively, with a few dwellings around each.

OVID, organised pursuant to act 27th January, 1789; since altered; centrally distant from Albany, W. 171; from Waterloo, S. 18 miles; surface high in the centre, declining gently to the Cayuga and Seneca lakes; soil excellent. *Ovid* and *Farmersville* are post villages. The first is the half shire town, on the Newburg turnpike road, delightfully situated, commanding a view of both lakes, and of the adjacent country for many miles, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, churches, an academy, the court house and prison, clerk's office, steam grist mill, extensive tannery and clothing works, 3 taverns, 7 stores, lath factory, furnace for casting iron, and about 80 dwellings. It grows slowly. *Farmersville*, 2 miles W. of Cayuga lake, on the Geneva and Ithaca turnpike, contains 1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, churches, 2 taverns 4 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

ROMULUS, organised January 27th, 1789; centrally distant from Albany, W. 176; from Waterloo, village, S. 12 miles; and from Ovid, N. 6 miles. Romulus and Hoyt's Corners are post villages. *Romulus*, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Hoyt's Corners*, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 12 dwellings; 16 miles from Waterloo, and 2 from Ovid. *Bayleystown*, 3 miles W. from Ovid, upon the Seneca lake, has 1 store, 2 taverns, 1 warehouse, and 12 dwellings, and ferry to Dresden, at which a steam boat plies.

SENECA FALLS, taken from Junius, March 26th, 1829; centrally distant from Albany W. 167; from Utica 85; from Waterloo, village, E. 4, miles; surface undulating; drained centrally and N. eastwardly by Seneca outlet. The village of *Seneca Falls*, founded in 1816, by Col. Mynderse, who settled here in 1795, lies upon both sides of the Seneca river, 3 miles W. of Cayuga lake, where within three-fourths of a mile, the river has a fall of 47 feet, over 4 dams, which have been erected to obtain the use of the water power. The village contains 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Catholic, and 1 Methodist, churches, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, a large and flourishing academy, 7 extensive flouring mills, 24 runs of stones, which made in 1835, 85,000 barrels of flour, 6 saw mills, 4 plaster mills, 3 clover mills, 2 oil mills, clothing works, a clock factory, making clocks to the value of \$40,000 per annum, cotton factory, built for 4,000 spindles, dyeing and bleaching works, 1 furnace, paper mill, sash factory, 2 factories making sash and window blinds, 1 large tannery, 1 distillery, machine shop, 4 taverns, some 20 stores, 6 lawyers and 5 physicians, and about 450 dwellings, and the number is rapidly increasing. Three-fourths of the hydraulic power here are yet unemployed; the whole is estimated to be competent to drive 200,000 spindles. Lands in the vicinity sell at from 50 to 70 dollars the acre. In 1827, this village

contained 265 inhabitants only; in 1835, including the inhabitants within half a mile of the corporate limits, 3,000. At *Chamberlain's Mills*, 2 miles from the Falls, and 1 from Waterloo, are a flouring mill, clothing works, plaster mill, and a dozen dwellings. *Bridgeport*, formerly called West Cayuga, contains a store, 2 taverns, and some 30 dwellings, at the W. end of Cayuga bridge. It was once a place of business, but has been ruined by the canals, which have transferred its trade to other points, and it is now fast falling into decay.

The first settlers in Seneca county, were Messrs. Horatio Jones and Lawrence Smith, who seated themselves at the falls, in 1784 or 1785. Mr. James Bennett established himself at West Cayuga in 1787.

TYRE, taken from Junius, 26th March, 1829; centrally distant from Albany, W. 171 miles; surface level; soil sandy and calcareous loam. The Clyde river and Erie canal cross the N. E. angle, and the Seneca dips into the east; along these rivers the surface is marshy, being part of the great Seneca marsh. There is a post office having the name of the town, and a small village centrally situate, called *Tyre City*, 9 miles from Waterloo, where are 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 tavern, 12 dwellings, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill.

WATERLOO, taken from Junius, 26th March, 1829; centrally distant from Albany, W. 173; from Ovid, N. 18 miles; surface level; drained on the S. boundary by the Seneca outlet, (along which runs the Seneca canal,) affording very advantageous water power; soil calcareous loam, highly fertile. The post village and half shiretown, of *Waterloo*, in the S. E. angle, on the river, 3 miles from Seneca Falls, 7 E. from Geneva, contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, churches, 3 grist, 2 oil, mills, 2 distilleries, 2 saw mills, 1 furnace for castings, 2 tanneries, 3 clothing works, clover mill, pail factory, a factory of tubs, churns, and wooden bowls, an ashery, an extensive boat building establishment, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, 2 large hotels, one of brick, the other of wood, 3 other taverns, 12 dry goods, and 1 hardware stores, the surrogate's office, a court house and prison, built chiefly at the expense of E. Williams, then proprietor of the soil on which the village is erected; 6 lawyers, 5 physicians, and about 300 dwellings. The village thrives rapidly, 50 buildings were put up in 1835. The water for mills is taken from the river and canal, and used under a head of 15 feet. Lands near the village sell at from 50 to 70 dollars the acre.

VARICK, taken from Romulus, 6th February, 1830; from Albany, W. 172; and from Waterloo 13; from Ovid about 9 miles; surface high, and declining to the lakes, which bound it on the E. and W.; scantily watered by small brooks. It has a post office near the N. boundary, called after the town.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 45 & 16.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Covert,	3439	3833	1791	1615	115	324	1	185	134	351	3	37	33	17	13
Payette,	2869	3140	3216	3461	404	691	21	420	231	818	20	70	68	21	21
Lodi,			1786	1772	179	370	7	208	155	405	12	32	33	15	9
Junius,	5113	6213	1581	1517	159	308	11	197	131	365	26	21	23	11	6
Ovid,	2654	2856	2756	2997	348	610	21	393	225	662	24	40	49	25	24
Romulus,	3698	4127	2089	1793	220	369	2	190	195	587	5	26	27	4	11
Seneca Falls,			2603	3786	449	871	185	551	298	828	16	73	85	38	28
Tyre,			1482	1527	141	300	15	223	101	370	21	32	23	15	8
Varick,			1890	1950	214	381	20	253	122	453	14	45	44	13	11
Waterloo,			1847	2209	321	466	40	279	248	481	13	39	40	11	17
	17773	20169	21041	22627	2550	4690	323	2899	1900	5320	154	415	425	170	148

NOTE.—Males, 11,506; Females, 11,121; Paupers, 47; Blacks, 172; Black voters, 6; Deaf and Dumb, 5; Blind, 7; Idiots, 16; Lunatics, 9.

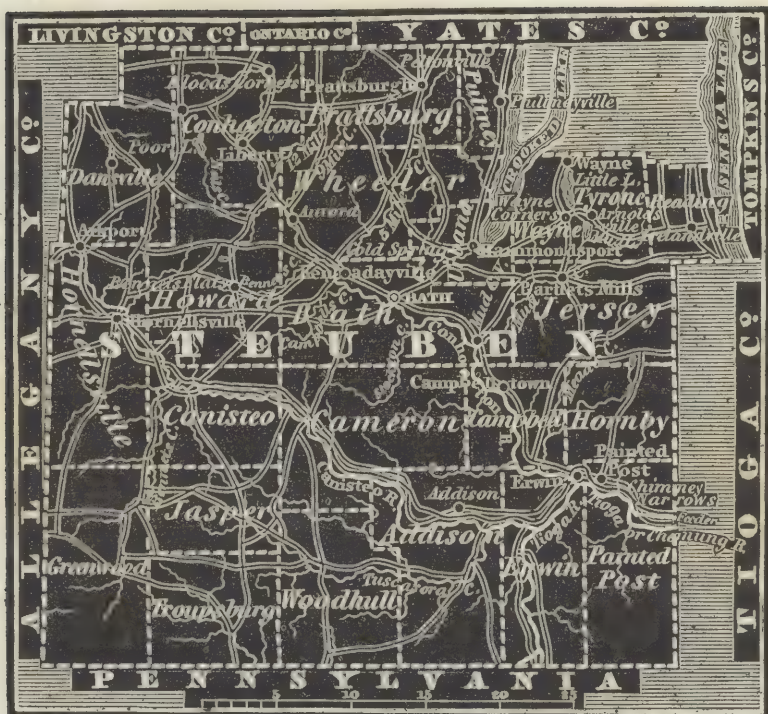
TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Assessed va-lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Covert,	16800	10712	323682	32150	1723	672	3730	1521	2669	2466	2277	761	533
Fayette,	33850	21504	688417	29096	4867	1423	1998	4065	3912	5337	2618	1644	1077
Lodi,	18000	12611	250410	19322	2087	700	4081	2029	2290	4150	4966	1031	404
Junius,	16500	9373	289647	52555	1730	703	3600	2136	3088	3397	2281	665	442
Ovid,	25000	15705	508432	89778	2456	1126	640	2035	3821	3432	2732	1335	895
Romulus,	21500	24648	414238	51249	2206	946	8450	2381	2987	3622	2756	1207	696
Seneca Falls,	14800	7445	317905	127137	1678	671	2721	1733	1340	1399	229	1740	607
Tyre,	18600	7012	199091	1525	505	1930	1332	1262	3015	2310	650	28	8
Varick,	19500	12157	354832	24854	1982	838	545	2250	2494	3366	2728	941	584
Waterloo,	13000	5478	264390	354254	1003	440	2213	1082	1262	1847	445	1171	97
	197550	131645	3631046	732995	21257	8084	49291	20624	25125	3203	23335	11145	5525

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money	Scholars.
Covert,	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	427	526	593
Fayette,	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	17	732	794	1195
Lodi,	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	454	460	577
Junius,	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	207	468	532
Ovid,	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	681	810	847
Romulus,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	441	865	738
Seneca Falls,	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11	373	788	813
Tyre,	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	194	419	473
Varick,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	387	489	609
Waterloo,	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	292	332	501
	16	37	6	10	10	1	2	6	8	5	1	16	1	110	4096	5951	6818
Value of product,	423014	480516	50604	107579	15450	30580	44465	35000	11200	35100	13422	21948	8000	4500	8000	52450	4000
Value of material,	50604	107579	15450	30580	44465	35000	11200	35100	13422	21948	8000	52450	4000	4500	8000	52450	4000

Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 7,017.

NOTE. One Trip hammer, in Seneca Falls.

STEBEN COUNTY was taken from Ontario, 18th March, 1796; it has been modified by various acts of assembly, but is now bounded S. by the line between this state and the state of Pennsylvania; E. by Tioga and Tompkins; N. by Yates, Ontario, and Livingston, counties; and W. by the west line of the sixth range of townships in Phelps and Gorham's purchase, dividing it from Allegany county. Length and breadth, 40 miles; area 1400 square miles; situate between 42° and 42° 36' N. Lat., and 2° and 52' W. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 220, from Albany S. W. 216, miles.—The surface is hilly and broken; being elevated fifteen hundred feet above tide, the abundant streams have worn deep channels and divided the county into ridges, to which the course of the larger rivers have given a direction from N. W. to S. E.; whilst the tributaries, traversing these ridges, have broken them into various forms, converting what was probably once a broad plain, into hills and ravines. Thus the valleys, through which the streams flow, are narrow, deep, and precipitous, and almost universally rocky; but the table lands are generally free from stone. The corresponding strata, at their sides, demonstrate that the streams have worn their way through their levels; occasionally, where the banks have been of yielding material, the flood has made for itself a wider passage, and formed broad and fertile flats, having deposited upon them the spoils of vegetation for hundreds of years. The sides of these forbidding hills are commonly covered with evergreens, whilst the wide and level plains to which they lead, composed of fertile loam, produce great variety of deciduous trees. An irregular ridge, upon the western boundary of the county, di-



vides the waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Genesee river, with which they interlock. The surface, as you ascend the streams, rises every where to the table land, so that the hills become mountains as the rivers approach their outlets.

The whole county is based on upper secondary slate, upon which rests, in places, fields of quartzose rock, which in the town of Addison, and in other places, yield serviceable grindstones. Limestone, in place, is rare; but boulders of lime, sometimes of many tons, are occasionally discovered on or near the surface. Iron ore is found in several parts of the county. The soil on the table land, generally, consists of argillaceous marl, formed apparently from the disintegration of the rock, a short distance beneath it. This rock is sometimes abundantly charged with remains of shell fish, of the form of small clams, with reversed edges; when exposed to the air and frost it falls into four-sided fragments, and to an uncteous earth, which rapidly produces vegetation, but is sometimes covered with aluminous efflorescence, or crust. Generally, with proper cultivation, this soil produces wheat abundantly, and with scarce other labour than clearing or thinning the wood, makes excellent sheep pasture. To the rearing of sheep, the inhabitants are now giving much attention.

The country north of the Conchocton river, and east of Five Mile creek, is covered, chiefly, by oak, chestnut, hickory, and black walnut, with patches of yellow, and extensive forests of white, pine; between the Canisteo and Conchocton rivers, the timber is beech and maple, with tracts of white pine and hemlock, except a strip about 2 miles wide, along the north bank of the Canisteo, where oak and white pine prevail; southwest of the Canisteo, the forest is similar to that south of the Conchocton. The oak and yellow pine lands produce excellent wheat; the soils on which the other timber grows are better adapted to grass.

The great stream of the county is the *Chemung river*, constituted by the union of the Tioga, the Canisteo, and the Conchocton—it was called by the Senecas, *Cononque*, "horn in the water." The Tioga rises in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, near its east boundary, and running about 15 miles in a semicircular course,

assumes a northern direction for about 27 miles to the south line of this county, and thence about 10 miles to its junction with the Canisteo, in Erwin town, and thence 5 miles N. E. to the village of Erwin, where its volume is increased by the Conhocton; thence deflecting S. E. it flows through this and Tioga counties 35 miles, by the villages of Painted Post and Elmira, and re-enters Pennsylvania in the N. W. angle of Athens township, Bradford county, through which it passes to unite with the Susquehanna, having a total comparative length of 80 miles, and being navigable for arks and boats nearly the whole of the distance. It receives in this state the name of Chemung below the mouth of the Conhocton. Below that point it flows through a valley, nearly 4 miles wide, of the richest lands in the county, said to be superior to those of the Mohawk valley.

The *Canisteo* has its sources in the towns of Birdsall, Almond, and Alfred, of Allegany county, and flows thence S. E. through the towns of Hornellsville, Canisteo, Cameron, Addison, and Erwin, of this county, about 50 miles, to its recipient. It rises, in freshets, from 6 to 8 feet, and is then navigable for boats and arks about 40 miles. The flats which border it are from half a mile to a mile wide. A survey for the route of the Erie canal has been made along the valley of this stream.

The *Conhocton** heads in Springwater town of Livingston county, and runs S. E. through the towns of Conhocton, Bath, Campbell, and Erwin, 45 miles, to its recipient. Its flats, somewhat wider than those of the Canisteo, are generally more fertile and less sandy. It is navigable, in freshets, 14 miles above Bath, and about 34 miles from its mouth.

The chief tributaries of the Canisteo are *Bennett's* and *Tuscarora* creeks; of the Conhocton, from the S. W., *Neil's*, *Bennett's*, *Campbell's*, and *Stockton* creeks, and from the E. *Twelve Mile*, *Five Mile*, *Mud*, and *Mead's* creeks; most of which are, also, navigable when the floods are high.

The only considerable sheets of water, are *Crooked lake*, extending from Yates, about 8 miles into this county; *Seneca lake*, forming, for about the same distance, a portion of the eastern boundary, separating this from Tompkins county; *Little and Mud lakes*, upon the line between the towns of Tyrone and Wayne; and *Loon lake*, 3 miles in circumference, in the town of Conhocton. This lake has a subterraneous outlet of half a mile, pouring forth a mill stream.

The *Canascraga* creek, from Allegany, crosses the N. W. angle of the town of Dansville, and the *Cowanesque* flows from Troupsburg S. E. into Pennsylvania, and thence near the line for more than 20 miles, re-entering the county about 1 mile W. of the Tioga river, with which it immediately unites.

The county, except the town of Reading, was included in the cession to Massachusetts, and passed from that state, through Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and Robert Morris, to Sir William Pulteney, whose representatives hold an office, for the sale of lands, at Bath. Several townships were purchased by individuals, who have settled therein, and thus led, instead of pointing, the way to change the forest into cultivated fields.

The staples of the county are lumber, grain, cattle, and wool; but the chief export is the first, in which most of the inhabitants are more or less engaged, and the preparing it for market forms the chief pursuit of the southern towns. In the northern towns, agriculture is rising to its due importance.

The county is divided into 24 towns.

ADDISON, organised by general sessions, pursuant to the act erecting the county, by the name of Middletown; name and bounds since altered; from Albany, S. W. 225; from Bath, S. 20 miles; soil clay and sandy loam, of indifferent quality, valuable chiefly for the timber. The Canisteo, runs E. through the northern part of the town, receiving from the S. the Tuscarora creek. Addison, post village. 16 miles in a direct line S. E. from Bath, upon the Canisteo river, and on the line surveyed for the Erie railroad, contains 3 taverns, 6 stores, and about 30 dwellings. There is a settlement, at which is a post office, called West Addison.

BATH, organised under the act of 18th March, 1796; since much changed in limits; N. W. from New York 220; from Albany, S. W. 216 miles; surface hilly and broken, yet having much arable land, of good quality, especially on the streams;

* *Cohocton*, its name in the Seneca language, means "trees in the water." *Canisteo*, "a board in the water."

soil clay and marly loam; drained by the Conchocton river, forming in part the N. boundary, and running S. E. across the town, receiving from the S. W. Bennett's, Campbell's, and Stockton's, creeks; and from the N. E. Five Mile and Mud creeks. Bath, Kenadayville, Avoca, and Mud creek are post villages.

Bath, village, upon the left bank of the river, here 75 feet wide, and upon an alluvial flat, about 2 miles wide, hemmed in by hills, rising precipitously nearly 500 feet, was laid out with great regularity, about the year 1790, by Mr. Charles Williamson, and was first incorporated 12th April, 1816. It contains 2 public squares, one of 6, and the other of 4 acres; upon the former are the county buildings, consisting of a court house of brick, large and commodious; prison of stone; clerk's fire proof office, the bank, (capital \$150,000,) the Pulteney land office, of stone, fire proof, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches, 3 hotels, several stores, and some neat private dwellings. On the other square, are the Methodist church, and some habitations. There are in the village, also, 2 printing offices, issuing weekly papers, 3 flouring mills, 1 saw mill, a furnace for casting iron, 1 carding and clothing works, 1 oil mill, 2 tanneries, and about 200 dwellings. Stages run from the village in all directions, to Canandaigua; distant 42; to Ithaca 50; to Angelica 40; to the great bend on the Susquehanna 110, miles; and to Urbana, at the head of Crooked lake, 8 miles. To the last place a railroad is proposed, for which a company has been authorised. The descent by the valley of the inlet is 380 feet. The village lies 1090 feet above tide; 859 above lake Ontario; and 525 above lake Erie. If we allow 500 feet of elevation to the hills which bound it, the plane of the country would be 1590 feet above the level of the ocean. There is a bridge here over the river.

Avoca, upon the right bank of the Conchocton river, 8 miles N. W. from Bath, contains 1 Methodist church, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and 20 dwellings. *Kenadayville*, upon the E. bank of the river, at the mouth of Five Mile creek, 4 miles N. W. from Bath, has 1 Presbyterian church, 1 church, built by Unitarians and Universalists, 2 saw mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tannery, and about 20 dwellings. *Mud Creek*, at the confluence of the creek with the river, 6 miles S. E. from Bath, has a saw mill, 2 taverns, 1 store, and 12 habitations.

CAMERON, taken from Addison, 16th April, 1822; from Albany 221; from Bath, S. 8 miles; soil clay and calcareous loam, generally of good quality. The hills are covered with white pine timber. The Canisteo river crosses the town, S. E. *Cameron* and *West Cameron* are post offices, at which are dense settlements.

CAMPBELL, taken from Hornby, April 25th, 1831; distant from Albany, S. W. 213; from Bath, S. E. 11 miles; soil clay and marly loam; drained S. E. by the Conchocton river, flowing diagonally across it, receiving from it Mead's creek, on the N. and Knox and Campbell's creeks from the W. *Campbelltown*, post village, lies on the left bank of the river, in the north western portion of the town, and contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 1 store, 15 dwellings. There is another post office at Hammond's Mills. A sulphuretted hydrogen spring is near the village, remarkably pure, and emits a stream of air, which may be inflamed when confined.

CANISTEO, organised pursuant to act 18th March, 1796; since altered; S. W. from Albany 241; and from Bath, 14 miles; surface much broken; soil clay and calcareous loam, fertile in the valley, and adapted to grass and grain; the hills are covered with valuable pine timber; drained E. by the Canisteo river, and N. by Bennett's creek, which rising in Jasper, has a course of about 15 miles, 5 of which are over the western part of this town to the river. The valley of the Canisteo, is half a mile wide, along which are rich alluvial flats. There are some dense settlements on the river. The remnant of the town is not much peopled. Getting lumber is the chief employment of the inhabitants. *Canisteo* and *East Canisteo* are post offices.

CONCHOCTON, taken from Bath and Danville, 18th June, 1812; distant S. W. from Albany, 215; N. W. from Bath 16 miles; surface hilly; soil moist clay loam, generally adapted to grass, and portions to grain; drained S. E. by the Conchocton river, upon which, centrally situated, is the post village of *Liberty*, containing 2 taverns, 2 stores, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist mill and saw mill, and 30 dwellings. *Bloods Corner*, 20 miles N. W. from Bath, has the North

Conhocton post office, 1 tavern, 1 store, 10 houses. There is a third post office at Patchin's Mills. Loon Lake, lies in the western part of the town.

DANSVILLE, organised by general sessions, March 18th, 1796; since altered; from Albany, S. W. 240; and from Bath, N. W. 24 miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, of good quality; drained S. by the Canisteo river and its branches; and northward by Canascraga creek and its tributaries. There is an extensive marsh upon the W. containing about 2000 acres, which has lately been purchased by two English settlers, who are draining it, and expect to render it productive. The post office is called South Dansville.

ERWIN, taken from Painted Post, 27th January, 1826; distant from Albany, 212, from Bath, S. E. 20 miles; soil clay loam; drained N. and E. by the Tioga, Canisteo, and Conhocton rivers. Near the mouth of the last, is the village of *Erwin*; upon the Great Bend and Bath turnpike road, where was originally the post painted red by the Indians, commemorative of the death of a distinguished chief; a substitute for which is still preserved by the inhabitants. The village contains a tavern, 3 stores, some 10 dwellings. There is here a fine bridge, 300 feet long, over the Conhocton river. There are 2 post offices in the town; one, two miles above Erwin village, called *Erwindale*; and the other, 6 miles up the Tioga, called *Erwin Centre*. Upon the rivers are very rich alluvial flats, well cultivated. The hills are broken, but covered with white pine timber. Not more than one third of the town is settled.

GREENWOOD, taken from Troupsburg and Canisteo, 24th June, 1827; S. W. from Albany, 251; from Bath, 26 miles; soil of good quality for grazing; drained N. E. by Bennett's creek, which, rising in the town, flows about 15 miles to the Canisteo river in Canisteo town. The post office has the name of the town.

HORNBY, taken from Painted Post, 27th January, 1826; distant S. W. from Albany 199, and from Bath, S. E. 20, miles; soil of good quality for grass; drained S. W. by a branch of Mead's creek and S. by some smaller tributaries of the Conhocton and Tioga, rivers. The post office has the name of the town.

HORNELLVILLE, taken from Canisteo, 1 April, 1820; distant S. W. from Albany 236 miles; surface somewhat steep and broken along the river banks, but elsewhere generally arable. The Canisteo river runs S. E. across the N. half of the town, having in its valley much fine alluvial land. Hornellsville and Arkport are post villages. *Hornellsville*, so called from George Hornell, its first settler, lies on a branch of the Canisteo, near the main stream, on the road from Bath to Angelica, 20 miles from the former, and contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, tannery, and 50 dwellings. *Arkport*, on the river, has a tavern, a store, a carding and cloth dressing mill, and 20 dwellings.

HOWARD, taken from Bath and Dansville, June 8th, 1812; distant from Albany 228, from Bath, W. 12, miles; surface gently undulating; soil clay loam, equal in quality to any in the county, for wheat and grass; drained E. by Campbell's creek and other tributaries of the Conhocton, and W. by branches of the Canisteo river. *Bennett's Flats*, the post village, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; an academy, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 30 dwellings. There is a post office at Goff's mills and another at Rathbun settlement.

JASPER, taken from Troupsburg and Canisteo, 24th Jan., 1827; distant, N. W. from Albany 240, from Bath 24, miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, adapted better to grass than grain; drained N. by Bennett's creek and other tributaries of the Canisteo river; S. E. by Tuscarora creek and its branches. It has a post office with the name of the town; a sulphur spring here, which spreads its effluvia for 20 rods around, was formerly much resorted to by the deer and elk.

JERSEY, taken from Wayne, 12th Feb., 1813; S. W. from Albany 204, from Bath, W. 12, miles; surface somewhat broken, but generally arable; soil clay and calcareous loam of good quality; drained S. W. by Mud creek, and S. by Mead's creek, tributaries of the Conhocton river, and N. E. by a small creek which flows into the south end of Seneca lake. *Bartle's Mills*, on the road from Painted Post to Penn Yan, near the north boundary, is a post village, containing 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 dwellings. Oak Grove and Sugar Hill, are post offices. This town is settled principally by emigrants from the state of N. J.

PAINTED POST, organised pursuant to act March 18th, 1796; distant S. W. from Albany 210 miles; soil gravelly loam. The flats are rich and the hills covered

with pine forests; drained S. E. by the Chemung river, which crosses the northern portion of the town, receiving from it, on either bank, several tributaries, and supplying the navigable feeder of the Chemung canal, which is taken from it at the Chimney narrows. The Great Bend and Bath road, runs on the N. side of the river, on which, within two miles of the western boundary, is the village formerly called Painted Post, 20 miles from Bath, now called Centreville, including Knoxville, where are 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 3 taverns, and about 50 dwellings. East Painted Post and South Painted Post, are post offices. About half the town is settled. The name of the town is derived from the Indian memorial above mentioned; but which, by the division of this town, is now in Erwin. The place was called by the Senecas, *Conewawah*, "a head on a pole."

PRATTSBURGH, named after a principal proprietor, taken from Pulteney, 21st April, 1813; distant from Albany 202, from Bath, N. 14, miles; surface generally arable; soil good for wheat, better for grass, producing some of the finest cattle of the county; drained by Twelve Mile, Five Mile, and other creeks, which flow S. to the Conhocton river, *Prattsburgh*, post village, on the road from Bath to Penn Yan, 14 miles from each, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches; an academy, incorporated and flourishing, 4 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing mills, and about 60 dwellings.

PULTENEY, taken from Bath, 12th February, 1808; since modified; distant S. W. from Albany 212, from Bath, N. E. 14, from Penn Yan, S. 8, miles; surface level, except at the descent to the Crooked lake, which is estimated at 200 feet; soil clay and calcareous loam, originally heavily timbered with oak, but now generally cleared; drained by some small streams flowing to the lake. *Pulteneyville* and *Peltenville*, are post offices; at the former, are the only tavern in the town, one store, and 15 dwellings.

READING, taken from Frederickstown, then Wayne, 17th February, 1806; distant S. W. from Albany 186, surface high and rolling, inclining to the east; soil clay and calcareous loam, excellently adapted to wheat, and covered with oak timber, which grows very large, tall and straight, and of the best quality; drained N. by Rock stream, and S. by another tributary of Seneca lake, which bounds the town on the east. *Irelandville*, somewhat south of the centre, 24 miles from Bath, three and half from the south end of the lake, has a post office, 1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 40 dwellings. *Jefferson* or *Savoy*, village, on the inlet of the lake, partly in this town and partly in Catlin, of Tioga county, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 taverns, and about 80 dwellings. Rock stream, on its approach to the lake, has a cascade of 140 feet, cutting through the slate rock, exposing the strata, and falling into a basin, some 30 rods from the lake. There are quarries of excellent building stone (siliceous lime,) along the lake, in this town, which has been much used in the fabrication of locks, &c.—There is a post office called North Reading.

TROUPSBURGH, taken from Middletown and Canisteo, Feb. 12th, 1808; distant S. W. from Albany 247, from Bath 28, miles; surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam of good quality for grass, still generally covered with forests; drained by the Cowanesque creek. Iron ore is said to abound here. The town was settled in 1805. It has one post office bearing its name, and another called West Troupsburg.

TYRONE, taken from Wayne, April 16th, 1822; from Albany, S. W. 194, from Bath, N. E. 16, miles, surface hilly; soil clay and calcareous loam, good wheat land; drained westerly by Big and Little Tobyhanna creeks, which flow to the lake, and S. W. by Mud creek, the outlet of Mud lake, navigable for 9 miles, for boats, to the Conhocton river; settled by emigrants from New England, New Jersey and Orange county, New York. Little lake, is 3 miles long by half a mile in width; its shores adorned with highly cultivated farms, its N. end distant two and a half miles only, from Crooked lake, and the south, half a mile from Mud lake, into which it pours its waters; Mud lake, has about half the length, with much the same breadth as Little lake. Both lakes and Mud creek are declared highways by law. The lakes are well stored with fish, which are taken at all seasons. From a point opposite to Bluff Point, on the line between Wayne and Barrington towns, is a beautiful prospect of the farms upon the declivities to Crooked and Little lakes. The post office has the name of the town, and is at *Arnold's Mills*, where are, within a mile, 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and 20 dwellings. There is another post office called Tobyhanna.

URBANA, taken from Bath, 17th April, 1822; distant S. W. from Albany 207, from Bath, N. E. 8, miles; surface divided by Crooked lake and its inlet, into two high ridges with a deep narrow valley; soil clay and calcareous loam of various qualities; drained E. by some small streams flowing to the lake, with high and rapid falls. At the head of the lake lies the post village of *Hammondsport*, founded in 1826, by Lazarus Hammond, containing 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches; 9 stores, 3 tavern, 2 tanneries, 2 asheries, 5 forwarding and commission houses, 100 dwellings, and 600 inhabitants. The position of this village for trade is very favourable, by reason of the lake. It must become the port of the county whence much of its exports will seek a market in the centre of the state and at the towns on the N. river; a steamboat runs daily on the lake, between this village and Penn Yan, of Yates county; thence the Crooked Lake canal leads to the Seneca lake, which is connected by the Seneca and Cayuga canal, with the Erie canal. By this route there is an uninterrupted water communication with the city of New York. There are 5 post offices in the town, Urbana, West Urbana, North Urbana, Cold Springs, and Mount Washington.—There is also a sulphur spring in repute for its medicinal qualities.

WAYNE, organised by the name of Frederickstown, under act of 18th March, 1796; name changed April 6th, 1808; limits since altered; S. W. from Albany 199, from Bath, N. E. 14 miles; surface level, except near the Crooked lake, upon the N. W. and Mud and Little lakes upon the E. and their outlet, where it is somewhat hilly; soil clay and marly loam, well adapted to wheat; timber chiefly oak, hickory, and chestnut; drained S. by some small tributaries of Mud creek. *Wayne*, post village, at the N. end of Little lake, 18 miles from Bath, has 1 hotel, 3 stores, and 30 dwellings. There is also a post office at Wayne Four Corners, where is a dense settlement.

WHEELER, taken from Bath, and Prattsburg, 25th February, 1820; S. W. from Albany 210, from Bath, N. 8, miles; surface hilly, but arable; soil clay and sandy loam, of pretty good quality; drained on the S. W. border by Conhocton river, which receives from the town, Five Mile creek, and some smaller streams.—Wheeler, East Wheeler, and West Wheeler, are post offices, and closely settled vicinages.

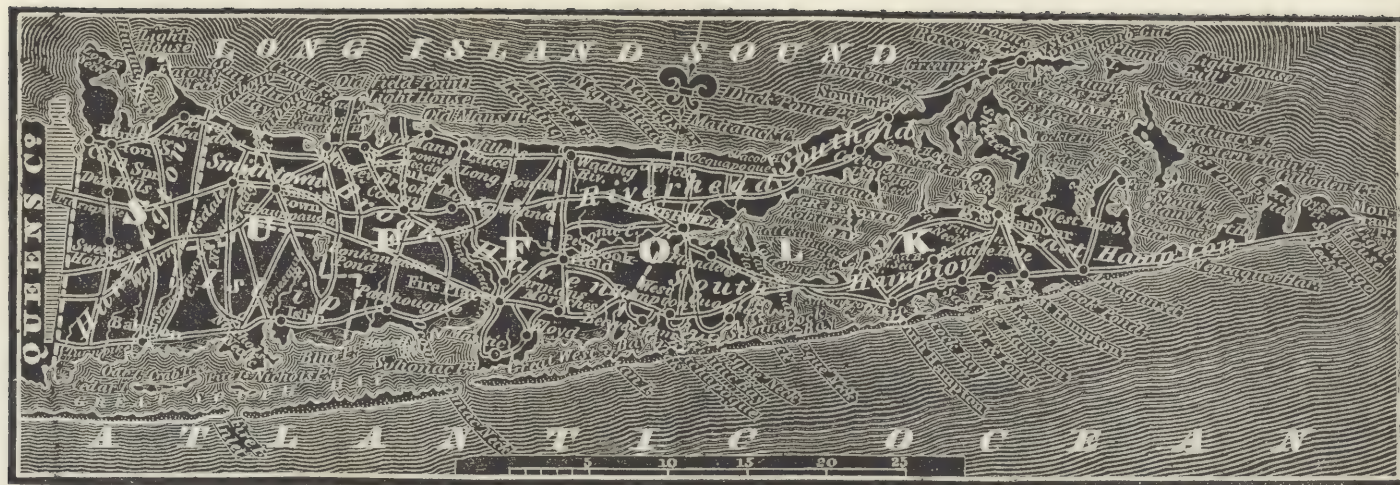
TOWNS.	Females.										Births.		Deaths.		
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Addison,	652	544	944	1388	159	280	13	190	58	329	11	37	27	11	9
Bath,	2578	2422	3387	4100	428	849	49	585	308	921	29	71	66	25	21
Cameron,		553	924	1224	114	237	8	168	50	335	2	11	16	8	4
Campbell,				842	92	182		108	65	176	5	15	11	8	3
Canisteo,	891	604	619	780	82	163	3	91	53	179	2	11	16	8	4
Cohocton,	1560	2143	2544	2855	289	555	5	356	175	686	21	54	63	15	21
Dansville,	1565	1489	1726	2558	211	472	75	342	129	651	21	51	45	27	20
Erwin,			795	1089	144	239	1	130	90	244	8	16	16	3	5
Greenwood,			899	1140	99	220	8	154	45	294	12	89	65	28	32
Hornellsville,		834	1365	1850	194	354	3	260	169	459	12	48	30	13	7
Howard,	1140	1703	2464	3037	262	588	31	401	168	732	34	33	19	8	4
Hornby,			1572	972	88	202	1	126	50	235	12	48	30	13	7
Jasper,			657	984	107	201	1	125	48	262	3	21	28	7	4
Jersey,	912	1780	2301	2724	339	512	23	359	185	702	11	69	40	11	10
Painted Post,	2088	2640	974	1619	178	350	15	212	112	360	13	49	36	18	19
Prattsburgh,	1377	1865	2402	2557	241	502	16	318	168	626	23	51	57	18	22
Pulteney,	1162	1501	1724	1822	170	339	5	243	116	438	21	54	41	17	20
Reading,	3009	5431	1568	1644	172	332	2	210	48	421	11	27	30	5	12
Troupsburgh,	650	1265	666	876	85	170		124	35	253	4	24	27	0	
Tyrone,		1653	1880	1106	218	404	3	261	148	503	26	46	41	14	5
Urbana,		966	1288	1642	175	320	2	214	125	392	11	30	30	11	8
Wayne,	3607	865	1172	1350	136	265		185	98	317	9	22	23	10	7
Wheeler,	798	882	1389	1604	144	310	2	228	97	381	12	41	24	17	13
Woodhull,			501	672	75	131	2	90	38	158	11	16	8	4	1
	21989	27146	33851	41435	4202	8177	267	5480	2577	10071	322	935	805	304	256

NOTE. Males, 21,159; Females, 20,276; Blacks, 301; Black voters, 3; Paupers, 62, Deaf and Dumb, 20; Blind, 14; Idiots, 44; Lunatics, 23.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, lin ns, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Addison,	50000	3917	127500	3220	1038	189	1168	716	869	1048	1296	547	547
Bath,	60000	17316	357000	174857	3823	1140	9374	3380	5758	6519	5500	2229	750
Cameron,	51000	5333	104040	100	1218	238	1772	1018	1195	2144	1831	468	571
Campbell,	20000	3265	67320	2980	834	207	850	685	1107	1625	1048	290	227
Canisteo,	34000	1908	75140	926	1053	183	1010	942	489	1391	1326	314	476
Cohocton,	46000	10436	144900	6449	2500	808	5718	2573	4419	6247	6442	703	720
Dansville,	44000	11320	87760	4330	2384	625	5797	1983	3622	5170	6338	483	643
Erwin,	46000	3735	199640	14000	905	200	1244	1226	514	788	558	915	495
Greenwood,	48000	4123	94080	300	1246	226	1604	1408	1351	1927	3279	440	520
Hornby,	24000	4707	51120	740	1138	243	2295	725	1351	1927	2030	235	365
Hornellsville,	56000	5644	176400	3242	1862	374	2632	1690	2473	3077	3308	743	613
Howard,	53000	14081	166950	625	3322	780	6498	3455	4684	7354	9234	782	853
Jasper,	34000	4356	66640	3835	1249	270	1703	1025	1203	2610	1781	325	450
Jersey,	50000	12032	123500	729	2869	606	4054	2029	4329	4938	9004	623	363
Painted Post,	45000	4381	195300	8027	1162	304	1473	941	959	1651	1656	832	519
Prattsburgh,	34000	14850	146200	4675	2842	772	13982	2225	5029	6772	6450	693	382
Pulteney,	21000	10360	90300	7267	2083	546	5520	1511	2974	4705	4705	420	486
Reading,	17000	10054	80920	5312	2421	616	3633	1487	2377	4012	4807	347	422
Troupsburch,	38000	3848	71060	380	1327	189	1698	809	1042	2604	2914	300	502
Tyrone,	20000	11326	78200	3394	1969	620	4346	1330	3582	4658	5450	328	284
Urbana,	19000	9018	101840	12893	1172	374	10005	1134	2543	4009	2989	499	258
Wayne,	14000	8348	66640	2048	1625	464	7548	1191	1964	2940	3229	276	216
Wheeler,	34000	7052	95540	2120	1694	440	5775	1398	2967	3653	4434	444	295
Woodhull,	37000	2303	69190	560	769	106	964	441	689	1182	1721	306	469
	897000	383773	2839180	263019	42565	10520	100661	35322	57490	82011	91333	13542	11453

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Full mills.	Card. machines.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teacher's wages besides public mo. ney.	Scholars.
Addison,	2	23											15	189	289	449
Bath,	4	16	1	5		1	1	3		2			23	478	694	1115
Cameron,	1	13								1			11	144	235	390
Campbell,	2	10		1	1								6	108	196	276
Cohocton,	2	29		2	3		1	1	1	2	1		16	259	523	994
Canisteo,	2	8											7	124	40	223
Dansville,	1	15	1					1		1			15	341	323	907
Erwin,	1	12											7	124	151	230
Greenwood,	3	4		1	1			1		3			14	133	133	351
Hornby,	2	6		1	1								9	136	118	361
Hornellsville,	3	16		3	3	1		1		1			12	199	419	539
Howard,	3	9		1	1			2					11	423	388	976
Jasper,		5						1					11	114	124	375
Jersey,	2	14				1	2		2	3	1		16	147	368	840
Painted Post,	1	9		1	1					3			11	107	331	313
Prattsburgh,	5	21		2	1			2		4			17	216	493	945
Pulteney,	1	7						2		2				10	180	397
Reading,		10											9	263	449	652
Troupsburch,	2	4			1					3			10	117	141	276
Tyrone,	2	7			2			1					12	213	742	1071
Urbana,	2	3			2	1				1	3		10	134	468	713
Wayne,							1	1	1				7	142	439	401
Wheeler,		10		1	1					1			13	217	437	552
Woodhull,	2	6											6	78	109	247
	43	257	2	18	18	3	1	5	19	2	32	2	289	4476	7690	13808
Value of product,	203495	184791	9200	28850	57100	1612	1400	10250	14406	24040	32320	5050	No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 12,327.			
Value of material,	179110	84588	1700	19810	48520	740	800	5024	6469	9600	10361	3600				

WOODHULL, taken from Troupsburch and Addison, 18th February, 1828; S. W. from Albany 236, from Bath 22, miles; surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass, covered with forests and thinly inhabited; drained by the Tuscarora creek and its several branches. There is a post office called after the town.



SUFFOLK COUNTY, comprising about two-thirds of Long Island; organised Nov. 1st, 1683; is bounded E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; N. by Long Island Sound; W. by Lloyd's Neck or Queen's Village, Cold Spring Harbour, and the E. bounds of the town of Oyster Bay, and the same line continued due S. to the Atlantic Ocean, including the Isle of Wight or Gardiner's Island, Fisher's Island, Shelter Island, Plumb Island, Robin's Island, and the Gull Islands: Extreme length, from Montauk Point to the S. W. angle 83; greatest breadth, 21, miles: area according to the return of the supervisors in 1835, 594, but by the statistical table of Burr's Atlas 973, square miles; between $40^{\circ} 36'$ and $41^{\circ} 08'$ N. Lat. and $3^{\circ} 27'$ and $5^{\circ} 03'$ E. Long.

Extensive salt meadows border the numerous bays and creeks, which are overflowed by the tide and yield only salt hay, of which large quantities are gathered. On the N. adjoining the Sound, the surface is broken and hilly; the interior is overspread with sandy plains, covered with pine; the south portion is level and has a loamy soil.

The county is not well watered, having few and small streams. Sampawams, Consequit, and Connecticut, brooks, flow to the ocean; Nissequang and Wading, rivers, to the sound, and Peconic river, eastwardly to Peconic bay; Mattatuck creek, is an inlet from the sound; Ronkonkoma pond, lying at the junction of Brookhaven, Islip and Smithtown, is about 3 miles in circumference and is notable for the abundance and variety of its fish. From Sag Point, westwardly, the ocean front, is covered by a beach, broken by several inlets, and between the beach and main-

land lie several bays of various widths, of which Great South, Great West, Shinnecock, and Meeock bays are chief. The northern coast is indented by Huntingdon harbour, Smithtown bay, Drowned Meadow bay, Oldman's harbour, &c. The position of all which are shown by the map.

The principal bays, however, are Gardiner's and Great Peconic, which penetrate the county nearly 30 miles from the east. The former is a large sheet in the form of an irregular circle, 9 miles in diameter, which is entered by straits on the N. and S. sides of Gardiner's Island. It is separated from Great Peconic bay by Shelter Island, upon every side of which there is a ship channel. Deeply seated in the S. W. corner of Gardiner's Bay, is Sagg Harbour. This bay admits vessels of large size, having from 5 to 10 fathoms water; but, the Peconic has depth of water only for vessels of 70 tons burden. Peconic Bay is 12 miles long and from 3 to 5 wide.

Gardiner's Island, or Isle of Wight, called by the Indians Manchanoc, lies across the mouth of Gardiner's Bay. The entrance to the bay, between Plumb Island on the North and Nepeague Harbour on the south, is about 12 miles, of which about 7 are filled with the island, which is of an irregular shape, and in its greatest width E. and W. about 4 miles; area 3000 acres; distant from Riverhead E. about 34 miles. It was settled by Lyon Gardiner, in 1639. He was a Scotchman, had served as a lieutenant in the British army, in the Low countries; came to America in 1635, and erected the fort at Saybrook, and commanded the garrison until the autumn of 1639. His purchase of the island from the aborigines was confirmed by the agent of Lord Sterling. This was the first English settlement within the state of New York; and his daughter, born on the island, Sept. 14th 1641, was probably the first white child of English parentage within that territory, as his son, born at Saybrook, 29th April, 1636, is said to have been the first white child, born within the bounds of Connecticut. This valuable estate still belongs to his descendants, and is remarkable for excellence of culture, its extensive dairy, numerous herds, great product of wool, and the quality and quantity of the cheese made upon it.

The celebrated pirate Kidd, called at this island on his way to Boston, when he returned from his cruise in 1699, and deposited there a box of gold, silver and precious stones, entrusting the then owner of the island with the secret and holding his life in pledge for his fidelity. An account of this deposit was found among the pirate's papers, upon his arrest; and the box was disinterred and delivered to the commissioners appointed to receive it. It contained 738 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of gold; 847 $\frac{1}{2}$ of silver and 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ of jewels.

The tradition of Kidd's having buried his treasures along the coast, and this discovery gave rise to the idle practice of *money digging*.

Shelter Island, called by the Indians Manhansack-ahaquat-wowomock, "an island sheltered by other islands," 6 miles long by 5 broad, where widest, contains about 8000 acres. Its surface is uneven and much of the soil light and sandy; portions of it however, are level, fertile, and highly cultivated. The shores are indented by several creeks, and there are fine sites for building on projecting high points, commanding picturesque views. From the island to Southold, there is a ferry of 120 rods, and the distance to Hog Island, is half a mile. During the revolution this island was stripped of its wood, for the use of the British navy and army. It was originally purchased by James Farrett, from the Indians, and by intermediate conveyances, became the property of Nathaniel and Constant Silvester and Thomas Middleton. In 1674, the Dutch government confiscated the rights of the two last, and sold them to the first, for £500, the payment of which was subsequently enforced by a party of soldiers, a short time before the surrender of the colony.

Robin's Island, in the bay, between Southampton and Southold, contains about 400 acres of light sandy land.

Plumb island, 2 miles N. of Gardiner's island, is 3 miles long and 1 broad; the soil is clay loam, and stony; a light house has recently been erected here.

Fisher's island, the extreme eastern portion of the county and state, about 137 miles E. from New York; 16 from Oyster pond point; and 40 from Riverhead; is about 12 miles long, and has a medial width of 1 mile. Pertaining to one proprietor, it is rendered highly valuable, and has upon it a very productive dairy.

For historical notices of this county, we refer to the article "Long Island," and the subsequent description of the towns.

The chief business in the county is agriculture, and fishing, especially for clams and oysters, which are abundant in the bays; the whale fishery long carried on from Sagg harbour, and lately extensively commenced at Greenport; and the trade in fire wood, from the large forests, principally of pine.

Each town elects, at the annual town meeting, so many measurers of wood as it deems proper; who take the constitutional oath, and file it as in the case of other town officers, and receive for measuring any parcel of wood not exceeding ten cords, four cents per cord, and for parcels of ten cords or over, three cents per cord, payable half by the buyer, and half by the seller.

The county is divided into 9 towns, all of which, except Riverhead, were organised 7th March, 1788.

BROOKHAVEN, comprehending the beach and bay, lying opposite the town of Islip, and included in the patent of Brookhaven; settled in 1655; centrally distant from New York, E. about 70 miles; from Albany, S. E. 217; and from Riverhead, W. 14 miles. The soil varies from a stiff black mould to a pure white sand. In the northern part, adjacent to the Sound and its bays and harbours, it is of excellent quality, and well adapted to most species of grain and to grass. In this respect, Crane Neck, Old Field Point, and Mount Misery, are said to be highly valuable. The middle portion is level and sandy, covered with pine forests, in which deer still abound. The southern part is pretty uniformly of light sand and loam, rendered productive by fish and seaweed manures, which are readily attainable, and by wood ashes and other manures, brought from the large cities, and by mud raised from the bottom of the bays and harbours. The mainland here is bounded by South and West bays, which are separated from the ocean by a sandy beach under a mile in width, and distant from the mainland from a half mile to five miles; both borders of these bays, and their numerous islands, are fringed with salt meadow; and this species of meadow also lines the inlets and harbours on the northern coast.

The principal streams are the Connecticut river or brook, which has its whole course of 10 or 12 miles in the town, emptying into South bay and the Peconic river, which, rising in the town, runs an E. course of about 15 miles, forming the boundary for nearly 10 miles between this and Riverhead. There are several good harbours on the N. of which Stony Brook, Setauket, Drowned Meadow and Old Man's are the most considerable. There is a light house at Oldfield point, which was built in 1822; distant in a direct line about 15 miles E. from that on Eaton's neck. The much greater proportion of the inhabitants is distributed on the borders of the Sound and the ocean, which are thickly studded with pleasant vicinages. On the N. coast, proceeding E. we pass Stony Brook. *Setauket, Drowned Meadow and Miller's Place*; Wading river is on the line between this and Riverhead. On the southern, we have *Patchogue, Fire Place, Mastic, and Moriches*; centrally situated are *Coram, Meadowland and Brookfield*. Those in italics have post offices; and there is another post office, called Middle Island. This is the most populous town of the county. It contains 6 Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 2 Baptist, churches.

EASTHAMPTON, at the E. extremity of the island, includes Montauk and Gardiner's islands, Shoal and Ram islands; greatest length from Montauk point to the W. line, about 23 miles; breadth from Gardiner's point, the N. extremity of Gardiner's island, directly across the town to the ocean, about 12 miles; centrally distant E. from New York, 110; from Albany 265; from Riverhead, about 30 miles.

There is a considerable fresh water stream in the town. The N. shore is indented by Great pond, Fort pond, Bays, Acabonuck harbour, Three Mile, West, and Sagg harbours. In the E. end of the town lies the Montauk tract, of about 9,000 acres of excellent pasture land, held by the surrounding farmers in common. It was sold to the whites by the Montauk Indians, about 170 years since; and the remnant of the tribe, now reduced to a few families, resides on a tract of 1000 acres, which they hold by lease. On Montauk point, the E. extremity of Long Island, is a light house, erected in 1796, at the cost of \$25,000. Its site is elevated about 40 feet, and the fabric being raised about 100 feet, the light may be seen 30 miles at sea.

The town was settled in 1649, by about 30 families, from Lynn and the adjacent towns of Massachusetts. Their descendants, who still inhabit it, are like their fathers, agriculturists and mechanics, and many of them, as their relatives of Lynn,

are shoemakers. Amaganset, Acabonuck harbour, Wainscott, West harbour and Fire-place, are hamlets, containing each a school, and from 15 to 20 dwellings. There is a post office at Amaganset. *Easthampton*, village, extends along the road about 1 1-2 miles, having about 100 plain dwellings, a Presbyterian church, the Clinton academy, 2 school houses, &c. about three-fourths of a mile from the Ocean.

HUNTINGTON, including Eaton's Neck and Crab Meadow; greatest length, N. and S., including the beach, which separates Great South bay from the ocean, about 25 miles; greatest breadth, upon the Sound, 10 miles; the surface in the N. is hilly, but arable, and tolerably productive; in the centre, a high sandy plain, covered with pine and shrub oak; in the S. level for three miles in breadth along the sea coast. The following are villages or vicinages, at each of which is a post office: Huntington, Crab Meadow, Dix Hills, Babylon, Cold Spring, Cow Harbour, and West Hills. In the S. there are several small streams which give motion to mills. On Eaton's Neck, the N. extremity of the town, projecting into the Sound, is a light house. Fish and fowl are very abundant, particularly in South bay, and attract many visitors. The town was purchased from the Matinecoc, Marsapeague and Secataug tribes, and settled in 1653. Huntington harbour makes in from the Sound, S. about 6 miles; it has several branches, known as Cow harbour, Lloyd's harbour, &c. *Huntington*, post village, upon Huntington harbour, about 45 miles E. of New York; 198 S. E. from Albany; and 40 W. from Riverhead; contains 2 churches, an academy, a printing office, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. *Babylon*, sometimes called South Huntington, said to be one of the pleasantest villages on Long Island, is much resorted to in the summer season, for the amusements of fishing and fowling, and for the benefit of the sea air. The village contains about 35 dwellings on one street, 4 stores, 4 taverns, 4 mills on Sampawam's creek, and 1 Presbyterian church. A turnpike road leads from it along the sea shore to New York. Cold Spring, on Cold Spring harbour, is a very pleasant and thriving village, from which a steam boat runs daily to New York. There are in the town 3 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches.

ISLIP, E. from New York 60; from Albany, S. E. 197 miles; surface level; soil light and sandy, rendered productive by manures of fish and seaweed. Deer are still found in the woods, and the country is remarkable for its abundance of grouse, partridges, quail, geese, ducks, and other game; and its waters for the plenty and variety of their fish. Cedar, Oak, Crabtree, and Fire, islands, in Great South bay, which lies between the main land and beach, belong to the town. Ronkonkoma pond, lies partly in the N. E. angle. Sampawam's brook, on the W. line, and some other small streams, give motion to several grist and saw mills. Consequit river is but a brook of 3 or 4 miles long, emptying into Tern's Cove. At the head of the cove, lies *Islip*, the post, and only village, 28 miles S. E. from Riverhead; it is rather a vicinage, extending several miles along the road, inhabited by farmers, and persons engaged in the fishing business. There are here 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist, churches. Islip was purchased from the Secataug tribe, and settled in 1666. Some ponds of the town are much resorted to for trout fishing.

RIVERHEAD, taken from Southold, 13th March, 1792; centrally distant E. from New York, about 90; from Albany, S. E. 225 miles. On the N. the surface is broken by a range of cliffs, running parallel with, and 1 mile from the Sound; where, among other shrubs, the wax bearing myrtle abounds; S. of this range the country is moderately uneven. The character of the soil is various, but generally of loam, mingled in different proportions with sand; the timber is chiefly pine, yet there is some oak walnut and chestnut. The principal stream is Peconic river or creek, whose bay affords water for vessels of 70 tons, to the mouth of the creek, 2 1-2 miles below Riverhead; above the village it gives motion to several mills. Wading river, is a very small stream, flowing into a salt creek, which sets in about a mile from the Sound. Two great roads run easterly, along which the inhabitants have their dwellings, chiefly in compact vicinages; such are *Wading River*, in the N. W.; Baiting Hollow, near the centre; the village of *Riverhead*, *Jerico*, *Acquabogue* and *Upper Acquabogue*. Those in italics have post offices. *Riverhead*, village, and county town, having the relative distances above given, contains the county buildings, and some 30 or 40 dwellings. A company was in-

incorporated 10th March, 1835, to make a sloop channel from the head of sloop navigation, in the Peconic river, up to the bridge at Riverhead. Capital \$10,000.

SHELTER ISLAND, town, by the revised laws comprehends the island of that name; distant 100 miles E. from New York; 250 S. E. from Albany; lies in Gardiner's bay; surface hilly, affording fine sites for building; the seat of the late General Dering is much admired. The population comprehends about 60 families, who have 1 Presbyterian church.—For further notice of the island, see supra 712.

SMITHTOWN; includes the patent of Wenicomac; greatest length and breadth about 10 miles; surface generally level; soil sandy loam. The Nissaquaug river, is a small mill stream, rising in the S., and running N. to an inlet from the Sound, called the Harbour, around which is a thickly settled vicinage. The Branch, Mills pond and Hopogue are populous neighbourhoods. *Smithtown*, centrally situated, is the post village, 55 miles E. from New York; 197 S. E. from Albany; 30 miles W. from Riverhead. From this town there is an excellent turnpike road to New York. The town, as we have elsewhere mentioned, was presented by the Montauk sachem, Wyandance, to Lyon Gardiner, who sold it to Richard Smith, to whom it was confirmed by the Nissaquag sachem.

SOUTHAMPTON; surface generally level; the soil in the W. and N. light and sandy; but in the S. mixed with loam, and when manured with fish or other proper substances, produces good crops of grain and grass. The country is well wooded with pine, oak, walnut, and large quantities of fuel are sent to New York. There are some deer in the forests, and wild fowl abound. It was settled about 1639, principally by emigrants from Lynn, Massachusetts, who sought independence of the parent colony, and was purchased of the Shinnecoc tribe, in 1640. The streams are few and inconsiderable. The N. limit is deeply indented by the Great Peconic bay, and its branches; and the southern, by West, Quintue, Shinnecoc and Mecock bays. The greater proportion of the inhabitants is on the S. coast, on which are several pleasant villages or vicinages, known as Beaverdam, Westhampton, *Good Ground*, *Flanders*, *Speunk*, *Quogue*, Canoe Place, *Southampton*, *Scuttlehole*, *Bridgehampton*, and *Sagg Harbour*. Wainscott is on the line between this and Easthampton. The places whose names are in italics have post offices. *Southampton*, village, 18 miles from Riverhead, contains 1 Presbyterian church, having the first bell and clock put up in the island, the latter made by an inhabitant. The village is built on a long street. *Sagg Harbour*, is in the N. E. corner of the town, 100 miles E. from New York; 258 S. E. from Albany; and 22 E. from Riverhead. The harbour is good, lying upon an arm of Gardiner's bay; and the port has a considerable trade. The whale fishery from hence is pursued with great success, there being \$500,000 invested, and 21 ships employed, in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Eastern, oceans, by seven companies. The legislature, in 1821, appropriated \$10,000 for extending the state pier at this point, and for the encouragement of the fishery. Considerable quantities of salt are manufactured here, by evaporation of the sea water in the open air.

The collection district of Sagg harbour includes the bays, harbours, rivers, and shores, between Montauk Point and Oyster Pond Point; and of this district Sagg harbour is the only port of entry and delivery. The village is compactly built on several streets, and contains 2 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, several select schools, and about 120 dwellings.

SOUTHOLD includes Fisher's, Plumb, Robins, and the Gull, islands; and embraces almost the whole of the N. E. peninsula, having the Sound on the N. and Gardiner's and Peconic, bays, on the S. Its length is about 23 miles; and greatest breadth, 4; centrally distant from New York 103; from Albany 243; and from Riverhead 17 miles; the surface is high, level, and free from stones; soil sandy loam, productive under careful cultivation of the ordinary grains of the country, and of hay for export. The population is distributed in thickly settled neighbourhoods, along the great road, which runs centrally through the town, as at *Mattatuck*, *Cochogue*, *Southold*, *Rocco Point*, and *Oyster Ponds*, forming an almost continued village. The places in italics have respectively a post office. This town, called by the Indians Yeconnecock, was settled by emigrants, who came by the way of New Haven, in 1640, and who purchased the soil from the Corchaugs.

TOWNS.	Females.											Births.		Deaths.			
	1790.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Paupers.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45 years.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brookhaven,	3224	5218	5393	6095	6866	579	1410	10	55	855	579	1441	54	132	111	43	48
Easthampton,	1497	1646	1556	1668	1819	187	405	12	33	246	192	296	15	36	16	17	9
Huntington,	3260	4935	4540	5582	5498	591	1230	16	47	655	421	1039	27	34	26	24	39
Islip,	609	1156	1344	1653	1528	110	329	5	8	220	96	371	13	21	33	19	17
Riverhead,		1857	1716	2016	2138	278	478	16	4	273	155	454	12	37	38	27	19
Shelter Island,	210	389	349	330	334	16	62	2	1	48	51	61	3	3	4	2	1
Smithtown,	1022	1874	1677	1686	1580	122	363	4	29	201	115	310	5	21	22	13	7
Southampton,	3408	4229	4561	4850	5275	543	1050	15	44	682	450	926	50	62	76	64	47
Southold,	3219	2968	2456	2900	3236	265	722	21	4	394	314	592	17	45	47	34	18
	16440	24272	23695	26780	28274	2691	6034	101	225	3574	2373	5490	196	411	373	243	205

NOTE.—Males, 14,181; Females, 14,093, Blacks, 2,104: Black voters, 17; Deaf and Dumb, 18; Blind, 14: Idiots, 32; Lunatics, 24.

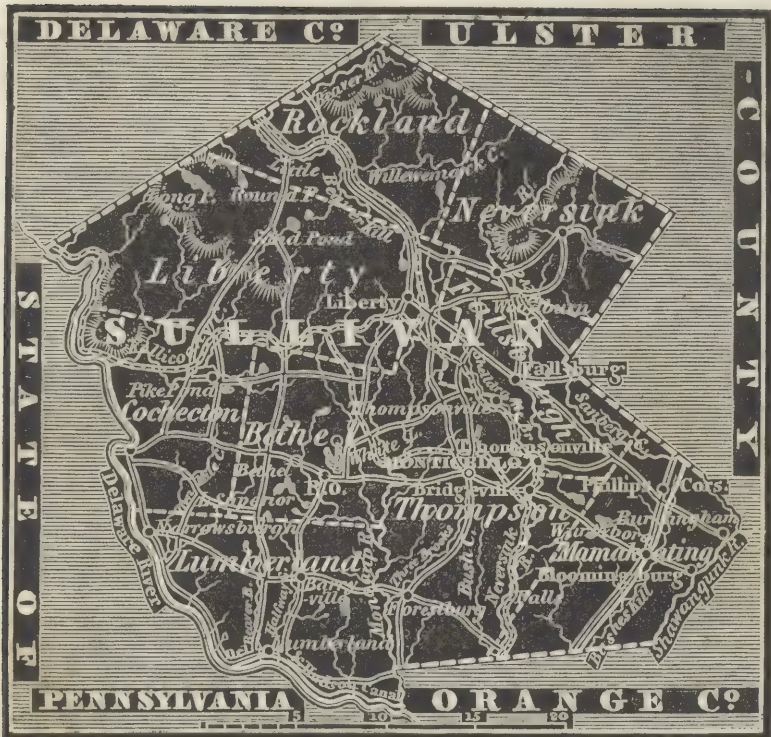
TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Assessed va-lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Brookhaven,	103328	35141	782400	180950	4590	1294	8451	3846	5556	4580	4675	1192	642
Easthampton,	31310	17827	418225	81923	2487	473	4903	1013	1785	1522	2365	786	333
Huntington,	60438	32332	772550	121400	3530	387	11044	3833	3272	359	771	1040	595
Islip,	38871	8016	253895	56730	1634	289	1307	1108	711	577	712	486	207
Riverhead,	35641	12302	225230	45440	2234	522	1930	1328	1909	1202	1514	730	180
Shelter Island,	7872	4836	68599	22427	426	63	2837	266	80	53	50	247	60
Smithtown,	30317	10937	293751	85500	1581	443	3896	1552	947	485	969	502	252
Southampton,	44057	23105	872725	276100	4738	828	5416	2139	2993	2431	4510	1752	765
Southold,	27901	23351	453750	57250	3751	689	3786	2684	2954	1898	4912	1151	340
	379735	168047	4141125	927722	24971	5988	43570	17769	20207	13113	20478	7886	3374

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cottonfactories.	Wool factories.	Paper mills.	Clover mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	No. of scholars.
Brookhaven,	10	8	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	35	632	1932	1858
Easthampton,	6	8								6	172	514	432
Huntington,	9	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	26	588	1840	1493
Islip,	1	4								6	171	549	417
Riverhead,	3	2	1	2		1		1	1	12	207	527	676
Shelter Island,										1	34	98	79
Smithtown,	3	3	1	1		1		1	1	12	174	610	423
Southampton,	10	4	2	3		1				19	502	1284	1189
Southold,	7									14	834	1924	954
	49	24	7	10	7	7	4	1	15	131	3614	9278	7521

Value of material,

Value of product,

Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 7,763.



SULLIVAN COUNTY, taken from Ulster, 27th March, 1809; bounded N. by Delaware; E. by Ulster; S. by Orange, counties; and W. by the Delaware river; dividing it from Wayne and Pike, counties, of Pennsylvania; greatest length, N. W. and S. E. 45; greatest breadth, N. E. and S. W. 37 miles; situate between $41^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° N. Lat. and $1^{\circ} 46'$ W. and $2^{\circ} 32'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 100; and S. E. 112 miles from Albany by the usual routes.

The surface is generally hilly, and portions of it mountainous. Upon the S. E. lies the Shawangunk mountain, having its eastern foot washed by the Shawangunk kill, and its western by Bashe's kill. This ridge has a gentle ascent from the E. and sinks precipitously on the W.; its width is about 2 miles. The eastern side admits of profitable cultivation, while the western is rugged and broken. The remainder of the county may have once formed a high table land, rising into a ridge of semicircular form, extending easterly across the towns of Liberty and Neversink, from which the streams flow in a northerly and southerly direction. In their course, the waters have cut the whole country into ridges, deepening the valleys as they approach their recipients; so that, now, the surface has a high rolling appearance, in which, however, the northern ridge, where the creeks have their source, is strikingly conspicuous.

The Delaware river, cutting this ridge at right angles, laves the western boundary of the county, for nearly 40 miles; and pursuing a S. E. course, receives Collicoon and Ten Mile creeks, Beaver and Halfway brooks, and the Mongaup river. The Neversink river and Bashe's kill are considerable streams, flowing into and through Orange county, to the same recipient. The two last interlock with branches of the Rondout creek, a tributary of the Hudson river. The streams flowing northward are the Willewemack and Little Beaver creeks, tributaries of the Beaver kill, which runs near to, and parallel with the N. W. boundary. The county is spotted with small lakes, the chief of which are White and Black lakes, and Lake Superior. The first covers an area of 500 acres.

The Collicoon creek, having a course of some 15 miles, has become of much importance, its valley affording the route for the Erie rail road. The *Mongaup river* is a useful mill stream, having a length of about 30 miles. The Nevisink river and Bashe's kill, are fully described under "Orange county," and the Rondout under "Ulster county."

Geologically considered, the county is divided into the transition and upper secondary formations. The Shawangunk mountain consists chiefly, if not wholly, of the transition *mill stone grit*; west of which, in Manakating town, and along the Delaware and Hudson canal, is a broad vein of secondary lime stone, bounded on the west by carboniferous slate, covering the centre of the county, which has on the northwest an extensive formation of quartzose rock, containing *secondary mill stone grit and rubble*. A valuable deposit of anthracite coal is said to have been recently discovered near the line of the Delaware and Hudson canal.

The soil consists, generally, of clay and gravelly loam, and where underlaid by limestone is adapted to wheat, but elsewhere better fitted for grass, rye, and oats; and is employed, by the inhabitants devoted to agriculture, in maintaining extensive dairies, and in breeding cattle. Butter making has of late become an important business, and considerable attention is given to the culture of sheep. The country along the Delaware is not favourable to agriculture; generally the highlands are preferred for cultivation, being more dry and productive of finer grass than the valleys, which are commonly wet and cold.

The greater portion of the county is yet covered with wood, consisting of oak, white and yellow pine, hemlock, beech, maple, poplar, elm, &c. Upon the Delaware river, and streams which flow to it, the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the lumber business, which seeks a market by the river. Boards and planks of choice quality, which will pay the expense of transportation, are sent by the Delaware and Hudson canal to the Hudson river.

The Newburg and Cochection turnpike road, runs centrally and westerly across the county; and on this road and the Delaware river are the principal settlements. The northern portion of the county is the wildest, and least peopled. The proposed Erie rail road will cross the county northwesterly. Its whole course therein is not precisely designated, several routes having been surveyed; but 40 miles along the Delaware river, north of the mouth of Collicoon creek, have been put under contract for grading. The Delaware and Hudson canal passes through the valley of Bashe's kill, into Orange, and returns from that county by the valley of the Delaware, along which it extends in this county about 15 miles, to the dam opposite to the mouth of the Lackawaxan river.

With the exception of a small tract on the southeast, in the Minisink patent, the whole county was covered by the Hardenburg patent, under which there are now some extensive landholders. The lands are chiefly holden by the tenants in fee; but some small portions are holden by long leases.

The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers and of emigrants from the eastern states. Far the greater portion of the county is unsettled, not a tenth part being improved. It is divided into 9 towns.

BETHEL, taken from Lumberland, 27th March, 1809; centrally distant from New York 135, from Albany 121, and from Monticello 8, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam of pretty good quality, resting on slate; drained easterly by several small branches of the Mongaup river, and westerly by Collicoon creek, and a branch of Ten Mile creek, and dotted by numerous small lakes, of which White lake, the chief, gives name to a small village on its banks, and on the Newburg and Cochection turnpike road, at which is a post office. Two miles westward, on the same road, is another settlement and post office, having the name of the town.

COCHECTION, was taken from Bethel, 25th Mar. 1828; distant from N. Y. 118, from Albany 130, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam; drained on the N. W. by Collicoon creek, and on the S. W. by Ten Mile creek, which rises about the centre of the town. The Newburg and Cochection turnpike road runs westerly to *Cochection* village upon the Delaware. This village, 60 miles W. of Newburg, 21 N. W. from Monticello, contains 2 stores, 1 tavern, a smith shop, and 12 or 15 dwellings. A settlement has lately been made upon the outlet of Pike Pond, at which is an extensive tannery, store, grist and saw mill, and several dwellings. Fosterdale is the name of a post office.

FALLSBURGH, organised 9th March, 1826 distant from New York 108, from Al-

bany 102, from Monticello N. E. 8, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam on the hills, underlaid chiefly by slate; drained by the Nevisink river, which runs southerly and centrally through it, and the south branch of the Rondout, which rises in and flows easterly from it. *Fallsburgh*, village, centrally situate, on the Neversink, contains a post office, 1 large tannery, grist mill, 2 saw, and several turning mills, 1 store, 15 dwellings; a stone bridge over the creek of one arch, of 70 feet chord. The creek has a fall here of 23 feet. *Woodburn*, upon the same stream, about 3 miles northward, has a post office, 1 Dutch Reformed church, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, clothing works, several turning mills, and 10 or 12 dwellings. About one-third of the town may be settled.

LIBERTY, taken from Lumberland, 13th March, 1807; N. W. from New York 110, from Albany S. W. 110, and from Monticello to the settled portion of the town about 10, miles; surface mountainous; soil gravelly loam on the hills; that of the vales is not much esteemed; drained by the Collicoon creek and its branches on the south; the Little Beaver kill on the north; the Mongaup on the east; and by the Delaware river on the west. The post village of *Liberty* lies on the east, and contains 1 Episcopal Methodist and 1 Presbyterian churches, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist and 2 saw mills, and about 40 dwellings.

LUMBERLAND, taken from Mamakating, 16th March, 1798; from New York 115, from Albany S. W. 130, and from Monticello 20, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, timbered with oak, and yellow and white pine, containing much oak barrens; drained S. on the east by Mongaup river; centrally by Beaver and Halfway brooks, and on the N. W. by Ten Mile creek. The chief business of the inhabitants is the getting and vending lumber, which is chiefly prepared at the mills on the creeks flowing to the Delaware, and transported by that stream to market. The Hudson and Delaware canal extends up the river Delaware nearly half way through the town, crossing the river by a dam above the mouth of Beaver brook. Lumberland and Barryville are post offices, around which are comparatively dense settlements.

MAMAKATING, organised 7th March, 1798, but subsequently divided; centrally distant from New York 85, from Albany 100, miles; surface mountainous, having the Shawangunk on the east, and another conspicuous ridge upon the western boundary; in the intervening valley flows Bashe's kill, and the Delaware and Hudson canal, over a bed of limestone. The Sandberg creek crosses easterly the northern portion of the county, to the Rondout. The eastern ridge consists of the transition millstone grit, and the western of slate and secondary graywacke. *Bloomingsburg*, *Wurtsboro'*, *Philipsport*, *Burlingham*, and *Beattysburg*, are villages; the first three have, respectively, post offices. *Bloomingsburg*, upon the eastern foot of the Shawangunk mountain, on the Shawangunk kill, and on the Newburg and Cocheton turnpike road, incorporated 26th April, 1833, 13 miles S. E. from Monticello, contains 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Associate Reformed, churches; an academy; 5 stores, 4 taverns, 1 tannery, and about 50 dwellings. *Wurtsboro'*, on the canal, 43 miles from Eddyville, 11 from Monticello, a highly flourishing village, named after the enterprising projector of the canal, contains 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian churches; 6 stores, 4 taverns, two of which are large and commodious buildings; 2 grist and 1 saw mills; an extensive tannery, and from 50 to 60 dwellings, surrounded by a well cultivated country. This place was formerly known as the Mamakating Hollow. *Philipsport*, also upon the canal, 4 miles N. from Wurtsboro, has a Methodist church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and some 20 dwellings. *Burlingham*, lies on the Shawangunk creek, about 4 miles below Bloomingsburg, and has 1 Methodist church, 1 tannery, 1 grist mill, 5 stores, 3 taverns, and above 30 dwellings. *Searsville*, and *West Brockville*, are post offices. This town is chiefly, if not wholly, within the Minisink patent, and was settled, about a century since, by Dutch emigrants. A large portion of it is still covered with wood, but generally that which is arable is improved. The valley of Bashe's kill is highly fertile, and well adapted to wheat. The name of this town is derived from the Indian word *Mammacotta*, "dividing of the waters," applied to the source of the Bashe's kill, which sends tribute to the Hudson and Delaware rivers.

NEVISINK, organised, 16th March, 1798; since variously modified; distant from New York 115, from Albany 104, and from Monticello N. 13, miles; surface mountainous, a spur of the Kaatsbergs entering the N. part of the town; drained

southerly and centrally by the Nevisink river, and eastwardly by the Rondout creek and its tributaries. Not more than one-third of the town is cleared and cultivated. There are two post offices, one called Neversink, and the other Grahamsville, around which settlements are sparsely scattered.

ROCKLAND, taken from Nevisink, 16th March, 1798; since modified; distant from New York 125, from Albany 116, and from Monticello 23, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, adapted to grazing, fertile in the valleys; covered with forest, and thinly populated, having not more than 100 families; drained principally, in the N. W. by the branches of the Little Beaver kill, and by Willowmack creek. There are three post offices, one named after the town, Beaver kill, and Purvis.

THOMPSON,, taken from Mamakating; from New York 100, from Albany 110, miles; surface hilly, but having much arable ground; soil sandy and gravelly loam, covered with hemlock and pine timber; drained on the east, southerly, by the Nevisink river, and its tributary Bashe's creek; and on the west by the Three Brooks, and other tributaries of the Mongaup river. Monticello, Thompsonville, Bridgeville, and Forrestburg, are small post villages.

Monticello, founded in 1804, by Messrs. Samuel F., and J. P. Jones, made the county seat of justice in 1809, and incorporated 20th April, 1830, lies on the Newburg and Cochection turnpike road, upon a high plain, some 70 or 80 feet above the line proposed for the Erie rail road, in its vicinity, and contains the county court house and jail, of wood; the clerk's office, of brick; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal churches; a public library, a select school, 7 stores, 2 taverns, large three story buildings; 1 grist and 2 saw mills, 1 tannery; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; 70 dwellings, chiefly of wood, and 370 inhabitants. The distributing post office for the county is in this village.

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bethel,	1096	1337	1192	1247	118	223	30	149	66	321	5	25	23	4	7
Cochection,			438	528	61	108	8	66	34	119	2	13	17	6	3
Fallsburgh,			1173	1533	164	321	68	196	92	330	7	36	30	6	
Liberty,	851	970	1277	1331	130	289	6	178	94	311	13	42	22	10	8
Lumberland,	569	610	953	1170	204	282	16	150	62	240	8	28	39	7	10
Mamakating,	2702	2704	3070	3115	673	627	48	418	324	657	20	85	52	24	19
Nevisink,	1380	1679	1257	1380	94	287	4	163	79	333	10	22	28	6	10
Rockland,	405	554	547	744	69	159	7	97	39	191	5	18	17	1	1
Thompson,	1897	2319	2457	2698	315	608	32	272	181	690	15	65	47	19	20
	8900	10373	12364	13755	1828	2903	219	1689	971	3192	85	334	275	83	78

NOTE. Males, 7,184; Females, 6,571; Blacks, 112; Deaf and Dumb, 2; Blind, 5; Idiots, 11; Lunatics, 3; Paupers, 21.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im-proved.	Assessed va-lue of real estate.	Assessed va-lue personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Wollens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Bethel,	57000	7454	136320	3379	274	1546	1898	982	1944	2413	3695	517	321
Cochection,	44500	1707	63269	915	87	468	339	324	219	397	261	237	225
Fallsburgh,	48000	3500	101918	1345	250	1738	1528	884	1466	2220	2685	382	525
Liberty,	86000	6707	146580	2515	262	1902	1628	807	1802	3211	2581	552	652
Lumberland,	89000	1774	87408	3217	136	698	230	256	301	369	260	335	559
Mamakating,	63000	8550	269946	34465	486	2770	2827	2017	2036	1367	2502	1128	588
Nevisink,	50500	7467	65274	3253	304	1826	2414	791	1884	2677	3223	254	272
Rockland,	57000	2945	62696	455	177	970	906	445	555	1838	818	234	420
Thompson,	92000	10570	262725	9350	457	3229	2259	1673	2177	2729	3323	1008	561
	587000	50674	1196136	58894	2433	15147	14030	8179	12384	17131	18748	4627	4123

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card. machines.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Bethel,	3	12	1	1		8	188	284	365
Cochecton,	3	7		1		7	68	69	143
Fallsburgh,	3	22	1	1	2	9	157	366	385
Liberty,	3	16	1	1	2	9	245	143	419
Lumberland,	3	56				7	143	178	177
Mamakating,	6	9		7		13	470	592	506
Neversink,	2	18		1		12	197	327	476
Rockland,	2	12		2		5	47	91	141
Thompson,	3	56	1	1	6	18	386	529	746
	27	208	4	4	21	88	1910	2579	3358
Value of product,	70205	159339	537	6000	359344	No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 3,358.			
Value of material,	74700	85378	4450	4550	216034				

NOTE. In Mamakating, 3 distilleries.

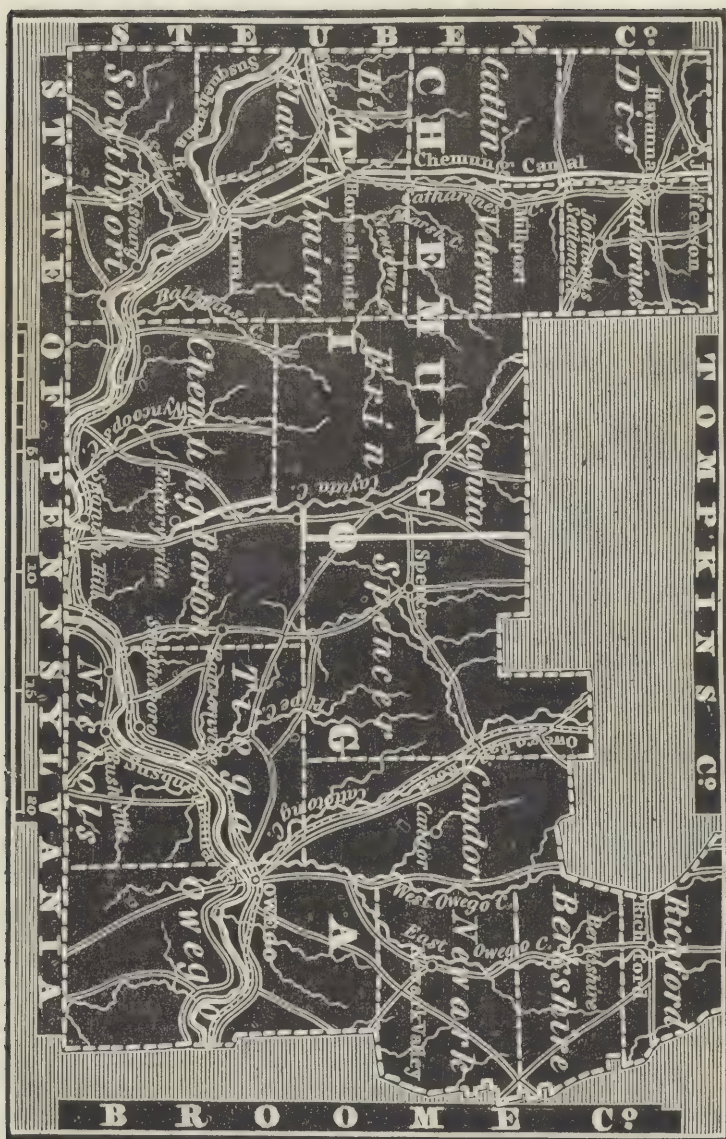
Thompsonville, at the forks of the Shelldrake creek, 4 miles N. W. from Monticello, contains 1 grist and 2 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 1 store, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and about 20 dwellings. *Bridgeville* is an agricultural vicinage, extending a mile along the turnpike road, upon both sides of the Nevisink river, 5 miles E. of Monticello, where are 1 tavern, 1 store, 12 or 15 dwellings, and a fine covered bridge over the river of 160 feet span. *Forrestburg*, upon the Three Brooks, 10 miles S. from Monticello, contains 1 grist and 4 saw mills, a store, tavern, and 12 dwellings.

TIOGA* COUNTY, taken from Montgomery, 16th February, 1794, since much modified, is now bounded N. by Steuben, Tompkins, and Cortland counties; E. by Broome county; S. by the state of Pennsylvania; and W. by Steuben county; greatest length, E. and W., 41, greatest breadth, N. and S., 28, miles; area 976 square miles; situate between 42° and 42° 25' N. lat.; and 0° 48' E., and 0° 03' W. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York 200, and from Albany S. W. 181, miles.

This county is part of the broad and long belt extending westerly from Ulster and Green counties to the vicinity of Lake Erie, preserving, for a great part of the distance, a mean height of about 1600 feet above the level of the ocean, and here the southern border of the great Seneca vale. It has been ascertained, that in the town of Richfield, in the N. E. angle, the surface rises to 1380 feet, and in the town of Catharine, in the N. W., to 1257 feet; the latter being depressed towards the Seneca lake, whose level at Catharine's Landing is but 456 feet above tide. From this point, however, the country rises to the general elevation towards the source of Catherine's creek near the Horseheads.

This once level surface is cut into ridges by the streams, in almost every direction. The great, or eastern branch of the Susquehanna, in its course through the S. E. part of the county, forms high mountains upon its south and north banks, whilst the Chemung, or western branch, performs the same office on the S. W., and their main tributaries from the county, Newton, Cayuta, Catto- tong, and Owego creeks, divide the intervening and northern space into hills, having a northern and southern direction, but which are frequently broken through and traversed by their branches. As these streams sink in their course with considerable rapidity, the steeps which bound them assume the appearance of greater altitude, although the general level of their summits is preserved.

* Meaning a erotch, or point in the river—a junction of waters; the Seneca name for the Chemung river. *Chemung* is the Delaware name.



In some instances the streams flow in very narrow ravines, with high and precipitous banks, as Catharine's creek; but, in most cases, they have broad valleys, with arable sides, or with extensive flats. Newton creek is an instance of the former, while both branches of the Susquehanna afford examples of the latter. The general effect of these workings of the waters is to form a hilly and broken country.

The basis rock seems to be secondary graywacke slate, commonly shaly in thin and friable layers; oftentimes compact and forming fine building stone, and sometimes running into a fine close sandstone. This formation is apparently very thick, since it appears upon the streams at their highest elevations and lowest depres-

sions. Patches of marl are interspersed over the surface, and boulders of limestone and granite are not unfrequent. Beds of limestone, are said to lie in the towns of Catharines, Catlin and Veteran, and gypsum, in the two former.

We have described the Susquehanna and its great constituents at page 37, and shall speak here only of the tributaries which this county yields to the great river.

The *Owego Creek*, rises by two branches E. and W. in the town of Virgil, Cortland county, which flow parallel, nearly, for 18 miles, uniting in the town of Owego, and run thence, six miles to the Susquehanna, at Owego village; the upper valleys of the branches are deep, narrow and rocky; but that of the main stream gradually expands, until it is lost in the broad vale of the river. It receives several accessory streams of which the chief,

Cattotong Creek, heads in a small marsh, on the summit level of the Ithaca and Owego rail road; whence also flows Beaver Meadow brook, a branch of Six Mile creek, a tributary of Cayuga lake. The Cattotong has a southeast course of 20 miles, uniting with the Owego, a short distance above its mouth. Its valley varies from 2000 to 5000 yards in width; and the stream in seasons of freshet is navigable for arks. Through the valley of this and Six Mile creeks, the Owego and Ithaca rail road has been constructed, having a length of 28.7 miles.

The *Cayuta Creek*, flows from Cayuta lake, near the N. line of the county, and by a southern course of 35 miles, joins the Susquehanna below the south boundary of the state. It is a rapid stream, affording abundant mill power.

Newton Creek, a valuable mill stream, uniting with the Chemung river at Elmira, has a westerly and southerly course of about 20 miles.

Catharine Creek, the inlet to the Seneca lake, has a northerly course of 16 miles. By its valley and that of Newton creek, the Chemung canal, from Elmira to the head of Cayuga lake, has been constructed. (See page 83.)

The improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna river and the extension of the N. E. branch of the Pennsylvania canal and the construction of the Williamsport and Elmira rail road will shortly connect, in commercial facility the anthracite and bituminous coal fields, and the iron mines of Pennsylvania, with the gypsum and lime quarries, the salines and productive wheat fields of N. York.

The soil of the county consists generally of sandy and gravelly loam, interspersed with patches of marl and clay. The uplands are commonly better adapted to grass than grain; but the valleys give fine crops of wheat and corn; oats, barley, peas, beans, and hops, thrive almost every where. The pine plains, principally, in the towns of Big Flats and Elmira, formerly considered as almost worthless, are now deemed highly valuable; producing, by treatment with plaster and due succession of crops, abundant returns in wheat, Indian corn and clover. The timber on these lands, when cut, is carefully preserved, corded up, serving occasionally for temporary fences, and much of it is destined for sale upon the lake, instead of being wastefully burned on the soil.

The county was originally, and a great portion still is, heavily timbered, with white pine, hemlock, spruce, oak, maple, beach, elm, ash, linden, &c.; and immense quantities of lumber are annually sent to market. The maple is very abundant and large quantities of sugar are yet made from it.

The towns of Catlin, Catharines, Veteran, the northern parts of Elmira, Erin, Spencer, and Candor, form Watkins' and Flint's purchase from the state, on the 25th June, 1794. The towns of Richford, Berkshire and Newark, were part of the tract of 230,400 acres, known as the "Massachusetts ten townships," ceded to that state by New York, and by it (inter alia) to Mr. Brown, and his associates. Big Flats, Elmira, Chemung, Barton, Tioga, Owego, Southport, and Nichols were granted by the state to military claimants and others; and much of it was sold at 18 cents the acre.

The towns of Elmira, Southport and Big Flats, were settled between 1786 and 1792, by emigrants from Pennsylvania, and from Orange county of this state, who became acquainted with the country whilst engaged in Sullivan's expedition in 1779; Catlin, Catharine, Veteran, under grants from Samuel W. Johnson, of Stratford, by settlers from Connecticut; the east part of Erin, and the west of Spencer, by Dutch from Sussex county, New Jersey; the west part of Erin by Scotch from Delhi, Delaware county; the south of Spencer by emigrants from Westchester county, New York; the northeast by hop growers from New Hampshire; Chemung by emigrants from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Barton,

Tioga, and the south part of Owego, by others from Wilkesbarre; the north part of Owego, Newark, Berkshire, and Richford, by persons from Berkshire, in Massachusetts, and Stratford, Connecticut; and Nichols by pioneers from New Jersey and from Westchester, New York.

The county is divided into 18 towns.

Such was the general description prepared of Tioga county, prior to the act 29th March, 1836, which erected the county of Chemung; dividing the old county by a line beginning on the east bank of the Chemung river, on the state line; thence up the river by its banks, at low water to a sulphur spring near the centre of the Lower Narrows; thence in a direct line N. E. to the S. E. corner of lot No. 153; thence N. along the E. line of lots 153, 201, 202, 203, to the south line of the town of Erin; thence by such line to the Cayuta creek; thence up the centre of said creek to the south line of the town of Cayuta; thence E. by that line to the E. line of Cayuta; thence N. by such line to the county of Tompkins. All that part lying west of this line now forms the county of Chemung.—As this act passed when this article was about to go to press, we have been compelled to print it as it was originally prepared, with this explanation.

BARTON, taken from Tioga, 23d March, 1824; distant S. W. from Albany 181, from Elmira, E. 16, miles, and from Owego, W. the same distance; surface hilly; the uplands generally sterile, but the valleys, which are narrow, have fertile alluvion. There are two post offices; Barton and North Barton, the former near the centre, and the latter in the N. W. angle.

BERKSHIRE, also taken from Tioga, 12th February, 1808; distant from Albany 148, from Elmira, N. E. 40, and from Owego, N. 14, miles; surface hilly but much of it arable; soil productive, gravelly loam; drained by the E. and W. branches of the Owego creek, along which are rich alluvial flats. The post village of *Berkshire*, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 taverns, several stores, and about 20 dwellings. The buildings of this town are remarkably neat; and its cheese and butter are in high repute.

BIG FLATS, taken from Elmira, April 16th, 1822; from Albany, S. W. 207, from Elmira, N. W. 10, from Owego, E. 45, miles; surface hilly; soil on the uplands generally loam, covered with pitch and white pine, and some oak; the valleys have fertile alluvion. There are here extensive flats along the Chemung river, which enters the town from the W. and flows southeast through it. The navigable feeder of the Chemung canal crosses the town easterly and centrally. *Big Flats*, post village, centrally situate, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal, churches; 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 15 dwellings.

CANDOR, taken from Spencer, 22d February, 1811; centrally distant from Albany southwest 177, from Elmira, N. E. 34, and from Owego, N. W. 10, miles; surface hilly; soil generally loam of good quality; drained by the west branch of the Owego, and the Cattotung creeks; settled in 1796, by emigrants from Hartford, Connecticut. *Candor*, village, centrally situate, has 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, churches; 4 grist, 3 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and about 60 dwellings. The northern part of this town once belonged to the Connecticut school fund.

CATHARINES, taken from Newtown, 9th March, 1798; from Albany 184, from Elmira, N. W. 15, and from Owego 40, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly and clay loam, of good quality, upon slate, lime, and as is said, gypsum; drained N. by Catharine creek, and S. E. by Cayuta creek. Johnson's settlement, formerly Catharine post office, Havanna, and Jefferson or Salubria, are post villages. *Johnson's Settlement*, contains 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about a dozen dwellings, with some mills, situate in a pleasant and fertile valley, on a branch of Catharine's creek. *Havanna*, 18 miles N. from Elmira, has 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, churches; 2 grist, 1 saw, and 1 plaster, mills, upon a small stream rushing over a high hill, from the west, with three cascades, making together a fall of more than 100 feet; 3 taverns, 10 or 12 stores, 4 law offices, a printing office issuing a weekly paper, and about 100 dwellings; founded in 1829, by Mr. David Ayres. A very handsome and thriving village in a picturesque country. *Jefferson*, 3 miles N. from Havanna, at the head of Seneca lake, founded by Dr. Watkins in 1828, contains an Episcopal church, three taverns, one of which is a large and splendid hotel, erected at an expense of \$20,000; 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. At the head of the lake is a marsh of several thousand acres; efforts to drain which are in progress.

CATLIN, taken from Catharine, 16th April, 1823; from Albany 190, from Elmira, N. W. 12, and from Owego 40 miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam on slate, sand, and limestone; on the south is a large hemlock swamp, bordered with arable ridges, covered with oak and white pine; drained N. by Catharine's creek, and south by small tributaries of the Chemung. The town has 3 post offices, Martin's Hill, Townsend and Catlin. The greater proportion is unsettled, but is fast peopling.

CAYUTA, taken from Spencer, 30th March, 1824, from Albany, S. W. 188, from Elmira, N. E. 20, and from Owego 25, miles; surface hilly and broken, the hills covered with pine and hemlock, with narrow valleys, in which are some fine farms and the greater portion of the population. There are two post offices, Cayuta and West Cayuta. Much sugar is made from the maple in this town.

CHEMUNG, organised 16th February, 1791; from Albany, S. W. 198, from Elmira, E. 12, and from Owego, W. 24, miles; surface hilly and broken, with fine alluvial flats along the Chemung river, which flows S. E. nearly across it; soil on the hills gravelly loam, covered with yellow pine, some hemlock, oak and beech. Chemung upper and lower narrows, are formed by high rocky cliffs projecting into the river, along which the road is conducted with great labour. In the south part of the town, is a mound called Spanish Hill, elevated 110 feet above the plain and near the river bank, described as a work of art; but this suggestion is rendered incredible from the fact that, the area of its summit comprises 4 acres. Upon this summit, however, are vestiges of fortifications, displaying much skill in the art of defence; having regular intrenchments, which perfectly commanded the bend of the river. Baldwin's creek and Wyncoop's creek, tributaries of the Chemung, and Cayuta creek, running to the Susquehanna, afford abundance of water and ample mill power. *Factoryville*, 17 miles southeast, from Elmira, on Cayuta creek, the eastern boundary, and extending for one and a half miles along the creek, has a post office, 5 grist, 2 saw, mills, 2 taverns, 1 store, and about 25 dwellings. Chemung post office is on the river between the upper and lower narrows.

DIX, taken from Catlin, by act 17th April, 1835; is sufficiently described above.

ELMIRA, taken from Chemung, by the name of Newton, 10th April, 1792; centrally distant S. W. from Albany 194, from Owego, W. 36, miles; surface hilly, but much of it arable and productive; the flats on the Chemung river, are wide and rich; drained centrally and southerly by Newton, and on the southwest by Baldwin's creeks. Elmira and Horse Heads, are post villages. *Elmira*, formerly the halfshire town of Tioga, and now the seat of justice of Chemung county, at the confluence of Newton creek with the Chemung river, founded in 1790, by Guy Maxwell, and Samuel Hepburn, who purchased the site from the patentee, Moses De Witt; incorporated by the name of Newton, 3d March, 1815; reincorporated and name changed to Elmira, 21st April, 1828, contains a court house and prison, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal, churches; 4 select schools, a mechanic's institute, founded by its members with the view to self instruction in science, having already collected considerable funds and a respectable library; 5 taverns, including 1 large brick hotel, 2 grist, 1 saw, mills, sash factory, 1 carding and cloth dressing, 1 plaster, and 1 clover, mills; 19 general stores, 1 drug, 1 book, stores; the Chemung canal bank, incorporated 9th April, 1833, with a capital of \$200,000; 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; 2 tanneries, a furnace for castings, worked by steam, 2 large plough factories, 9 law offices and 7 physicians, and about 400 dwellings. There is a toll bridge over the Chemung river here, erected by the towns on its banks, which makes an average annual dividend of 25 per cent. Its length, from shore to shore is 600 feet, and 100 feet over the low grounds on the south.

The position of this village is very favourable for trade. By the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers, it communicates with the interior of Pennsylvania, and sends produce through the Chesapeake bay to New York city, three weeks in the spring, before the Erie canal is open; by the Chemung canal, and the Seneca lake and canal it has access to the Erie canal; by which route, goods are received from N. York in 10 days, without transhipment except at Albany: By the Williamsport and Elmira rail road, it will receive bituminous coal and iron from Penn. and must become the great depot for these essential articles, and by the Erie rail road passing

through the village, it will obtain a direct and facile communication with lake Erie and the Hudson. The route by the Williamsport railroad, and the valley of the Susquehanna to the country S. of the Delaware, is 90 miles nearer to the central part of N. Y. than by the valleys of the Mohawk and Hudson; it must therefore be very much travelled. Under these favourable circumstances, and the intelligent enterprise of the inhabitants, the village thrives rapidly. The country around the village, and in the valley of Newton creek, is pleasant and fertile; and the yellow pine plains are being fast converted into productive wheat fields. The site of the village is 594 feet above tide level. *Horseheads*, said to be so called, from many skulls of horses found near it, slaughtered by Sullivan's army, to supply food for the troops; 5 miles N. of Elmira, at the junction of the feeder with the Chemung canal, has the canal collector's office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns, 6 stores, and about 70 dwellings. An extensive business is done here in lumber. Baldwin is the name of a post office.

ERIN, taken from Chemung, March, 1822; distant S. W. from Albany 186; from Elmira, N. E. 12; from Owego, N. W. 24 miles; surface hilly and much broken; soil gravelly loam, of indifferent quality, abundantly watered; for beside the Cayuta on the E. it has Baldwin and Wyncoop's creeks, running S. and Newton creek, flowing W. The post office has the name of the town. There is much maple timber on the streams, and hemlock on the hills.

NEWARK, taken from Berkshire, by the name of Westville, 12th April, 1823; name changed March 24th, 1824; distant S. W. from Albany 161; from Elmira, N. E. 35; and from Owego, N. 8 miles; surface hilly, with fertile valleys, and soil of gravelly loam; drained on the W. boundary by West Owego; and centrally by East Owego creek. In the valley of the latter, lies *Newark*, village, containing the post office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, and a society of Episcopalians. This town is much improved, and highly cultivated, and remarkable for the neatness of the buildings.

NICHOLS, taken from Tioga, 23d March, 1824; S. W. from Albany 167; from Elmira, E. 25; from Owego, S. W. 10 miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam; on the river are extensive and fertile flats, thickly peopled, and well cultivated; and this is deemed one of the most productive and wealthy towns of the country. *Rushville*, on the Wappasinning creek, has a post office, called by the name of the town, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 50 dwellings. There is a post office and settlement, called Canfield's corners.

OWEGO, organised 16th February, 1791; centrally distant N. W. from New York city 177; from Albany, S. W. 167; from Elmira, E. 36 miles; surface on the N. and S. hilly; the Susquehanna flows through a deep and broad valley in the centre, having extensive fertile flats, receiving from the town, on either hand, several tributaries, of which Owego creek is the chief.

Owego, late half shiretown, incorporated April 4th, 1827; beautifully situated on the Susquehanna river, near the W. boundary, 30 miles S. E. from Ithaca, at the head of Cayuga lake; 141 from Newburg. Its buildings correspond with the natural advantages of the location; many of them are sumptuous and very costly. It contains a court house and county clerk's office, 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches, large Baptist and Episcopal congregations, without houses for public worship; the Owego Bank, incorporated in 1836, capital \$200,000; a large grist mill and saw mill, on the Owego creek, 3 hotels, one of them, a large and fine structure, an incorporated academy, having, in 1835, eighty-nine students; 15 general stores, 1 book store, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, a land office, a fine bridge over the river, costing \$10,000, and about 200 dwellings.

This village, like Elmira, is very advantageously placed for business; having the benefit of the Susquehanna river, of which the inhabitants have laudably striven to make the best use, having established upon it a steam boat, which, when the current is full, may ply between it and Wilkesbarre in Luzerne county, Penn.; a company for this object was incorporated 11th May, 1835; capital \$50,000; having also a railroad to Ithaca, by which, and the Cayuga lake and canal, communication is had with the Erie canal; and lying on the designated line of the Erie rail road. There is also a turnpike road from the village to Ithaca, and one to Montrose, in Pennsylvania. The continuation of the Pennsylvania canal from Wilkesbarre, now in progress, to the state line, will soon give to this village additional facilities for business. Property here has been very much advanced in

value by the late measures for improving the communication with all points of the compass, and commands comparatively very high prices. In 1836, a railroad was authorised to be made from the village to Cortland. East Owego and Flemingville, are post offices, around which are dense settlements.

RICHFORD, taken from Berkshire, in 1833; N. E. from Elmira 50; and from Owego, N. 18 miles; surface hilly, with good flats on the streams; hills covered with white pine; drained southerly and centrally by Owego creek. *Richford*, post village, centrally situate, has an Episcopal church, and some very neat buildings.

SOUTHPORT, taken from Elmira, April 16th, 1822; S. W. from Albany 203, from Elmira S. 5, from Owego W. 34, miles; surface hilly upon the north and south, with broad and rich alluvial flats upon the Chemung river, which forms in part the northern boundary, and receives from the town some tributaries. The post office, with the name of the town, is on Seely's creek, where is a dense settlement, forming an almost continued street. *Wellsburg*, on the Chemung river, 6 miles S. E. from Elmira, has a Baptist church, store, tavern, post office, and about 25 dwellings. There is a post office called Seely's Creek.

SPENCER, taken from Owego, 28th February, 1806; from Albany S. W. 181, from Elmira N. E. 20, and from Owego N. W. 18, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam of various qualities; drained by the Cattotong creek and its branches. *Spencer*, post village, on the creek, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches; 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, clothing works, 2 taverns, 5 stores, and 70 dwellings. It was once the seat of justice of the county, which was removed from it to the half shire towns Elmira and Owego, 22d March, 1822, the court house having been burned in the preceding winter. The northeastern part of the town is settled by emigrants from New Hampshire, who are employed chiefly in the cultivation of hops, by which they have grown wealthy. Three miles N. E. of the village is a pond, with an area of 300 acres, stocked with pickerel, perch, and other fish. The bottom is covered with a white marl, or carbonate of lime, which, moulded into the form of bricks, is burned in the brick kilns into quick lime of excellent quality. Large quantities are extracted from this deposit.

TIOGA, taken from Union, 14th March, 1800; distant from Albany 176, from Elmira E. 23, from Owego W. 8, miles; surface hilly, soil gravelly loam, highly productive in the valleys; hills covered with white pine and white oak; drained by Pipe creek flowing centrally and southerly through it to the Susquehanna river,

TOWNS.											Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	18'5.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.		Females.			
												Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Barton,		585	972	1469	131	305		208	79	260	6	29	25	8	8		
Berkshire,	1502	1404	1711	964	69	191		112	121	198	4	15	14	6	6		
Bigflats,		826	1149	1238	89	232	7	168	85	280	1	21	13	4	8		
Candor,	1655	2021	2656	2710	292	586	1	357	237	590	26	60	57	18	22		
Catharines,	2478	1424	2062	2261	254	485	22	282	148	512	33	43	56	15	14		
Catlin,		1105	2015	2356	235	497	3	340	108	610	15	58	57	26	16		
Cayuta,		528	641	765	64	148	5	84	35	174		4	2				
Chemung,	1327	1150	1461	2231	222	457	7	309	146	533	16	60	31	16	8		
Elmira,	2945	1915	2892	3879	485	857	22	485	365	789	6	85	80	31	17		
Erin,		643	975	1099	102	214	1	146	58	215	11	31	25	8	12		
Newark,		801	1027	1385	100	318	2	177	104	307	9	35	21	5	8		
Nichols,		951	1284	1641	152	309	20	207	130	378	11	39	26	12	8		
Owego,	1741	2260	3076	4089	500	795	23	518	316	964	21	50	61	16	11		
Richford,				882	103	206	3	126	71	191	10	20	14	5	4		
Southport,		1114	1454	1711	193	343	4	222	124	379	19	42	37	10	10		
Spencer,	1252	975	1278	1407	157	306	1	184	105	285	15	35	18	18	16		
Tioga,	1810	991	1411	1977	205	437	13	308	161	507	13	49	42	14	12		
Veteran,		1258	1616	1925	229	424	7	265	121	487	25	43	37	13	13		
	14716	19951	27690	33998	3582	7110	143	4504	2522	7699	241	711	625	225	193		

NOTE.—Males, 17,591; Females, 16,408; Blacks, 197; Black voters, 1; Paupers, 38; Deaf and Dumb, 8; Blind, 5; Idiots, 20; Lunatics, 11.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Barton,	32936	5004	102542	7549	1124	238	1467	954	1399	1452	3157	281 99	261 49
Berkshire,	18560	5075	95524	8305	2148	989	2768	847	2237	2071	2927	262 69	175 93
Bigflats,	26448	7338	111010	6163	1080	337	2967	1153	1618	2284	3339	351 23	328 45
Candor,	58986	16274	211488	12582	2924	718	4903	1901	5235	10232	6851	581 59	643 39
Catharines,	29046	8618	110791	25015	1752	573	3819	1543	2881	4052	2506	305 43	319 92
Catlin,	43122	10285	153535	3949	4096	430	3375	1781	2733	3391	3847	422 22	557 65
Cayuta,	22683	2452	71171	3309	621	145	976	329	976	1442	1501	195 72	307 82
Chemung,	47830	9108	183699	8465	2134	459	2213	1743	2057	2225	4423	505 17	217 28
Elmira,	41151	13625	305590	248405	2614	800	3320	3005	2601	3718	1938	840 39	699 54
Erin,	40215	5091	91863	1124	1253	176	1797	845	1499	2123	4235	323 62	323 23
Newark,	29872	5898	125736	10154	1328	1343	2213	1055	1785	1914	2323	345 77	169 54
Nichols,	20642	6391	128073	9265	1251	336	1805	978	1894	3242	4935	352 20	331 50
Owego,	63189	13182	396386	42512	2405	815	3257	2207	2457	3640	6600	1090 04	1302 29
Richford,	25500	3417	73748	4790	921	189	1746	603	1673	1444	3206	201 41	153 97
Southport,	36392	7872	171814	33892	1684	513	2547	1011	1223	2010	1861	472 48	293 80
Spencer,	30102	4770	173199	10841	1547	325	2045	762	1781	2650	3175	311 30	361 79
Tioga,	36068	7966	155719	8177	1697	433	2315	1449	2636	2870	4797	373 22	349 29
Veteran,	22365	7353	96499	10291	1897	430	2653	1291	2359	3358	3629	265 30	459 97
	625111	139719	2678381	454696	32476	8309	46186	23457	38864	54618	65250	7410 83	7256 94

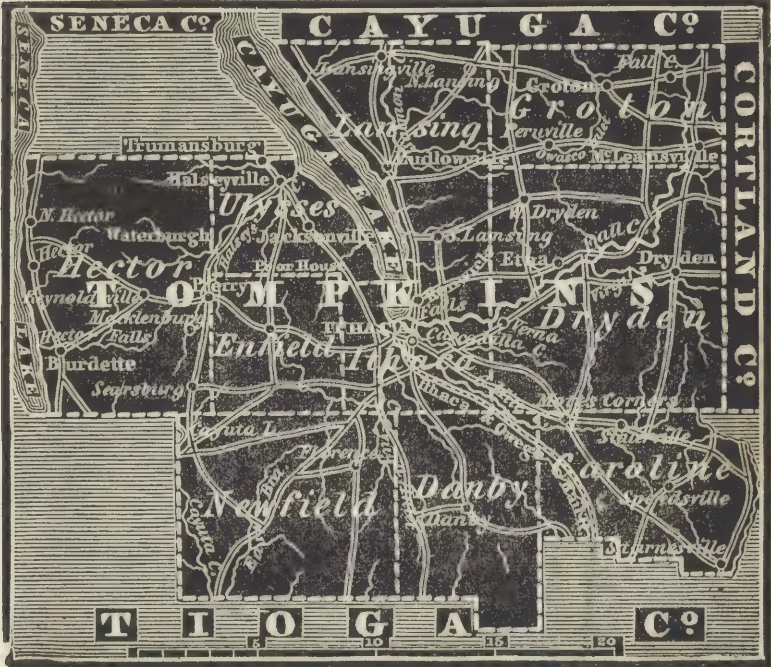
TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Woolen fact.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asteries.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Barton,	1	20										12	79	274	378
Berkshire,	1	3						1	1	1		6	92	409	420
Bigflats,		5								2	1	8	128	141	456
Candor,	2	30		2	1							20	414	454	1046
Catharines,	2	13										10	322	572	599
Catlin,	5	18								1		21	218	407	748
Cayuta,	4	9		1	1							6	94	101	197
Chemung,	3	21		1	2	1		1	1	2		22	230	472	606
Elmira,	6	13		1	1		1	1	1	2		15	321	346	781
Erin,		4										11	155	142	286
Newark,	2	20										10	106	209	491
Nichols,	2	19		2	2					1		9	142	279	407
Owego,	3	29	1	2	2		1	1		2	1	25	453	604	1028
Richford,	1	8										10	77	171	211
Southport,	2	19	1	2	2	1		2	1	1		7	227	406	506
Spencer,	2	18		1	1				1	2		10	196	295	424
Tioga,	2	34	1	2	7		1					12	239	313	607
Veteran,	2	36		1			1					12	168	412	572
	40	319	3	19	21		4	6	9	17	2	226	3661	6007	9763
Value of product,	149723	102723													
	136172	316518													
	1500	2600													
	14614	22320													
	27675	30668													
	1300	3250													
	5460	11600													
	7000	12515													
	2846	6555													
	10952	27050													
	2900	5100													
Value of material,	148940	102723													

Number of children above 5, and under 16 years of age, 9,727.

by a course of about 10 miles from Spencer, and on the N. E. by Cattotong creek. Ransomville and Smithsborough are post villages. *Ransomville*, 28 miles from Elmira, has 2 stores, several saw mills, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings. The post office is called Pipe Creek. *Smithsborough*, 22 miles from Elmira, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist churches; 2 taverns, 4 stores, about 30 dwellings, and a bridge across the Susquehanna river.

VETERAN, taken from Catharines, 16th April, 1823; from Albany 190, from Elmira N. 12, from Owego N. W. 35, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, consisting of lime and slate; drained by Catharine creek running to Seneca lake, and south by Marsh and Newton creeks; the former rising in a marsh of some 1500 acres. *Millville*, post village, lies upon the former stream, near the middle of the

E. boundary, in a narrow, deep valley, 6 miles in length, through which the stream has a fall of more than 300 feet, and on which, at every hundred rods, there is a saw mill, and at the foot of the valley 2 grist mills, 2 tanneries, and several cloth dressing mills. Near the centre of the valley are 2 taverns, 3 stores, and some 20 dwellings. The hills upon each side of the stream are covered with white pine timber. The soil, when cleared, and properly tilled, becomes excellent for wheat. Report says, that gypsum has been discovered in the N. W. angle of the town. Iron ore is found on Catharine's creek, and an oxide of iron, which is used for paint. There are two other post offices, called, respectively, Pine Valley and Veteran.



TOMPKINS COUNTY, was taken from Cayuga and Seneca counties, 7th April, 1817; since changed in limits; now bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga; E. by Courtland and Broome; S. by Tioga; and W. by Steuben and Yates, counties; from the last, it is in part separated by Seneca lake: Greatest length, E. and W. 34; greatest breadth, N. and S. 28, miles; area 580 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 16'$ and $42^{\circ} 38'$ N. Lat. and $0^{\circ} 01'$ and $0^{\circ} 41'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York city, 212, and from Albany, W. 163, miles.

This county forms part of the high land which fills the southwestern portions of the state. Its summit generally is elevated from 1200 to 1400 feet, but the singular and deep basins in which lie the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, have given a peculiar formation to its surface, and to the course and character of its streams. The Cayuga lake, indents it on the north about 18 miles, and lies 371 feet above tide; the Seneca lake, extending southerly along the western border 12 miles, 431 feet; between the summit on the east, south and west, and the level of the first lake, the difference is from 800 to 900 feet; and between the first and the second, about 800 feet. Near the borders of the lakes, this difference is diminished to about 500 feet. The greater portion of the county, therefore, declines from all sides, towards the Cayuga lake. The exceptions are, a strip upon the south, varying from 3 to 5 miles in width, which sends its waters to the Susquehanna, and a still narrower strip, on the west, which feeds the Seneca lake. The ascent from the

shores of the Cayuga lake, is gradual and smooth to the eye; yet it is rapid, and attains, within two miles, the height of at least 500 feet. This, necessarily, gives to the streams a precipitous character.

The whole county is underlaid with secondary slate, upon which rest third graywacke, and frequently ridges and patches of lime variously composed, and marl, and gypsum; giving to the soil almost every where a fertile character. The northern portion of the county is suitable for wheat, and the south more favourable to grass. The average value of improved lands is about \$35 per acre. Organic remains are common in the rocks, and abundant and curious, in and near the vale of Ithaca.

With the exception of Salmon, Fall, Six Mile, Five Mile, and Halsey's, creeks, the streams are inconsiderable in length and volume; but are almost all valuable for mills, by their great fall. They are sufficiently described in our notices of the towns through which they respectively flow.

The timber, generally stout and dense, consists of oak, white and yellow pine, hemlock, beech, maple, bass wood, elm, ash, poplar, cherry, and chestnut. The exports are lumber, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, cattle, sheep, pork, flour, butter, hops, wool, ashes, cotton and woollen goods, manufactured, &c. &c., amounting to little short of one and a half millions of dollars, annually; whilst the imports exceed one million; paying, upon the Cayuga and Erie canals, toll estimated at \$150,000 the year.

Previously to the opening of the Erie canal, agriculture here was in a languishing condition; and though the lands are well adapted to wheat, little was raised, on account of the lowness of price and the difficulty of exchanging it for cash.— Since that period, however, the lands have been rapidly cleared, and the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the country, have increased in a manner not less gratifying than astonishing. In 1828, there were within 12 miles of Ithaca, 160 mills; in 1832, they had increased to 299. In the former year, the exports were 10,078 tons; in the latter, 37,372 tons, and they must now exceed 60,000 tons annually.

The towns of Newfield, Danby, and Caroline, were purchased from the state by Messrs. Watkins and Flint, who have sold out the greater portion of their interest here. The towns north of these, except a small portion in the N. E. corner of Dryden, belong to the military tract. That portion was part of the cession to Massachusetts.

The county is settled by emigrants from various parts of the Union, but chiefly from the New England states. It is divided into ten towns.

CAROLINE, taken from Spencer, Feb. 22d, 1811; W. from Albany 135 miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly and calcareous loam, on graywacke slate, of good quality; drained E. by the west branch of Owego creek, and N. W. by Six Mile creek, the former, tributary to the Susquehanna and the latter, to Lake Ontario.— Caroline, Speedsville, Mott's Corners, and Slaterville, are post villages. *Caroline*, village, or rather agricultural vicinage, much improved as a grazing country, lies 13 miles S. E. from Ithaca; and *Speedsville*, 15 miles, has a similar character, and is on the old Owego road. *Mott's Corners*, 5 miles S. E. from Ithaca, has 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, store, tavern, and 15 dwellings. *Slaterville*, 8 miles from Ithaca, has a Dutch Reformed and a Methodist, churches, a tavern, 3 stores, and about 50 dwellings. *Sternesville*, 15 miles from Ithaca, in the S. E. angle of the town, has a Union church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, and 15 dwellings.

DANBY, taken from Spencer, 22d February, 1811; since altered; W. from Albany 172; from Owego, N. W. 22 miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, of medium quality, resting on slate and small portions of lime stone; drained S. by the Cattotong creek and its branches, and N. by Mud creek and Cayuga inlet, and on the N. E. by Six Mile creek. The Ithaca and Owego railroad crosses the N. E. corner, and the turnpike road between those villages runs centrally through the town, upon which the post village, having the name of the town, is situated, 6 miles from Ithaca, containing 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Swedenborgian, churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings. *South Danby* is the name of a second post office.

DRYDEN, taken from Ulysses, 22d February, 1803; from Albany, W. 153 miles; surface undulating, on the N. rising on the south into high ridges; soil gravelly loam,

of excellent quality, well cultivated, and bearing a variety of timber, in which the pine is distinguished for its good quality; drained chiefly by the Fall creek, which, entering from the N. E. boundary, flows diagonally across it, and receives from it several small tributaries; Six Mile creek crosses the extreme S. W. angle. Dryden, Verna, and Etna, and West Dryden are post villages. *Dryden*, village, 11 miles from Ithaca, on Virgil creek, a principal branch of Fall creek, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, churches, 1 grist, 3 saw, mills, clothing works, 2 tanneries, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 50 dwellings. This is a beautiful village, as to position, and its dwellings are remarkably neat. *Verna*, 3 1-2 miles from Ithaca, has 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, an extensive sash factory, and 20 dwellings. *Etna*, 7 miles from Ithaca, contains 1 Baptist church, 1 grist, 3 saw, mills, clothing works, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 25 dwellings. *West Dryden*, 10 miles from Ithaca, has a Methodist church, a store, and 12 dwellings. Little lake is a small sheet of water, near the middle of the east line, covering about 150 acres of land. There is a third Methodist church in the town.

ENFIELD, taken from Ulysses, March 18th, 1821; from Albany, W. 171; and from Ithaca, 6 miles; surface generally undulating; soil gravelly loam, and productive in wheat; well settled and cultivated; drained by some small tributaries of Cayuga inlet. The post office, bearing the name of the town, is at the cross roads near the centre, known as *Applegate's Corners*, where are 1 tavern, and some 20 dwellings. There are 1 Presbyterian and 1 Christian, churches, in the town; and a second post office called Logan.

GROTON, taken from Locke, and organised by the name of Division, 7th April, 1817; name altered 13th March, 1818; from Albany, W. 160; and from Ithaca, N. E. 14 miles; surface undulating; soil gravelly loam, underlaid with slate and small portions of lime, of good quality; well cultivated; drained on the W. northward, by the inlet of Owaseo lake, which rises near the south line of the town; on the E. southward, by Fall creek, which traverses it. Groton, Groton Hollow, Peruville, McLeansville, Fall Creek, West Groton, are post villages. *Groton*, village, on the Owaseo inlet, centrally situate, has a Baptist church, 2 grist, 3 saw, mills, clothing works, tannery, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 35 dwellings. *McLeansville*, 16 miles from Ithaca, contains 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches, 1 grist, 3 saw, mills, 1 clothing works, and 1 woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 1 extensive iron foundery, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 50 dwellings. *Peruville*, 12 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, churches, 1 grist, 2 saw, mills, 1 trip hammer, 1 tannery, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 20 dwellings. *Fall Creek*, in the N. E. angle, 19 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Union church, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 1 store, and about 15 dwellings. *West Groton*, 15 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Christian, churches, 1 store, 1 tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

HECTOR, taken from Ovid, 30th March, 1802; W. from Albany 186; from Ithaca, 16 miles; surface high and undulating, forming part of the high lands between the lakes, the eastern part broken by the streams flowing to the Cayuga lake; soil better adapted to grass than grain, though fruitful in the latter; drained E. by Halsey's creek; and W. by tributaries to the Seneca lake. Burdette, Mecklenburg, Reynoldsville, and Searsburg, are post villages; there are also two post offices in the west, on the Lake road, called respectively Hector and North Hector. *Burdette*, 20 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Presbyterian church, a grist mill, 2 taverns, 4 stores, and 75 dwellings. Upon a stream near the village, emptying into the Seneca lake, there are notable rapids, with a cascade of about 20 feet perpendicular, called Hector Falls. *Reynoldsville*, centrally situate, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, 15 dwellings. *Mecklenburg*, 12 miles from Ithaca, has 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, clothing works, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 20 dwellings. *Searsburg*, a dense agricultural vicinage, contains a store, and a few mechanics' shops. *Perry*, centrally situate on the east border, has no post office; but contains 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, a tavern, store, and about 15 dwellings. There are in the town 1 other Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, and 1 Quaker, churches.

ITHACA, taken from Ulysses, March 16th, 1821; the Cayuga lake extends S. about 2 miles into the town; and around its head are some extensive alluvial flats, comprehending about 3000 acres, from which the hills rise on three sides in the form of an amphitheatre, by gentle and waving ascent, to the height of 500 feet, exhibiting scenery of the most beautiful and magnificent description. Back of the

hills the country is undulating, and the soil of excellent quality, highly improved. Several considerable streams pour their waters over the hills to the Lake, as Fall, Cascadilla, and Six Mile creeks; the last two blending their waters with the Cayuga inlet, or Five Mile creek, between the village of Ithaca and the lake. The picturesque character of this district is much heightened by the many and stupendous cataracts upon the streams. Those on Fall creek are especially entitled to attention.

This stream rises in Lock Pond, of Summer Hill, Cayuga county, and flows by a S. and S. W. course of 30 miles, through Groton, Dryden and Ithaca, to the lake, at its S. E. extremity. It falls at the N. end of the village, within 1 mile, 438 feet, over rocks of dark graywacke slate; and its whole descent from its source exceeds 1000 feet; since the hills in which it rises are 1400 feet above tide, while the lake into which it disembogues, is but 371. A fine view of the last cataract is obtained from the bridge, upon the road from the village to the steam boat landing. The whole sheet of water is precipitated, perpendicularly 116 feet, and rushes by steep rapids to the lake level. Above the ledge of the cataract, the banks of the same species of rock, rise 110 feet, and enclose a placid pool, which is the reservoir for the supply of the hydraulic works erected below. This basin is now approached by a tunnel, through the precipitous bank, 13 feet high, 12 broad, and more than 200 feet long; made at a cost of \$2,000. Formerly the stream was made available for mill use by means of a wooden raceway, hung to the perpendicular cliff, communicating with a short, deep transverse cut in the bank. To construct this raceway, the ingenious projector suspended himself from a tree, inclining over the giddy steep, and dug out holes in the rock in which to place the principal supporters. This raceway is now abandoned, and from the tunnel, conduits may be readily carried to any desirable point of the declivity, and the water used, five or six times over, under 20 feet head. The stream is steady, its volume great, and few portions of the country offer greater inducements for the erection of hydraulic works. Mill sites may be obtained here upon advantageous terms. Three other falls are within a short distance above the pool, less stupendous than that described, but still wildly beautiful.

On the Cascadilla, Six Mile, and Buttermilk creeks, which wind through the village, are several fine cascades, richly meriting the attention of the curious. The most remarkable, on the first, falls over a succession of rock ledges, in the form of a gigantic stairway, ascending 100 feet. On Five Mile creek, is another fall still more surprising. Thus around the village every valley has its stream, and every hill its waterfall. If other attractions be necessary for the tourist, they are abundantly proffered in the charming scenery of the lake and adjacent country, the healthful exercises of fishing and fowling, and the excellent accommodations which the village hotels afford. Upon a farm of Mr. Ecker, on Cascadilla creek, near the village of Ithaca, is a valuable bed of gypsum.

Ithaca village lies upon the flats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the head of the lake; 163 miles W. from Albany, 40 S. E. from Geneva, and S. from the Erie canal, by the Seneca canal, 46; N. N. W. from Owego 29, miles. The inlet is navigable to the lake, for boats of 50 tons burden, but the steamboats moor upon the lake. The village was founded by the late surveyor general, Simeon De Witt, to whose estate much of the adjacent lands pertain, incorporated 2d April, 1821. It contains above 24 streets, marked on the plat, crossing each other at right angles; it has 5 very handsome churches, belonging, respectively, to Presbyterian, Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Baptist, and Methodist, congregations; an academy for males and females, a lyceum; a court house, of wood, with a prison under the same roof; the county clerk's office; 3 flouring, 1 paper, and 2 plaster, mills; 3 iron foundries, and 1 wooden ware manufactory, on Fall creek—2 flouring, 1 plaster mills, and 1 woollen factory, on Six Mile creek—and 1 flouring and 1 oil mills, 1 cotton, a sash, and 1 turner's, factories, on the Cascadilla creek—13 taverns, 28 general stores, many groceries, several druggists' stores; 4 printing offices, three of them issuing a weekly newspaper, each, 2 book stores; 1 bank, incorporated 22d April, 1829, capital \$200,000; another bank incorporated in 1836, capital \$250,000; 4 tanneries, 2 asheries, 2 carding and cloth dressing mills; 3 extensive coach factories, with a full proportion of other mechanics; about 800 dwellings, most of which are neat and commodious, and many of them sumptuous; and 3923 inhabitants.



The site of the village is very beautiful; a portion of it lies upon the hill, commanding a fine view of the lake and the valley of the inlet, with its inclined planes studded with farm houses. The streets running east and west form vistas, which open on the most charming scenery.

The Clinton hotel, built in 1828-9, merits special notice. It is of brick, above the basement; its principal front, facing the east, is 120 feet. In the centre, the grand entrance is to a spacious hall, containing a fine flight of stairs; the central portion is 52 by 57 feet, with lateral wings of 28 by 34, five stories high, including basement and attic. On the north is a range of apartments 66 by 27 feet, 44 feet of which are four stories, and 22 three stories, high. On the south, another range 31 by 59 feet, three stories high, with yet another range of 42 by 12 feet, two stories high; the last two of wood; the whole crowned with a cupola. The height from the foundation to the circular walk on the cupola is 90 feet, from whence is a very extensive and beautiful prospect. It contains more than 150 rooms, including offices, bath-rooms, and halls; of the latter, one is 120 feet long. There is a dining room 96 feet long; an assembly room, 31 by 59 feet; and several porticos.

The main portico is sustained by six Ionic columns. The finish throughout is excellent, and in the best modern style.

The location of this beautiful village for trade has become very happy. By the lake and the Seneca canal, it communicates with the Erie canal, and by the Ithaca and Owego rail road with the Susquehanna river and the line of the Erie rail road. It is thus enabled to participate in the rapidly growing commerce of the plaster, lumber, salt, and lime, which are exchanged for the coal and iron of Pennsylvania.

The Ithaca and Owego rail road, the second chartered in the state, (1828,) is $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. It ascends from the level of the lake, by two inclined planes; the first, $1733\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, rises one foot in 4.28, or 405 feet; the other, 2,225 feet long, ascends 1 foot in 21 feet. The whole elevation above the lake, overcome, is 602 feet within 8 miles; after which there is a descent of 376 feet to Owego. Stationary steam power is used on the first, and horse power upon the second plane, and the other portion of the road. The curves are upon a radius varying from 7000 to 100,000 feet. The road is constructed in a substantial manner; much of the way trenches are made, lengthwise, about 1 foot deep, filled with gravel rammed, upon which longitudinal sills, 2 by 12 inches, are placed, with cross-ties 3 feet apart, having *gains* to receive the rail, upon which the iron plates, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ are laid. The width of the track is $56\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cost of this road, with single track, and large number of turnouts and sidelings, when complete, will not be less than \$17,000 the mile.

A company was incorporated 16th April, 1834, to construct a railway from the village to the Cayuga lake, with a capital of \$15,000; and power was given to it, May 8, 1835, to make a canal from Fall creek to the lake. A company was also authorised April, 1828, to make a rail road from Catskill to this village, with a capital of one and a half millions; but they have not commenced operations within the term specified by law. In 1832, a rail road was authorised to be made hence to Geneva; and in 1836, a like road hence to Auburn.

The building of canal boats is an extensive branch of business at Ithaca, and at other points on Cayuga lake.

A steamboat plies daily between Ithaca and East Cayuga, and a new one, of great speed and excellent accommodations, is about to be built for the further advantage of the travelling public.

Geologists deem it probable that salt may be obtained by boring a short distance through the soil here.

LANSING, taken from Genoa, of Cayuga county, and organised 7th April, 1817; from Albany W. 170 miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, of excellent quality, carefully cultivated by the owners, who are chiefly of German origin, and from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; drained, by Salmon creek, flowing south and centrally to the lake, near Ludlowville, about midway of the town, upon which there are some noted falls, and by some inconsiderable tributaries of the lake. Lansingville, North Lansing, South Lansing, and Ludlowville, are post villages. *Lansingville*, 12 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist churches; 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 25 dwellings. *North Lansing*, 10 miles from Ithaca, has 2 taverns, 1 store, and 15 dwellings. *Ludlowville*, 10 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist churches; 2 grist, 2 saw, 2 carding and cloth dressing, 1 oil, mills; 2 tanneries, 5 stores, 1 tavern, and about 50 dwellings. *South Lansing*, 8 miles from Ithaca, has 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 15 dwellings. There are in the town, also, one other Presbyterian and one Baptist churches.

NEWFIELD, taken from Spencer, and organised as part of Tioga county, by the name of Cayuta, 22d Feb. 1811; name changed 29th March, 1822; W. from Albany 175 miles; surface very hilly, and in the centre much broken, having on the S. W. and N. E. high plains, intersected diagonally by deep valleys, whose streams, running in opposite directions, interlock. The Cayuta lake, on the N. W., sends forth the Cayuta creek to the Susquehanna: Soil gravelly loam, of good quality, underlaid with slate and lime, and containing deposits of marl. *Newfield*, post village, 7 miles S. W. from Ithaca, has a large brick Methodist church, a Presbyterian church, of wood; 2 grist and 3 saw mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 60 dwellings. This village, founded by the family of Dudley, about 1820, is a place of business, rapidly increasing. A large portion of the town is yet unsettled, and belongs to the Connecticut school fund.

ULYSSES, organised 7th April, 1801; from Albany W. 174 miles; surface undulating; soil gravelly loam, of excellent quality, on lime and slate; drained eastwardly by Halsey's creek, which, rising in the south part of Hector, flows N. E. 13 miles to the lake, which also receives from the town some other, but less, tributaries. *Halseyville*, *Trumansburg*, *Jacksonville*, and *Waterburg*, are villages; those in italics have post offices. *Halseyville*, 10 miles from Ithaca, has 1 flouring mill, 1 oil mill, 1 tannery, saw mill, and 11 dwellings, and a lattice bridge, 96 feet long, over the Halsey creek. The village is named after Mr. Nicoll Halsey, a primitive settler. Upon this creek are remarkable falls, about one mile from the village, and one from the lake, exceeding more than 306 feet in height. A single cascade has a perpendicular depth of 216 feet, with a sheet of water sometimes 60 feet wide and 2 thick. These falls, we believe, are called Taghcanic. The stream is constant, and is the largest between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, and furnishes an excellent water power from its source, already much occupied. *Waterburg*, on the same creek, 3 miles above Halseyville, has 1 flouring and 1 saw mills, store, tavern, and 20 dwellings. *Jacksonville*, 8 miles from Ithaca, contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 3 taverns, and 30 dwellings. *Trumansburg*, near the north county and town line, 11 miles from Ithaca, has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, churches; 2 flour, 1 saw, mills; 2 taverns, 6 stores, and about 60 dwellings; and a printing office issuing a weekly paper.

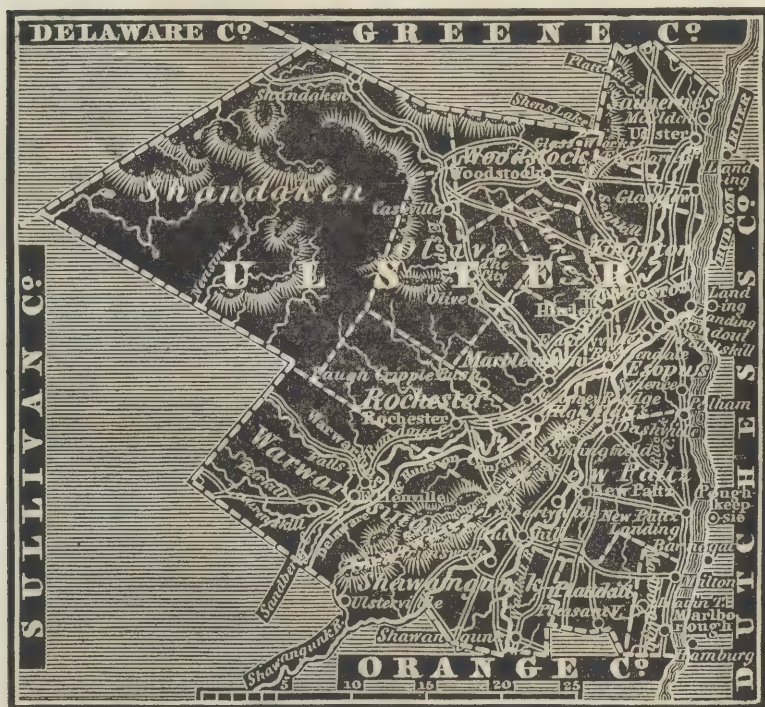
The county poor house, with a farm of 100 acres, is in the S. E. part of the town.

TOWNS.	Males.										Females.										Births.		Deaths.	
	1880.					1885.					1890.					1895.								
	Pop.		Married.		Unmarried under 16 years.	Pop.		Married.		Unmarried under 16 years.	Pop.		Married.		Unmarried under 16 years.	Pop.		Married.		Unmarried under 16 years.	Males.		Females.	
	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.		1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.		1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.		1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.		1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	Males.	Females.
Caroline,	1608	2128	2633	2581	218	537	2	318	204	586	15	41	29	21	13									
Danby,	2001	2372	2421	2473	198	542		301	214	579	15	32	43	18	16									
Dryden,	3951	4822	5206	5851	564	1185	13	717	456	1359	50	115	108	31	40									
Enfield,	1304	2000	2332	2240	191	446	3	301	154	523	12	33	37	20	21									
Groton,	2742	3458	3597	3512	273	744	5	441	267	807	30	59	68	15	29									
Hector,	4012	4957	5212	5663	542	1160	26	711	450	1367	32	118	111	42	25									
Ithaca,	2888	3621	5270	5556	619	1129	175	728	568	1133	47	123	93	39	41									
Lansing,	3631	4158	4020	3592	392	761		434	321	846	35	67	56	18	21									
Newfield,	1849	2392	2664	3296	299	654	27	419	222	809	28	70	63	21	18									
Ulysses,	2153	3000	3130	3244	307	651	5	409	300	714	19	68	46	23	17									
	26178	32908	36545	38006	3603	7809	256	4779	3158	8723	283	730	654	248	241									

NOTE. Males, 19,094; Females, 18,914; Paupers, 6; Blacks, 263; Black voters, 8; Deaf and Dumb, 16; Blind, 14; Idiots, 27; Lunatics, 13.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value per line of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Caroline,	30000	12473	179000	25833	3090	741	8847	9266	3960	6244	6190	434 23	172 24
Danby,	28300	14230	181000	22224	2738	727	4411	1342	3844	5618	6846	437 84	149 70
Dryden,	64000	27289	428000	37130	6083	1960	12708	4477	9383	13652	13074	997 52	248 81
Enfield,	23000	11833	139000	7482	2442	842	5041	2444	4395	5392	4613	316 43	172 67
Groton,	32000	17646	229000	35237	4538	1175	8559	3567	6406	8402	11471	563 43	155 06
Hector,	64000	36725	428000	17967	6474	2010	14096	6148	9893	12239	6391	960 98	340 02
Ithaca,	22000	13044	560000	398311	12203	1097	4589	2395	2633	3651	2625	2064 92	259 52
Lansing,	38400	26567	428000	27511	4632	1609	8828	4598	7772	7168	6863	961 67	176 02
Newfield,	48600	12524	190000	7490	3436	812	5713	2758	5066	6291	7024	425 54	243 74
Ulysses,	21100	13849	204050	33145	2557	951	4349	2935	3127	5990	4905	521 40	289 76
	371400	186180	3002540	612349	38289	11924	77141	32930	56379	74667	70192	7753 96	2307 54

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Oil mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool fact.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Rope fact.	Clover mills.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	Scholars.
Caroline,	4	10		1	1		1			1					5	17	138	560	925
Danby,	2	23													1	19	382	543	923
Dryden,	10	51		4	3				5	3			1	1	4	32	1314	590	1871
Enfield,	1	13		2	1				1	1					2	16	492	515	909
Groton,	6	13		5	5				2	2		2			4	18	588	609	1313
Hector,	4	41		3	2		1			2					5	36	1095	1143	1967
Ithaca,	6	13		4	4		1	3		1		2		1	4	15	1052	372	1297
Lansing,	4	15	1	4	4				1	1					3	23	818	774	1372
Newfield,	5	21		2	2				1	1		1			1	24	493	688	1054
Ulysses,	5	11	1	4	1					1					2	14	624	809	1008
	47	211	2	29	23	2	3	4	3	9	13	5	1	2	31	214	6996	5603	12649
Value of product,	626695	187550	3550	92279	63435	22000	4959	36516	7800	40596	8968	1495	580	20000	73675	Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 12,225.			
Value of material,	443061	80950	2688	59730	60264	15293	1850	15326	3050	24925	5309	780	490	13675	45700				



ULSTER, an original county, organised by the act of 1st November, 1683; bounded N. by Delaware and Greene counties; E. by the Hudson river, separating it from Columbia and Dutchess; S. by Orange; and W. by Sullivan, counties. greatest length E. and W. 50, breadth N. and S. 40, miles; area 1008 square

miles; lying between $41^{\circ} 34'$ and $42^{\circ} 09'$ N. Lat., and $2^{\circ} 09'$ and $3^{\circ} 0'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. from New York 110, and from Albany S. 60, miles.

Surface mountainous. The Shawangunk mountain enters the county from Orange, and running N. E. nearly 30 miles, sinks into low and irregular hills, in Hurley, but its continuity is preserved to Kingston, near the Hudson. Northward of that village it again rises, until it is identified with the Kaatskill mountains. This ridge approaches the river at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and recedes by a similar angle, leaving on the north of Kingston a broad tract of interval land, bounded on the E. by the high banks of the river, and watered by the Esopus creek, which meanders through it. This is a most fertile and beautiful vale. The Blue Mountains, as they are termed here, in continuation of the Alleghany chain, cross Sullivan county into Ulster, and spreading themselves over the surface of the latter, blend with the Kaatsbergs in the N. E. angle of this county, and are said to rise in places to the height of 2000 feet. Between the Blue and Shawangunk mountains is a broad valley, through which winds the Rondout river. The Wallkill river runs a N. E. course south of the Shawangunk mountain, receiving the Shawangunk creek, and uniting with the Rondout, 8 miles from its mouth. The three streams above noticed are the great drains of the county, and afford very advantageous mill power, within a few miles of the tide, much of which is yet unemployed. In the west, the Nevisink river, and other tributaries of the Delaware, have their sources.

Under the head of "Orange county," we have described the Wallkill, the Shawangunk, and the Nevisink rivers. We may observe here, however, that the Wallkill has high falls in this county, at Lefever, Dashville, and at Arnold's factories.

The *Rondout*, whose name is a corruption of Redoubt, a fortification, built upon the stream by the early Dutch settlers, rises in the town of Shandaken, interlocking its sources with those of the Nevisink; flowing thence S. E. about 20 miles through the town of Nevisink, in Sullivan county, and of Wawarsing of this county, to Ellenville, it is turned N. E. by the Shawangunk mountain, whose base it follows for about the same distance until it unites with the Wallkill; thence it pursues the same course to the Hudson river, having a length of about 48 miles. It is a full and rapid stream; along its valley, and that of its tributary, Sandbend creek, runs the Delaware and Hudson canal. Vessels drawing 12 feet water ascend to Eddyville, 4 miles above the mouth of the creek.

The *Esopus creek* rises also in Shandakan town, near the N. W. angle of the county, near the head waters of the Popachton branch of the Delaware, and flows N. W. 8 miles, then S. W. about 25 miles, to Marbletown, where, turned by a spur of the Kaatsbergs, it takes a N. E. course, passing by Kingston, for 18 miles, to the Hudson river, at Saugerties, 10 miles below Catskill. It is every where a rapid stream, and for the greater part of its course a mountain torrent. In Saugerties, at Ulster village, and at Whittaker's Falls, 5 miles above, great hydraulic power is obtained from this stream. Its chief tributaries are the *Sawkill* and *Plattekill*. The former flows from *Shin's lake*, a small pond on the N. line of Woodstock town, and passing by the village of Woodstock enters its recipient in the town of Esopus, after a devious course of about 10 miles. The latter is about the same length, and runs from Hunter, of Greene county, to the Esopus, on the south border of the town of Saugerties.

The whole country is of secondary formation, underlaid with slate, upon which limestone and graywacke are abundantly imposed. The soil varies in proportion as these ingredients are mixed with it; gravelly, stony, and sterile upon the mountains; clay and sandy loam, fertile upon the lower hills, with deep loam and vegetable mould in the extensive valleys, exuberantly productive.

The minerals consist of blue limestone, in which animal remains are visible, abundant, easily quarried and wrought, and much used in building; hydraulic lime; marble, hard, fine, and close grained; marl, slate, lead, alum, plumbago, and possibly coal in small quantities, peat, and various pigments; millstones, at Rochester and Marbletown, known as the Esopus millstones, said to be little inferior to the French burr, and, before the introduction of the foreign stone, much used throughout the country.

By reference to the statistical table appended to this article, and to the description of the several towns, it will be seen that the inhabitants are much engaged in

various species of manufactures; and much attention has latterly been given to raising cattle and sheep, for which purpose few counties of the state are better adapted.

The county was settled by the Dutch so early as 1616. In 1662, there was a minister established at Esopus, and the county records commence about that time. In 1686, a Dutch colony located itself in Shawangunk, 25 miles S. W. from Kingston, and tradition says, that long previous to that period, there were settlers upon the Minisink, on the Delaware, who transported some valuable minerals, by the road along the Rondout valley, to the North river.

This county appears to have suffered more from Indian hostility than any other portion of the country, while under the Dutch. In 1657, the ex-attorney general, Vandyke, who resided at Esopus, slew a squaw for stealing peaches from his garden, and her tribe revenged her death by the massacre of several whites of the vicinage. From this and other quarrels much ill blood was caused between the natives and the emigrants for some years, during which there were frequent aggressions on either part, terminating in open and violent hostilities in 1663.—(See historical essay, page 13.)

The following are the turnpike roads, viz.: Kingston and Middletown, running to Pine Hill, on the line of Delaware county, 34 miles; Woodstock and Saugerties, 20 miles from Ulster, on the Hudson river; one running westward from Milton, 10 miles; Rochester and New Paltz, 30 miles; the great southwestern turnpike, 35, but gates are no longer maintained upon it. In 1836, a company was authorised to make a rail road from the Hudson river to the New York and Erie rail road.—The county is divided into 14 towns.

ESOPUS, formerly called Kline, or Little Esopus, taken from Kingston, 5th April, 1811; distant from Kingston S. 6, from Albany 69, miles; surface hilly and broken; soil clay, sandy and gravelly loam, resting on slate, and graywacke, tolerably well cultivated, by descendants of primitive Dutch settlers, who meddle with little else than their farms. *Elmore's Corners*, or *Science*, is a post village, half a mile west from Elmore's Landing, upon the Hudson, at which there is a Dutch Reformed church, a tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. There are also other landings in the town upon the river. The post office has the name of the town.

HURLEY, organised 7th March, 1788; distant 64 miles S. from Albany; surface hilly; the valley of the Esopus, however, contains some extensive and rich flats; soil fertile loam, upon blue limestone and variegated marble, in which shells are abundantly visible. The dwellings of the inhabitants are chiefly built of limestone. The Walkill and Rondout creeks unite on the southern border of the town, and the Esopus crosses it near the centre. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants from the early Dutch settlers, and New England emigrants and their progeny. Hurley and Rosendale are villages. *Hurley*, on the right bank of the Esopus creek, 3 miles S. W. of Kingston, contains a large Dutch Reformed church, of blue limestone, school house, 1 tavern, 1 grist mill, cloth fulling and dressing mill, and about 20 dwellings. *Rosendale*, 8 miles S. W. from Kingston, on the Rondout creek, 8 miles from its mouth, and on the canal, contains a post office, 1 tavern, several stores, some 10 or 12 dwellings, and a hydraulic cement factory, owned by Wm. E. Lawrence, of New York. The lime made here has the highest reputation for strength and durability. From 100 to 200 men are employed, producing 500 casks of cement daily.

KINGSTON, organised 7th March, 1788; surface rolling; soil loam, resting upon slate, lime and graywacke; of the limestone the older dwellings are built, after the ancient Dutch model, but the modern buildings are more commonly of brick or wood. Generally the country is fertile, and especially around Kingston village, and in the valley of the Esopus creek. Kingston, Rondout, Twaaltskill and Eddyville, are villages; the last three upon the Rondout creek, a short distance from each other.

Kingston, village, formerly called Esopus and Wiltwycke, incorporated in 1805; lies upon a sandy plain, 40 feet above the Esopus creek; 10 miles S. of the confluence of the creek with the Hudson; and 3 miles W. of the Columbus landing; 93 N. from New York; and 55 S. from Albany. The plain contains about 300 acres, underlaid with slate; and falling off upon three sides, is effectually drained. The village is divided into seven wards, and distributed over 10 streets; six running E. and W. and four N. and S.; and business instead of being collected

into one principal street, as is common in most villages, is scattered here over all the streets. The village contains the court house and prison, and the offices of the county clerk and sheriff, in a large commodious stone building, (cost \$40,000,) from whose cupola there is a fine prospect of the surrounding country; 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Baptist, churches, all fine buildings, a very handsome house of brick, 2 stories high, of modern architecture, placed upon a large square of ground, and appropriated as an academy for males and females; 5 public houses, 15 large general stores, 16 smaller ones, a bank, incorporated in 1831, with a capital of \$100,000, the Kingston bank, incorporated 1836, capital \$200,000, 4 clergymen, 17 lawyers, 6 physicians, a very large iron foundery, several large brick yards, mechanics' shops of various kinds 60, tobaccoconist 1, tanneries 3, milliners 7, bookstore, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, and 275 dwellings, many of which are remarkably large, neat and commodious, including the substantial old fashioned houses of limestone. The village was burned by the British under Vaughan, in October, 1777, when great quantities of stores were destroyed.

At the Columbus landing, where are a public house and warehouse, near the mouth of the Rondout, the steam boats for Albany and New York stop daily, and stages are constantly in readiness to transport passengers to the village.

Rondout, post village, on the left bank of the creek, 1 mile from the Hudson; was founded in 1828, by the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and is the great depot of their coal, brought in canal boats from the termination of the canal at Eddyville, by steam tow boats. The village contains a Presbyterian church, 1 school house, 1 hotel, 3 taverns, 7 stores, in profitable business, 3 groceries, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and about 80 dwellings. Fountains fed by springs in the hills supply the water for domestic use. A large trade is carried on here in the shipment of coal and lumber. Of the former an average of 150,000 tons is annually sent to market; and of the latter it is difficult to procure a statement. In one week of May, 1835, thirty-three vessels were laden with coal, and four with lumber; and in the spring of that year, one individual shipped more than four millions of feet of lumber. The margin of the creek here is very narrow, and builders are already driven to seek lots upon the upper levels. The chief portion of the soil belongs to the company who sell lots in fee in favourable situations, having a depth of 100 feet, at 12 dollars the foot front. Vessels drawing 12 feet water, ascend to the wharves. The company employ three steam boats in towing their coal sloops to New York.

Eddyville, partly in Esopus and partly in Kingston, at the head of sloop navigation, on the Rondout creek, 4 miles from its mouth, 3 from Rondout. Here the Hudson and Delaware canal commences. Boats are lifted by the lock into the upper level of the creek, whose bed is used for the canal, for about 2½ miles. A dam across the creek, constructed long before the canal, gives a water power of 8 or 10 feet fall, which drives a cotton factory, grist, saw, plaster, cement and bark, mills. On the south side of the creek and village is a mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, driven by a small stream from the hills. The stone for this cement abounds here. Here is also the weigh lock of the canal company, and the collector's office, a Free church, school house, 3 large warehouses for the forwarding business, 3 extensive general stores, 3 groceries, and 3 taverns, a cupola furnace, pottery, and including those on both sides of the creek, 27 dwellings. Twelve sloops belong to the village, which find steady employment, and frequently more are necessary for the commodities transported by the canal, notwithstanding most of the coal, and much of the lumber, are taken to Rondout.

Twaaltskill, at the confluence of the creek of that name with the Rondout, 1 1-4 miles above Rondout village, and 2 miles from the Hudson, contains 2 grist mills, a carding and cloth dressing mill, and several dwellings, upon a narrow shore, backed by hills. The steam boat landing was formerly here.

MARBLETOWN, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany, S. 66 miles; surface hilly; the Shawangunk mountain running on the S. boundary, and several hills covering the N.; soil fertile loam upon lime; marble of superior quality, finely clouded, and taking a fine polish, abounds; it is employed in building, and forms the front of a church near Stone Ridge; drained by the Rondout and Esopus creeks, along whose valley is much rich alluvion, long known as the "Esopus

Flats." Marbletown, Stone Ridge, and High Falls, are villages; the first two have post offices. *Marbletown*, 7 miles S. W. from Kingston, contains a store, tavern, and a few dwellings. *Stone Ridge*, 10 miles S. W. from Kingston, has a Dutch Reformed church, 4 stores, 1 tavern, and 25 dwellings. *High Falls*, at which the Rondout falls 25 feet, is 12 miles from the county town, and has 1 cotton and 1 woollen factory, a manufactory of hydraulic cement, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and 15 dwellings. *Yaughcripple Bush*, 12 miles from Kingston, near the S. W. line, is a small hamlet.

MARLBOROUGH, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany 75 miles; surface hilly and broken; soil clay loam, underlaid with slate, and that which is arable, well cultivated; drained E. by Oldman's kill, rising in Plattekill town, and running some six miles to the Hudson. The inhabitants, chiefly Quakers, Methodists and Presbyterians, are more generally of English origin than those of any other town in the county. *Marlborough*, *Milton* and *Latintown*, are post villages. The first, upon the Hudson, 68 miles N. from New York, 8 from Newburg, 26 S. from Kingston, opposite to Hamburg, of Dutchess county, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Quaker, churches, 2 grist, 2 paper, mills, 3 woollen factories, and 30 dwellings. The second, also on the Hudson, 22 miles S. from Kingston, has 1 Methodist and 1 Quaker, churches, 5 stores, 2 taverns, and 30 dwellings. A sloop sails from Marlborough, and a tow boat from Milton, for New York, weekly. *Latintown*, centrally situate, has a Dutch Reformed church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 15 dwellings, upon a fertile plain of sandy loam.

NEW PALTZ, organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany S. 70 miles; surface generally hilly, and on the west mountainous, the Shawangunk lying on that boundary; soil variegated loam, on slate, lime, and graywacke, well cultivated. The inhabitants are descendants of the primitive Dutch settlers, whose buildings were wisely erected of limestone, but the present taste gives preference to wood; drained by the Wallkill, or New Paltz river, which in its N. E. course across the town receives some small tributaries, and by Black creek, which seeks the Hudson in the N. E. angle at Pelham Landing. There are four notable ponds in the town. New Paltz, New Paltz Landing, Libertyville, Tuthill, Springtown, Dashville, and Pelham, are villages, and the first four have post offices.

New Paltz, on the right bank of the Wallkill, 16 miles S. W. from Kingston, contains a Dutch Reformed church, an academy, incorporated, and placed under the visitation of the Regents of the University, April 29, 1836; 4 stores, 2 taverns, and 30 dwellings, chiefly of stone, in the ancient style, surrounded by a hilly, but well cultivated country. *New Paltz Landing* lies on the Hudson river, 8 miles E. of the village, 20 miles S. from Kingston, where are a store, tavern, and some half dozen dwellings. A ferry boat plies between the landing, and Poughkeepsie, on the opposite shore. *Libertyville*, on the Wallkill, at the foot of the Shawangunk mountain, 20 miles from Kingston, has a store, tavern, grist mill, and some 6 or 8 dwellings. *Springtown*, on the left bank of the stream, 13 miles from Kingston, has 2 taverns, store, and several dwellings, upon a sandy plain, indifferently cultivated. *Dashville*, on the right bank of the Wallkill, and on the north line, 10 miles from Kingston, has 2 cotton factories, a manufactory of hydraulic cement, a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, and some 25 dwellings. The creek, having a fall here of 70 feet within a mile, supplies excellent mill seats. *Pelham* is the landing on the Hudson, where most of the shipping business of this vicinity is done.

OLIVE, taken from Marbletown, Hurley and Shandakan, 15th April, 1823; from Albany, S. 64 miles; surface uneven generally, and upon the W. mountainous. Spurs of the Blue mountain, running into it; soil clay loam and gravel, underlaid with slate, of medium quality, adapted to grain. The Esopus creek flows S. E. centrally through the town receiving from it several tributaries on either hand. Olive, post office, is on the right bank of the creek, on the road from Marbletown to Shandakan, about a mile from the E. boundary. *Caseville* formerly called *Stoken*, on the same road, 14 miles from Kingston, has a post office, a Dutch Reformed church, grist and saw mill, tannery, and some half dozen dwellings. Another village called "The City," on the road from Marbletown, and near the creek, has a tannery, Baptist church, a school house, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

PLATTEKILL, taken from Marlborough, 14th March, 1800; from Albany 76 miles; surface on the E. hilly, the Marlborough mountain lying on the E. boundary; on the west undulating, underlaid with slate and limestone; soil clay and gravelly loam. Branches of the Plattekill flow from it eastward. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the society of Friends, or to the Dutch Reformed and Methodist sects. There is a small village on the road from Newburg to Old Paltz, and about one and a half miles N. of the S. line; and 26 miles S. from Kingston, called *Pleasantville*, which has a Presbyterian church, 2 stores, 1 tannery, 1 tavern, post office, and about 25 dwellings, in a very hilly country. In this town, there is also a very extensive tannery and currying establishment, known as Haight's factory, about 6 miles from Milton landing, in the town of Marlborough. There is a second post office called Modena.

ROCHESTER, organised 7th March, 1788; distant S. from Albany 75, from Kingston, W. 17, miles; surface hilly, mountainous on the S. E.; soil clay and loam; By the N. foot of the Shawangunk mountain, the Rondout creek flows N. E. across the town, receiving some tributaries; the largest, Mombackus creek, (Indian face) formerly gave name to the town. *Accord*, post village, centrally situate, on this creek, has a Dutch Reformed church, a tavern, store, and several dwellings. *Alligerville*, a hamlet, lies on the Delaware and Hudson canal, 13 miles from Eddyville; and there is a post office called Kysericke. Some portion of the lands of the town, are still holden in common by the inhabitants.

SAUGERTIES, taken from Kingston, 5th April, 1811; surface covered by the Kaatskill mountains. The Plattekill flows by a wild and precipitous course from the mountain, southeast to the Esopus creek, at the extreme S. point of the town; and a small stream runs south, through the east part to the Hudson. Malden, Glasgo, and Ulster, are post villages. *Malden*, on the Hudson, 13 miles N. from Kingston, has 1 Presbyterian church, an academy, several stores, tavern, and about 30 dwellings; a place of considerable business, employing several sloops in the river trade. *Glasgo*, lies also on the river, 9 miles N. from Kingston, and contains a grist mill, 2 stores, a tavern, several brick yards, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Several sloops ply from the village. *Ulsterville*, (late Saugerties,) at the confluence of the Esopus creek with the Hudson river, 100 miles N. of New York, 44 S. from Albany, and 10 from Kingston. This place, now one of the most thrifty on the Hudson river, was undistinguished until the year 1826, when Mr. Henry Barclay, of New York, duly appreciating the value of the water power, became the purchaser of it, and several farms in the vicinage. By a strong dam, and a raceway cut 65 feet perpendicularly through the rock, he has obtained the use of the water under a fall of 47 feet, which may be applied twice in its descent. The tide from the Hudson flows to the foot of the dam, and vessels of 160 tons burden may lade and discharge at the factory doors. The enterprising proprietor established a large paper mill, extensive iron works and erected a building for calico printing, since converted into a paint manufactory.

There are now here, the *Ulster Iron Works*, incorporated April, 1831, comprising a large refinery, with a powerful blast cylinder, ten puddling furnaces, a forge hammer of four and a half tons, and a rolling mill—competent to make 100 tons of merchantable iron weekly, in the form of round, half round, oval, flat, and square bars, hoops, bands, and boiler plates; 3000 tons of pig iron and 160,000 tons of bituminous coal were used in this establishment during the year 1834, giving employment to 150 workmen: *The Saugerties White Lead Works*, capable of manufacturing 500 tons of paint per annum: The Saugerties paper company, who make annually \$125,000 worth of paper: The Ulster Chair and Sash manufactory, making 15,000 cane seated chairs, 12,000 Windsor chairs, and 50,000 lights of sash per annum, consuming \$12,000 in material, and paying \$7000 in wages: Collin's and Co's. Axe and Edge Tool manufactory, calculated to make 400 axes daily and to employ 150 hands, and to consume annually 600,000 lbs. of iron, and 120,000 lbs. of steel: *The Saugerties Saw Mill*, with which is connected two machines for planing tonguing and grooving boards, and turning lathes, for wood and iron: *The Ulster County Brewery*, Livingston and Irving, proprietors, capable of brewing 5000 barrels per annum, and whose ale is in high repute: A printing office issuing a weekly paper. The business of the surrounding country centres here; and the trade already employs 30 sloops and schooners, of from 80 to 150 tons burden, transporting large quantities of oak and hemlock bark, wood

lumber, glass, manufactured goods, general merchandise and raw material for the factories.

In 1825, there was not a single church here. There are now, five, neat edifices for public worship.

In 1835, the United States granted \$5000 for the erection of a pier and light house for *mail boats*, landing at the mouth of the creek; and in the same year a handsome bridge of one arch 250 feet span, light, strong, and durable, was thrown across the creek at a cost, much less, it is said, than is usual for such structures.

Five miles above Ulster village, upon the creek, are Whittaker's Falls, at which the "Great Falls Manufacturing Company," have made many valuable improvements. Here are extensive paint works and several manufactories of iron-carriage springs, edge tools, &c. &c.

SHANDAKEN,* in the N. W. extremity of the county, taken from Woodstock and organised, 9th April, 1804; from Albany 55, and from Kingston 30, miles; surface mountainous. *Pine Hill*, extends along the boundary between this and Delaware county, and other hills are strewn over the district; the soil is indifferent, and the country thinly peopled; the lands are holden by lease, commonly for three lives, of Mr. Livingston. In a valley on the N. E. flows the Esopus creek and along it is the Ulster and Delaware turnpike road. The Nevisink river, has its source in the centre of the town and flows S. W. and several small streams seek the Popachton branch of the Delaware on the west. The post office called "Shandaken," lies on the Kingston and Middletown turnpike near the northern boundary, and that known as the "Corners," at the junction of the same road with the Saugerties and Woodstock turnpike. The first being 25, and the second 20 miles N. W. from Kingston. The business of this town consists chiefly in tanning, and the preparation of lumber for market. There are here 5 extensive tanneries. To promote the lumber trade, Mr. R. L. Livingston, the proprietor of a large portion of the lands, has organised a company to improve the navigation of the Esopus creek and for making a rail road from the creek, by the way of Kingston, to the Hudson river. The settlements, very sparse, are in the valley of the Esopus creek, upon the N. E. and upon Dry Brook in the west.

SHAWANGUNK,† organised 7th March, 1788; distant from Albany, S. 91, from Kingston, S. W. 28, miles; surface on the N. W. border covered by the Shawangunk mountain; on the S. W. rolling and in places, level; soil, on the west of the Wallkill, clay unmixd with stone, too wet and cold for wheat, but producing luxuriant grass; on the E. sandy loam, fertile in grain, highly improved by its German population; timber chiefly oak and walnut. The Indian names Shawangunk, for the tract on the W., and Peconasink, for that on the S. W. are still retained: Drained N. easterly by the Shawangunk and Wallkill, which unite on the north boundary, where the former has a breadth of 6 and the latter of 18 rods. The Esopus mill stones are taken from quarries in this and the adjoining town.—From this portion of the country, the skeletons of 9 mammoths have been dug. One of which is in Peale's Museum, at Philadelphia, and another in Europe. *Shawangunk*, *Bruynswick*, and *Ulsterville*, are post villages. The first, on the Wallkill, 30 miles S. W. from Kingston, upon a plain near the S. line, contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, 2 woollen factories and 10 or 12 dwellings: The second, on the Shawangunk creek, 28 miles from Kingston, has a store, tavern, and 8 dwellings, surrounded by a rude and hilly country: And the third, on the S. W. border of the town and county, 36 miles from Kingston, contains 1 store, tavern, scythe factory, and half a dozen dwellings.

WAWARSING,‡ taken from Rochester, 14th March, 1806; distant from Albany, S. W. 80 miles; surface mountainous; soil gravelly loam and clay, said to rest much upon lime and to be of good quality, especially in the central valley; still, in a great measure covered with pine and hemlock, of which large quantities are taken to market by the Delaware and Hudson canal, and by the Delaware river. *Lumbering* is almost the sole business of a district in the west, called Greenfield, which supplies the bark for many tanneries and where are

* An Indian word meaning "rapid waters," descriptive and appropriate; or as the old settlers report, the name of an Indian resident.

† Shawan, white-salt—Gunk, rocks, piles of rock. Indian.

‡ Waa-wa-sing—Blackbird's nest. Indian.

many saw and turning mills: the latter employed in preparing material for chair and cabinet makers; drained centrally and easterly by the Rondout and its tributaries, the Beerkill, so called from the colour of its waters, and the Sandberg. At the "Hong Falls," the river has a descent of 60 feet, nearly perpendicularly; and one mile below them, near the village of Napanock, is another cascade of 20 feet, and including the rapids a fall of 200 feet. These falls are frequently visited and justly admired by the curious. Iron ore and plumbago, of good quality, are found here, and a vein of lead has been wrought to great depth but is now abandoned. Wawarsing, Ellenville, Laurenskill, Napanock, and Port Benjamin, are villages, at the first two are post offices. *Wawarsing*, on Varrey's creek, 1 mile north of the Delaware and Hudson canal, 24 from Kingston, has an ancient Dutch Reformed church of stone, a grist mill, a tannery, store, and tavern, and about 15 dwellings. *Ellenville*, at the junction of the Sandberg and Beerkill, on the post road from Kingston to Milford, and on the canal, 28 miles from the latter, in a deep valley, has a grist and plaster mill, several saw mills driven by the Beerkill, 1 woollen factory. 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 taverns, a trip hammer, 6 stores, and about 50 dwellings, whose number is rapidly increasing. *Laurenskill*, at the junction of the stream, so called, with the Sandberg, 30 miles from Kingston, has a grist mill, tavern, store, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. *Napanock* or *Napenagh*, near the junction of the Rondout and Sandberg, on the canal, 26 miles from Kingston, has a tannery competent to make 60,000 sides of leather per annum, an edge tool and axe factory with trip hammer, employing 25 men, a grist mill, store, tavern, and 25 dwellings. *Port Benjamin*, on the canal, 24 miles from Kingston, has 4 stores, 1 tavern, and about 20 dwellings.

Woodstock, organised 7th March, 1788; from Albany, S.W. 50, from Kingston, N.W. 12, miles; surface covered by the Kaatsbergs; soil gravel, clay, and loam, underlaid by slate and graywacke; the lands here are generally holden on leases for 3 lives, but are thinly settled; still there are some valuable farms; the soil, however, is generally of inferior quality. From Shin's lake, in the mountains, issues the Sawkill, which finds its way E. to the Esopus creek, whilst other tributaries flow into it, westwardly. Anthracite coal, in small quantities, has been discovered here. Woodstock and Bristol are post villages. *Woodstock*, contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 stores, 2 taverns, a grist mill and tannery, and 12 or 15 dwellings. *Bristol*, has a store and tavern, a grist and saw mill, and from 30 to 40 dwellings. Here are located the works of the New York Crown and Cylinder Glass Company, employing 50 hands, and making 1500 boxes window glass per month.

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Esopus,	1513	1520	1770	1626	154	361	5	205	111	329	6	24	34	13	9
Hurley,	1352	12-3	1408	1519	142	334	4	189	91	286	13	22	20	12	17
Kingston,	2956	3010	4170	4057	405	811	71	564	342	862	15	93	68	28	26
Marbletown,	3809	2879	3323	3269	317	687	25	332	277	653	35	35	50	21	18
Marlborough,	2248	2364	2273	2434	254	532	51	277	205	526	18	30	37	16	19
New Paltz,	4614	4704	5098	5420	552	1112	52	629	474	1205	30	107	105	71	42
Olive,		1520	1636	1793	169	369	8	226	121	431	8	33	27	9	2
Plattekill,	2139	2058	2044	2006	153	424	5	227	159	441	13	48	26	15	10
Rochester,	2063	2227	2420	2665	196	494	10	347	150	589	13	46	44	10	14
Saugerties,	2699	2664	3747	4942	481	970	279	655	388	1079	36	93	86	36	31
Shandaken,	1043	960	966	1263	125	253	31	160	56	321	2	30	31	7	10
Shawangunk,	3372	3589	3681	3690	363	852	23	430	342	789	32	49	74	25	23
Wawarsing,	1811	1964	2738	3735	396	824	83	474	267	837	27	54	67	15	21
Woodstock,	1312	1273	1376	1479	95	290	12	191	85	361	17	32	20	8	3
	30934	32015	36550	39960	3802	8313	659	4906	3068	8709	265	696	689	286	245

NOTE. Males, 20,516; Females, 19,444: Blacks, 1,457: Black voters, 17: Paupers, 137; Deaf and Dumb, 25; Blind, 18; Idiots, 47; Lunatics, 19.

TOWNS.	Area in Acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Esopus,	14331	8533	146121	15175	1666	479	1449	1999	1931	1046	5530	575	433
Hurley,	28977	6997	250311	19125	1215	404	1113	1389	1565	1376	2558	855	358
Kingston,	25544	10255	533280	200524	1813	688	1516	1773	4596	1810	4281	2330	2131
Marbletown,	31403	15278	395603	31807	2959	926	3810	3588	2733	3880	9873	1357	2015
Marlborough,	15134	11736	193235	27200	2307	500	2213	2393	1285	1116	561	700	1176
New Paltz,	57094	29735	746597	121760	5651	1546	7814	6822	620	5216	10333	2758	1412
Olive,	40189	9234	195235	19406	1808	482	2102	1234	2010	3200	6382	681	367
Plattekill,	20357	12952	235000	25435	2315	580	2853	2994	2433	2662	2452	827	368
Rochester,	37505	14308	311077	26490	2060	601	3255	2085	1964	2301	7330	1072	733
Saugerties,	36901	15764	372233	57843	2702	912	3398	2247	3597	2611	7732	1366	1199
Shandaken,	184724	6089	998404	4121	1203	292	1402	692	1315	2412	1382	644	472
Shawangunk,	48216	28238	467126	30064	4904	995	10316	5529	2899	3229	5029	1579	1407
Wawarsing,	67344	21153	280034	21174	2297	596	2230	1446	1698	2154	2049	956	909
Woodstock,	37673	4781	113591	11012	276	271	1761	808	1490	2178	1964	392	231
	645369	185053	4457240	311130	34125	9172	45235	34999	32822	35191	67956	16092	13211

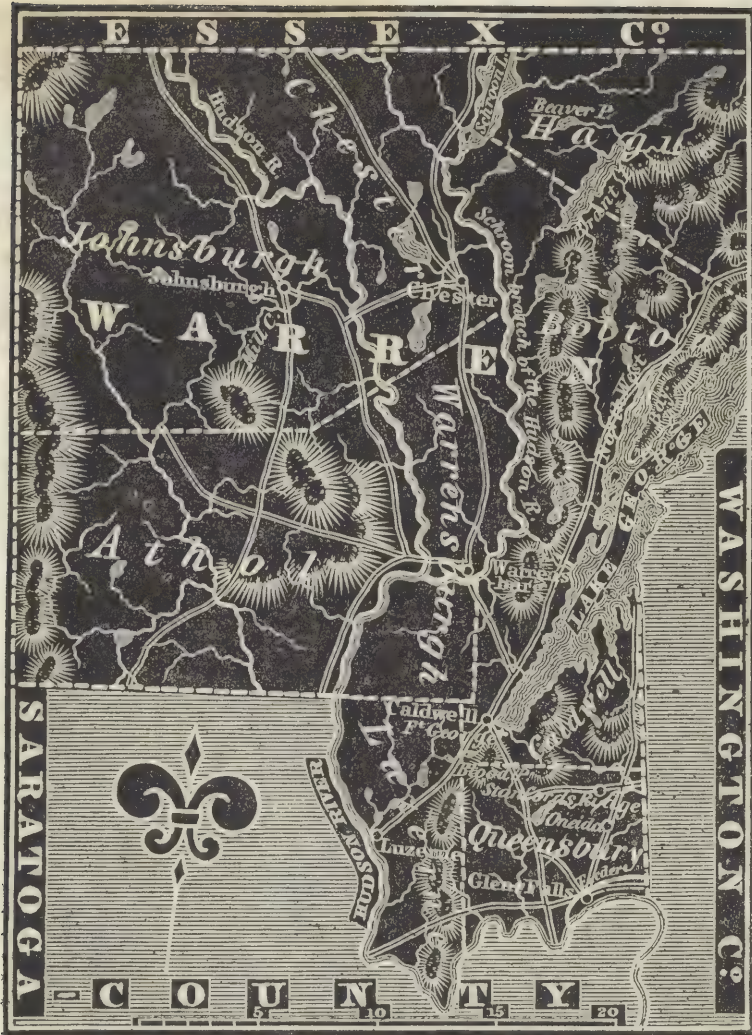
TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fuling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Glass fact.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Esopus,	3													7	184	412	334
Hurley,	6	3	3											6	147	408	366
Kingston,	10	7	2	2	1		1							10	447	548	765
Marbletown,	7	5	2	7		2								13	335	663	650
Marlborough,	6					2					1			9	236	584	519
New Paltz,	14	21	6	6	1	2		1			4			21	539	1725	1093
Olive,	4	21	3	2				1			1			11	179	313	435
Plattekill,	5	6		1				3			1			9	206	569	497
Rochester,	6	10	1	1				1	1		1			10	265	382	568
Saugerties,	5	5	2	2		2					3	3	1	17	404	1098	1007
Shandaken,	3	17									5			7	139	110	228
Shawangunk,	6	19	2	5				2	3		4			17	393	1266	971
Wawarsing,	4	33				1	1	2			2	2		20	283	729	764
Woodstock,	2	12	1	1						1	2	2		7	143	246	314
	61	159	22	29	2	8	4	5	10	1	2	35	1	164	3891	9053	8511
Value of product,	381022	430122															
	44701	78442															
	46011	45318															
	38205	42111															
	25000	38000															
	19139	32459															
	190288	253705															
	17375	20940															
	3850	8575															
	7362	19209															
	65680	101799															
	208642	449194															
	25000	32500															
Value of material,																	

Number of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 11,422.

WARREN COUNTY, taken from the N. W. part of Washington county, 12th March, 1813; is bounded N. by Essex; E. by Washington; S. by Saratoga; and W. by Hamilton, counties: Greatest length, N. and S. 44; greatest breadth, E. and W. 40, miles; area 802 square miles, between 43° 13' and 43° 47' N. Lat.; and 2° 44' and 3° 30' E. Long. from New York; centrally distant from N. York 240, and from Albany 75, miles.

With the exception of a small district, on the S. E. the whole county is mountainous, being traversed N. easterly by the Palmetown mountain, here called Luzerne, and by the Kayaderosseras and the Clinton ranges. These hills of primitive formation, are covered with a heavy growth of pine, spruce, fir, cedar, oak, maple, beech, elm, ash, &c. and contain, it is said, abundance of iron ore of good quality, but have very small portions of arable soil. The valleys which are narrow, contain some fertile alluvion, on secondary lime stone. The towns of Warren and Luzerne, on the S. E. are comparatively level, and have much fertile soil of sandy and clay loam, resting on secondary slate and limestone.

The Hudson river, enters the county from Essex, about 4 miles from the western boundary and the Schroon branch, about six miles further east. These streams after a parallel and S. E. course of 25 miles, unite in the S. W. angle of the town



of Warrensburg, and flow thence along the W. and S. lines of the county, by a very rapid course of 36 miles, in which they are precipitated over Hadley's, Jessup's, and Glenn's, falls, receiving a very considerable tributary from Johnsbury and Athol towns, of this and Hadley town of Saratoga county, and also the Sacandaga river, from the latter. Schroon lake, lies on the north, partly in this, and partly in Essex county, and there are several smaller, but unimportant lakes, scattered over the country. Lake George extends for nearly 25 miles upon the eastern boundary, and about 5 miles of the upper end are included within the county.

Some reminiscences of the wild and savage colonial border wars, are connected with this county. At the head of Lake George, are still visible vestiges of Forts William Henry, and George. The first erected in 1755, and captured by the French in 1756, and the second, built in 1757, reduced by the Marquis of Montcalm, in the same year. From this spot General Abercrombie embarked when descending the lake with a force of 15,000 men against Ticonderoga.

The chief employment of the inhabitants is the getting of lumber, which is sent to market by the rivers, the canal and lake.

The length of Lake George is 36 miles, its width varies from three-fourths of a mile to four miles. The distance from the foot of the lake to Ticonderoga, three miles, is performed by stages. The passage of the lake has much interest from the beauty of its waters, and the wild and varied scenery of its shores. The purity of the water is such that fish may be seen swimming in the lake, at great depths. The French called the lake "Sacrament," or holy, and transported the water to Canada, for church use. It embosoms as many islands, it is said, as there are days in the year; many of them, however, are very small, and mere rocks with scarce soil sufficient for a stunted tree.

Ten miles from Caldwell, down the lake, is a range of mountains formerly possessed by a celebrated hunter of the name of Phelps, as a deer pasture. Two miles further is Twelve Mile Island, being that distance from Caldwell, of a circular form, of about 20 acres, situated in the centre of the lake, and elevated 30 or 40 feet above the water. Thence one mile, on the northwest side is Tongue Mountain, with West Bay on its west side, one and a half miles wide, and extending in a northerly direction 6 miles. The narrows commence here, and continue for 6 or 7 miles, being three-fourths of a mile wide and very deep. A line 500 feet long has been used in sounding without reaching bottom. Black Mountain, 18 miles from the head of the lake, is situated on the east side, and has been ascertained, by admeasurement, to be 2,200 feet in height. Opposite to Black Mountain, near the western shore, is Half Way Island. A short distance north of this is some of the finest mountain scenery on the continent. The mountains exhibit an undulating appearance, are thickly studded with pines and firs, and have deep and almost impenetrable caverns.

Sabbathday Point, 24 miles from Caldwell, is a projection of the main land into the lake from the west side, on which some English troops landed on the Sabbath during the French war, and fell in a sanguinary battle with the Indians. Thence, 3 miles, is a small island called the Scotch Bonnet. Three miles further on the west shore of the lake, is the little hamlet of Hague. The lake is here 4 miles wide. From this place to Rogers' Slide is 3 miles; where Major Rogers escaped from the Indians during the French war. The descent is on an angle of about 25 degrees, over a tolerably smooth rock, 200 feet in height. The Major, who had been a great foe to the Indians, was nearly surrounded by them on the top of the mountain, and it is said had no other means of escape than to slide down this precipice. It being winter, and having snow shoes on his feet, he landed safely on the ice. The Indians afterwards saw him; but supposing that no human being could have made the descent, and that he must, of course, be supernatural, they concluded it not only useless, but dangerous to follow him. It is most probable, however, that the Major made his escape by a safer path down the mountain with so much rapidity as to induce the Indians to suppose that he descended the precipice. Anthony's Nose, so called from its singular shape, is a high rock, nearly opposite to Roger's Slide. The shores here are bold and contracted, and exhibit massive rocks, which are from 50 to 100 feet in height. From thence to Prisoner's Island, is two miles; where prisoners were confined during the French war; and directly west of this is Lord Howe's Point, on which his lordship landed immediately previous to the battle in which he was killed at Ticonderoga. The water here, from a deep green, assumes a lighter colour, owing to a clayey bottom. From thence to the outlet of the lake, which terminates the steamboat passage, is one mile.

Upon many of the Islands, and particularly on Diamond Island, fine crystals of quartz were found, formerly in great numbers; but they are now becoming scarce. They are collected with much care, and with agate and other rich specimens of quartz, are sometimes to be obtained at the Lake House.

Hyde township or Jessup's Patent, granted 1774, to many associates, and comprising 40,000 acres, was surveyed in this county. The county has nine towns.

ATHOL, originally called Thurman; name changed in 1813, when Warrensburg was taken from it; distant from Albany 70, and from Caldwell, W. N. W. 18, miles; a sterile tract of which little is known. The main branch of the Hudson, forms the eastern boundary and a large tributary of that river, drains the west. Along the valley of the Hudson, a road runs by the village of Johnsburg, into

Essex county. The settlements extend the whole length of the town along the river, and upon a road leading W.N.W. from the forks of the Schroon and Hudson rivers. There is a Presbyterian church at the forks of the river; and a post office bears the name of the town.

BOLTON, distant N. from Albany 71, and from Caldwell, 9 miles; surface mountainous; the Kayaderosseras ridge running N. E. through it. The Tongue mountain, so called from its interposition between the main body of Lake George and the North West bay, closely borders the lake, and along its western foot, lies the road to Ticonderoga. The soil clay, wet, and stony, is not unproductive of grain and grass; the country on the lake is said to excel in fruit, as apples, plums, pears. There is a great diversity of timber; and this region once remarkable for the abundance of lumber it sent to market, is now much bared, and the better sorts are becoming scarce. There are several small lakes in the town, of which Schroon, Brandt, and Trout, are chief. These send forth numerous small streams to the Schroon branch of the Hudson, upon the west, and to lake George. Beaver brook runs S. through the town into North West Bay. The post office named from the town, is 10 miles from Caldwell, and near it is a collection of some half dozen dwellings. Haysburg, is a post hamlet, of similar character; not a tenth part of the town is under improvement.

CALDWELL,* taken from Queensbury, Bolton, and Thurman, 2d March, 1810; surface mountainous; the Palmbertown ridge lying upon the S. E. and the Kayaderosseras on the N. W.; in the intervening valley, Lake George penetrates for five miles, from the N. E. corner southwesterly. From the head of the lake, the mountain rises gradually, by a slope of two or three miles. On the W. Rattlesnake Hill, recedes from the water; on the E. the heights are more abrupt. Schroon river, approaching within 4 miles of the lake, forms a small part of the western boundary. A chain of small ponds connects the lake with the Hudson, at the point of junction of that river with the Sacandaga, except that between the two northernmost ponds, there is a space of near a mile, and the waters of one flow to the lake and of the other to the river. Bloody Pond, so called from the slaughter near it, during the colonial war, 6th Sept. 1755, lies on the southern line. The corpses of the slain were thrown into it. A small portion of the lands are holden under lease from James Caldwell, the remainder in fee simple under the state title. A road from Glenn's Falls, through the village of Caldwell to Schroon river, and the country on the N. brings much business this way, and is a better and nearer route to Canada, than by the E. side of Lakes George and Champlain. There is also a road along the W. shore of the former lake. The condition of agriculture is low, the soil being either sandy or rocky. Caldwell, the post village, lies at the head of Lake George, on the S. W. margin, 62 miles N. from Albany, 27 from Saratoga Springs, from Sandy Hill 12, and from Glenn's Falls 9; the seat of justice of Warren county, contains the public buildings, consisting of a frame court house, in which is the prison, county clerk's office, the lake house, a very large hotel, and three other public houses; 2 stores, 3 groceries, a free church, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 plaster, and 1 fulling, mills, and about 30 dwellings. There is also a Baptist church in the town, on the Schroon river. The Lake George House, neatly fitted up, will accommodate an hundred guests.

The village is bordered by a range of hills upon the W. the highest of which Prospect or Rattlesnake hill, is said to have an elevation of 1500 feet; a road of difficult ascent has been made to the summit. The labour of surmounting it, however, is amply compensated, by the extensive and diversified view it affords. Beneath, is the village and its surrounding farms; in the deep valley on the N. the lake stretches away, decked with its hundreds of fairy islets, visible for 17 miles; its shores right and left, surmounted by craggy ridges, rising gently from the water for a few rods, then by bolder acclivity to the height of 600—800, and in some places, 1200 feet, tufted with dwarf evergreens.

This village and lake, are ordinarily taken in the circle of the northern tour, and commonly sought by the visitors at the Saratoga Springs. A steamboat, makes a daily trip hence down the lake, to meet the boats running on Lake Champlain, and stages ply, also daily, to and from the springs. There are few spots in the United States, where a few days of the hot weather may be spent more agreea-

* Named after a principal proprietor and benefactor.

bly. The mountains which border the lake causing the prevailing winds to take the direction of the basin, there is a constant refreshing breeze from the N. or S, which pleasantly tempers the atmosphere. The visitor may command, at a wish, a ride, walk, or boat excursion, through the most diversified and picturesque scenery. Should his taste lead him to geological or mineralogical researches, it may here find high gratification; or should he delight in historical reminiscences, he may find ample indulgence for them, whilst tracing the vestiges of Fort William Henry, or the ruins of Fort George, or in the exploration of the "French Mountain," which overlooks them, and which received its name from the reduction of the former; or should his pursuits be less intellectual, and should he prefer, to muse away the day at the end of a fishing rod or line, the salmon trout, perch, and bass of the lake, will afford him an opportunity of improving the lessons of Isaac Walton.

CHESTER, taken from Thurman; N. from Albany 80; and from Caldwell, 18 miles; surface hilly; the ridges, bearing the local names of the Canada and Oak mountains, rise to great height, precipitous on the west, but sloping so gently towards the east, as to admit of easy cultivation; soil sandy loam, some of it of good quality, adapted both to grass and grain. In the lower levels and valleys, red oak grows to enormous size; magnetic iron ore is said to abound. Lying between the two northerly branches of the Hudson, the town is well watered; and it contains several lakes, of which Schroon is the largest, being about 8 miles long, one-half of which is within the town. The next in size is Loon lake, 2 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide; and the next "Friends" lake, 2 miles S. of Loon lake, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and 1-2 mile wide. All discharge their waters to the Schroon river, the issues from the two latter, uniting and forming a good mill stream. The Stone bridge, in this town, is a great natural curiosity, and gives its name to the stream passing beneath it. This stream enters Chester from Essex county, about 30 rods above the bridge, where it falls over a rocky precipice into a natural basin; whence turning E. it seeks a subterranean passage by two branches; the north one passing under an arch of massy granite 40 feet high, and about 80 feet chord; diminishing in capacity as the stream descends, which may be followed 156 feet from the entrance. The southern and greater branch has a passage, which may be explored with much difficulty, in some places much confined, in others opening into caverns of 30 or 40 feet diameter, filled with water to great depth. At the distance of 247 feet from the entrance, the waters disembody in one current, having united in the vault, beneath a precipice of 54 feet, which terminates the bridge. The arch on this side is about 5 feet high, and 10 wide. The creek enters the river about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below the outlet of Schroon lake. Chester, post village, centrally situated on the Canada road, near the outlet of Friends and Loon lakes, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Baptist, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, and clothing works, an academy, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 150 dwellings. The land around the village is fertile, and will produce from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat the acre; and is valued at \$25 the acre. Two miles W. of the village is a large Methodist church.

HAGUE, taken from Bolton, and organised 28th February, 1807, by the name of Rochester, which was changed 6th April, 1808; centrally distant N. from New York 232, from Albany 87, miles; surface mountainous, being covered by the ridge, and spurs of the Kayaderosseras. Along Lake George are some good tracts of land, upon which are the principal settlements. The streams, numerous, are inconsiderable in volume. There are several small lakes, of which Brandt and Schroon are the largest, and are chiefly within the bounds of the town. The country, in great part unreclaimed from a savage state, is thickly covered with forest, and sparsely peopled. Rodgers' rock, distinguished by the fortunate escape of the officer whose name it bears, is the extreme N. E. point of the town and county. Sabbath-day Point is in the S. part of the town. Hague, post village, on McDonald's bay, 29 miles N. E. from Caldwell, contains 1 grist, and 1 saw mills, a store, tavern, and some 6 or 8 dwellings.

JOHNSBURG, taken from Thurman, 6th April, 1805; N. from Albany 85, from Caldwell 21, miles; surface hilly, covered by the Kayaderosseras and Clinton mountains; soil, generally, light sandy loam, of tolerable quality, stony, but well watered by the Hudson river on the eastern line, and by a large tributary upon the west, both of which penetrate the mountain ridges. The much larger portion of

the inhabitants is from New England, but there are also some from Europe. The town was settled in 1790, by John Thurman, Esq. and others, when no settlement existed within 20 miles. The post village, having the name of the town, lies in the valley of the Hudson, on Mill creek, and has a Baptist church, a large tannery, 2 grist, 3 saw, mills, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 20 dwellings.

LUZERNE, taken from Queensbury, by the name of Fairfield, 10th April, 1792; name changed April 6, 1808; N. from Albany 55, and from Caldwell S. W. 10, miles; surface hilly, with some flats upon the Hudson, which forms the west boundary. The Palmertown mountain is on the east, and the Kayaderosseras on the west. In the intervening valley, is the chain of lakes, above described, connecting Lake George with the Hudson. Hadley's Falls are on the southernmost part of the town, and Jessup's Falls, about four miles above them. *Luzerne*, post village, lies on the Hudson river, opposite to the mouth of the Sacandaga, and contains 1 grist and 3 saw, mills, clothing works, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 30 dwellings. A road leads directly from the village to Caldwell.

QUEENSBURY, organised 7th March, 1788; N. from Albany 58, and from Caldwell S. 6, miles; surface undulating, but on the W. and N. covered generally by the Palmertown mountains. The soil on the west is loose sand, formerly timbered with pitch and yellow pine; on the east, strong productive loam, on which are several Quaker settlements. There are some extensive cranberry marshes, and several small ponds, of which French pond, two miles long by one and a half wide, is the largest; drained eastwardly by Halfway brook running into Wood creek, and southerly by a tributary of the Hudson. The navigable feeder of the Champlain canal, is taken from the river, 2 miles above Glen's Falls, and runs 4 miles eastwardly through the town. The road from Saratoga Springs to Lake George, leads by the Falls. Iron ore is said to abound in the mountains; and limestone, forming excellent black and variegated marble, underlays the country on the south. Glen's Falls, the Ridge, and Oneida, are villages. *Glen's Falls*, post village, lies partly on the north, and partly on the south, bank of the Hudson, in Moreau town, Saratoga county, 53 miles from Albany, 17 from Saratoga, and 3 from Sandy Hill. The two portions of the village are connected by wooden bridges, which meet from either shore, upon an island of marble in the middle of the river; the northern having a length of 300, and the southern of 280, feet; the width of the island is 50 feet, and of the river 630 feet. The bridge is free, and was built by contributions of the inhabitants, upon the site of the former toll bridge. On the south side of the village, there are 1 grist mill, a gang saw mill, with 24 saws in the gang' and 2' for slabbing; a mill for sawing marble, with 8 frames or gangs of saws, built on the site of the cotton factory, lately burned, and 6 dwellings. On the north side, are 2 saw mills, one of which is a gang mill, similar to that on the south; a plaster and a bark mill; a mill for sawing marble; a carding and fulling mill, with 2 looms; mills for cutting shingles and plastering lath; 6 lime kilns, making much lime for export; a Methodist Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian churches, 4 taverns, including the Glen's Falls hotel; 8 stores, 4 groceries, 31 mechanics' shops, 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper; 124 dwellings, having 170 families, distributed on 9 streets. The marble quarries here are extensive, and the stone, of excellent quality, sells in the New York market, in slabs, at 75 cents the superficial foot. The falls in the river, which have given name to the village, have a descent of 70 feet. The water flows in one sheet over the brink of the precipice, 900 feet long, and in floods rush in one mass down the cataract; but in ordinary seasons is immediately divided by rocks into three channels, with an angular descent of several hundred feet. The island below, bears very striking marks of the action of the waters, including a long cave extending from one channel to the other. These falls, like those of Niagara, have evidently receded, from a position much lower on the stream; the banks below being composed of rock, in which the stratification is beautifully disposed, rising from 30 to 70 feet perpendicularly. This rock is filled with organic remains, in which the trilobite is very common, and the heads, usually rare at other places, are here found in a very perfect state. *Oneida*, village, 8 miles S. E. from Caldwell, and 5 N. E. from Glen's Falls, on a pleasant plain, has 2 taverns, 2 stores, a saw mill on Halfway brook, and 15 dwellings. *Standford's Ridge*, upon a swell of sugar maple land, of excellent quality, 3 miles N. E. from the Falls, has about a dozen dwellings.

WARRENSBURGH, taken from Thurman or Athol, 12th February, 1813; N. from

Albany 68; and from Caldwell, N. W. 6 miles; is a mountainous and wild district, covered with wood, and abounding with iron ore. The main branch of the Hudson flows on the W. boundary, and the Schroon branch, on the E. and S. uniting with the former in the S. W. In the valleys of these streams, are some productive alluvial soils, on which the population is increasing. *Warrensburgh*, post village, 6 miles N. of Caldwell, lies on the S. boundary, upon the Schroon branch, and contains 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, churches, 2 taverns, 5 stores, a large tannery, a grist mill, 2 saw mills, carding and cloth dressing works, and about 50 dwellings, most of them new and commodious.

TOWNS.									Females.			Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years of age	Married between 16 & 45	Unmarried under 16 years.	Marriages.				
												Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Athol,	570	809	909	987	123	201	4	129	52	243	6	28	16	7	5
Bolton,	1087	1226	1467	1496	133	288	1	189	82	362	4	26	26	10	7
Caldwell,	723	885	797	640	97	160	3	66	67	119	4	9	9	11	3
Chester,	1013	1231	1284	1361	157	321	9	173	91	272	2	25	27	13	9
Hague,	514	618	721	769	74	152	2	95	41	175	6	17	11	3	9
Johnsburgh,	727	933	985	1016	129	234	11	115	98	204	9	17	19	4	14
Luzerne,	1430	1315	1362	1387	130	286	5	171	105	345	7	37	28	13	12
Queensbury,	2433	2759	3080	3088	250	622	53	393	200	649	28	54	51	23	17
Warrensburgh,	956	1130	1191	1290	104	280	16	158	92	325	10	39	20	11	7
	9453	10906	11796	12034	1137	2544	104	1489	924	2694	82	252	207	95	83

NOTE Males, 6,131; Females, 5,903; Blacks, 34; Paupers, 36; Deaf and Dumb, 7; Blind, 4; Idiots, 2; Lunatics, 4.

TOWNS.	Area in acres	Acres im-proved.	Assessed val. real estate.	Assessed val. personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c	Town tax.	County tax.
Athol,	103324	6122	85054	1789	1060	238	1891	368	2089	1774	1111	525 70	434 21
Bolton,	56391	3986	70395	5050	1537	267	3464	652	2582	3591	2769	409 41	382 20
Caldwell,	17005	2794	49435	255	411	170	1047	269	940	1190	292	157 26	248 45
Chester,	48040	10862	101613	5905	1976	437	3338	809	2647	3729	3679	342 63	542 85
Hague,	58402	4211	61007	800	774	201	1763	448	1547	1380	1031	328 19	348 40
Johnsburch,	119304	8101	74634	2455	1358	276	2082	534	2027	3130	2461	443 07	385 44
Luzerne,	30257	9005	75888	8432	1380	307	3110	652	2617	2640	890	193 37	421 60
Queensbury,	38822	19944	305235	18350	2491	749	5784	1738	4677	4017	3315	740 96	1617 92
Warrensburgh,	41745	6384	66137	416	1270	326	2307	515	1900	1740	1477	201 90	332 76
	513290	71409	889398	43452	12257	2971	24786	6011	21026	23191	17025	3342 49	4713 83

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Carding machines	Iron works.	Asheries.	Clover mills.	Tanneries.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of Scholars.
Athol,	2	9							10	106	167	339
Bolton,	2	14	1	1	1				15	152	294	489
Caldwell,	1	4							6	99	217	244
Chester,	2	5	2	2		1			16	145	254	448
Hague,	2	10							6	112	115	218
Johnsburch,	2	10	1	1		2			8	108	123	220
Luzerne,	3	17	1	1			1		12	149	242	527
Queensbury,	14	2	2						22	309	533	855
Warrensburgh,	1	11	1	1					10	115	123	297
	17	94	2	8	1	3	1	16	105	1295	2068	3637

Value of product,

Value of material,

Number of children above 5 & under 16 years of age, 3,436.



WASHINGTON COUNTY, taken from Albany, 12th March, 1772; contained part of the present state of Vermont, and bore the name of Charlotte; name changed 2d April, 1784. It is now bounded, S. by Rensselaer county; E. by Vermont and Lake Champlain; the lake separating it from that state for the distance of 17 miles; N. by a due W. line, drawn from the E. bound of the state, striking Lake George in a range with the westernmost point of Rodgers' rock, on the W. side of the lake; and W. by Lake George, dividing it from Warren county for the distance of 24 miles; thence by the line of Warren county, S. to the Hudson river; and thence by the river, where it leaves the S. E. corner of Warren county, until it meets the N. bounds of Rensselaer county. Greatest length 64; average breadth to South bay of Lake Champlain 17; and thence on the N. 6 miles; area 920 square miles, as given by the statistical table of Burr's atlas; but 759, only, as returned by the supervisors of the county, in 1835; lying between $42^{\circ} 55'$ and $43^{\circ} 48'$ N. Lat. and $3^{\circ} 18'$ and $3^{\circ} 42'$ E. Long.; centrally distant N. from New York 210; from Albany 60 miles; surface generally hilly, with occasional plains, particularly along the Hudson river. The Taghecanic ridge ranges along the eastern boundary, with an average width of about 5 miles; whilst the Peterborough ridge varying its height, and broken through by Hoosick river, Battenkill and Pawlet and Poul-

ney rivers, and with a breadth of from 6 to 8 miles, runs centrally and northerly through the county; spurs of this ridge, as in Greenwich and Easton, are thrown out towards the river. On the N. W. the Palmertown range enters the county in Fort Ann, bearing locally the name of French or Luzerne mountains, and which, extending through Dresden and Putnam, forms the high and rugged peninsula between lakes George and Champlain. In the valley formed by this and the Peterborough ridge flows Wood creek, and between that creek and the Hudson, the high plain of Kingsbury forms the summit level.

The northern part of the county, so far south as Wood creek, is of primitive formation, and the underlying rock chiefly granitic. But on the shores of the lakes there is a singular admixture, and apparent confusion, of all formations. The southern portion of the county is principally transition, with which, however, some patches of primitive are intermingled. Limestone, sometimes in the form of fine variegated marble, graywacke in various modes, slate, embracing the roofing variety, alternate in this region, upon the surface. Magnetic iron ore is mined in the town of Fort Ann, where it is wrought in several furnaces and forges, and bog ore is apparent in Fort Edward; marl and water limestone are said to be common.

The country is abundantly watered, having the Lakes George and Champlain, Wood creek, Pawlet and Poultney rivers, in the north, the Hudson on the west, and the Batten kill and the Hoosick river, and their tributaries, in the south.

Wood creek rises in French pond, of Queensbury, Warren county, and flowing N. E. through Kingsbury, Fort Ann and Whitehall, towns, by a course of about 25 miles, empties into Lake Champlain, at the village of Whitehall, having received near its mouth the Pawlet river. This stream, narrow, sluggish, but deep, having frequently 15 feet water, was of great importance in the transit of persons and goods in the early settlement of the country, and especially in the colonial wars; and it now forms part of the navigable communication between the Hudson river and Champlain. It receives at the village of Fort Ann, *East creek*, which runs from some ponds in the E. part of Hartford, and from Kingsbury, about 10 miles.

Pawlet river or creek, rises in the town of Danby, Vermont, and has a N. W. course through Granville and Whitehall, towns, to its recipient, of about 20 miles. It is a large stream, abounds with trout, and drains the upper valley between the Taghcanic and Peterborough mountains.

Poultney or *Fairhaven* river, sometimes called the east branch of Wood creek, has its source in Rutland county, of Vermont, and runs by a devious course of 30 miles, to East bay, of the lake, forming for about 6 miles, the boundary between New York and Vermont. In the year 1783, this stream made for itself a new and deep channel, cutting its way 60 feet deep through a ridge, and carrying so large a quantity of earth into East bay as to obstruct, for a season, its navigation.

Batten kill, an excellent mill stream, rises in Bromley, Vermont, at the foot of the principal chain of the Green mountains, near the head waters of Otter creek, and flows S. W. about 30 miles, to the state line, and thence W. separating White creek, Cambridge and Easton, from Salem and Greenwich, towns, 24 miles to the Hudson river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Fort Miller, and the same distance above Schuylerville. Near its mouth, an excellent Wooden bridge is thrown over it. Soon after its entrance into Washington county, it receives Little White creek, a beautiful stream, 20 miles long, which also comes from Vermont, and is the recipient of Black creek, which flows about 10 miles S. from Hebrontown. Batten kill has several falls, and a very rapid current. The "Great Falls" in the towns of Easton and Greenwich, have a descent of about 60 feet, and in floods, the quantity of water makes them an object of curiosity.

We have described the *Hoosick river*, in "Rensselaer county," and may observe, here, that curving into this county it receives from it Owl and Little White creeks. The one flowing from Jackson, town, S. about 8 miles, and the other crossing the S. E. angle of the town, to the St. Coic river, itself a tributary of the Hoosick. These small streams drain the lower portion of the great eastern valley.

There are two turnpike roads, the "Northern," from Lansingburg to Wells, in Vermont, leads through the populous and well cultivated towns of the south; and the other runs from Sandy Hill to Saratoga bridge, and thence to Waterford; and a railroad from Saratoga springs to Whitehall is being constructed. The company for that purpose was incorporated 2d May, 1834; the road to be commenced within

two, and to be completed within five years; capital \$600,000. In 1836, a company was empowered to make a like road from Whitehall to the west line of Vermont.

The county holds a respectable grade in agriculture, produces much wheat, but is more adapted to grass. The culture of sheep, which is becoming prevalent, together with cattle feeding and the dairy, assure its inhabitants competence and wealth. A large proportion of the population is from the New England states, and large emigrations are making yearly from Vermont. Land, in farms of from one to two hundred acres, ranges from 20 to 30 dollars an acre.

The county is divided into 17 towns, all of which, except Dresden, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Hartford, Jackson, Putnam and White Creek, were organised 7th March, 1788.

ARGYLE, N. from Albany 44 miles; surface hilly, but generally arable; ridges run northerly across it; soil sandy and gravelly loam, upon lime and slate; drained westerly by Moses kill. There are several small ponds, the largest of which, "Big pond," on the S. W. has a length of about three miles. The tract comprised in the original town of Argyle, was granted by George II, in 1742, to 141 Scotch emigrants, who severally drew a farm lot of from 150 to 600 acres, with a town lot of from 15 to 16 acres. Argyle, North Argyle and South Argyle, are post villages. Argyle, lying at the junction of four roads, 8 miles S. E. from Sandy Hill, and upon the Moses kill, contains 1 Scotch Presbyterian, and 1 Dutch Reformed, churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 1 store, 2 taverns, and about 50 dwellings. North Argyle, 5 miles from Sandy Hill, has 1 church, store, tavern, and 10 or 12 dwellings. South Argyle, 11 miles from Sandy Hill, has also a church, store, tavern, and 12 dwellings.

CAMBRIDGE, N. from Albany 35; and from Salem, S. W. 15 miles; surface level, except on the west, where is a ridge called Oakhill; soil warm gravelly loam, varied with spots of clay and sandy loam, generally of good quality, and that on the hills, well adapted to wheat. On the northern turnpike road, are the post villages of Cambridge and Buskirk's Bridge. The Hoosick river curves into the south boundary, but there is no other important stream. Cambridge, village, lies in the N. E. part of the town, upon a fertile plain, on White creek, along which it extends about 2 miles, and has three clusters of buildings, in which are 2 Scotch Presbyterian churches, an academy, at which much attention is given to qualify young men for the profession of *teacher*, a seminary for young ladies, 3 taverns, 2 stores, a tannery, and 140 dwellings. Buskirk's Bridge, upon Hoosick river, partly in Pittstown, in Rensselaer county, contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, a tavern, several mechanics' shops, and about 30 dwellings. Centrally situate, is the post village of Centre Cambridge, containing a tavern, store, and 12 dwellings.

DRESDEN, taken from Putnam, 15th March, 1822; by the name of South bay; name changed 17th April, 1822; N. from Albany 72; and from Sandy Hill, 20 miles; surface rough, broken and mountainous; the Palmertown mountain covering the neck of land between the lakes; its sides in some places are very steep, in others precipitous, extremely sterile, and savage in aspect, exhibiting frequently the rock uncovered with soil. Some of the summits attain 1200 feet elevation. In some of the caves in this district, and particularly in one near the head of South bay, ice is preserved during the year. South Bay, of lake Champlain, 7 miles long, and 1 broad, separates on the S. E. this from Whitehall, town. This dreary region, clad in pine, is very thinly inhabited; but it has a few families of wood cutters, upon the margins of the lakes, and some few who earnestly endeavour to compel subsistence from the soil. Deer and wolves are said to be common in the forest. There is a post office having the name of the town.

EASTON, taken from Stillwater and Saratoga; N. from Albany 27; from Salem, S. W. 16 miles; surface moderately uneven; soil loam, variously combined with clay and sand, of pretty good quality, and generally well cultivated; limestone and water lime, of superior quality, abound. On the Battenkill, in the N. E. is the incorporated village of Union, partly in this, and partly in Greenwich. Easton, post village, centrally situate, has within a mile, 3 taverns, 3 stores, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Methodist, churches, (and near a quaker meeting house,) and about 50 dwellings. North Easton, has a post office, 1 store, several mechanics' shops, and about 20 dwellings.

FORT ANN, organised by the name of Westfield; changed 6th April, 1808; sur-

face diversified with mountain and valley, and the soil with tracts of clay, alluvion, rich mould, sand and bare rock. On Wood creek, are some fertile alluvial flats and plains, under careful cultivation; but most of the upland is broken and sterile; drained northward by Wood creek, and by a considerable tributary of South bay. Upon the rocks, on Wood creek, water worn holes or pots are said to be visible, 50 feet above its present surface. The Champlain canal crosses the town, and its summit level, is within it; from which there is a descent of 54 feet to the lake, and 30 only to the Hudson. The town has its name from *Fort Ann*, post village, on Wood creek, near the S. line, on the road from Sandy Hill to Whitehall, 11 miles from the one, and 10 from the other; and from Albany 60 miles; and on the site of the Old Fort, erected during the war of 1756. The village contains about 60 dwellings, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches, 2 taverns and 2 stores, surrounded by a rolling country. Two miles, S. may be seen vestiges of Burgoyne's road, made of logs, for the transport of his cannon and baggage to Saratoga. *Griswold's Mills*, is in the S. W. angle of the town, on Halfway Brook, 4 miles W. of Fort Ann, and 6 N. of Sandy Hill, and has a post office, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 2 stores, 1 tavern, several forges for making anchors, a trip hammer shop, a furnace for castings, a pottery, 1 woollen factory, and about 30 dwellings. *Comstock*, landing, on the canal, 4 miles N. from Fort Ann, and 4 from Sandy Hill, is a place of much business, concentrating the trade of Granville, and the eastern part of Vermont, having a post office, a tavern, a store, several warehouses, and 10 or 12 dwellings. Many canal boats are built here.

FORT EDWARD, taken from Argyle, 10th April, 1818; from Albany 46, and from Sandy Hill, 2, miles; surface level or gently undulating; soil clay, sand and loam, of good quality, on slate, which occasionally rises to the surface. Bog iron ore is found in many places; drained westerly by Moses kill and some smaller streams. The name of the town is derived from the Fort, erected here in 1755, by Generals Lyman and Johnson, whose site is yet indicated by mounds of earth. It was called the "carrying place," and was the commencement of the portage between the Hudson river and Wood creek. Fort Edward, Fort Edward Centre, and Fort Miller, are post villages. *Fort Edward*, village, on the Hudson river and Champlain canal, 12 miles N. from Schuylerville, upon a fair and fertile alluvial plain, contains 1 Methodist Episcopal church, 2 hotels, 1 tavern, 9 stores and groceries, 1 grist mill, 1 tilt mill, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, 2 breweries, 1 distillery, 2 district schools, and 130 dwellings. The trade of the place was formerly considerable, but it has been ruined by the canal; the country N. and E. receiving its supplies by that channel. A dam above the village, 27 feet high, and 900 feet long, supplies a feeder to the canal. Below the dam, the river is divided by an island, and is crossed by two bridges, each 500 feet long, resting on the island, erected by a joint stock company. The village is supplied by water, from a spring 50 feet above the river, 100 rods distant, near the spot where the ill-fated Miss M'Crea was murdered by the savages. *Fort Miller*, on the canal and river, 10 miles S. from Sandy Hill, and 39 N. from Albany, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 1 grist mill, 1 tavern, 1 store, and about 30 dwellings. There is also a dam here on the river, erected for hydraulic purposes. Below the village about 2 miles, a covered bridge over the river, communicates with the village of Northumberland, of Saratoga county.

GRANVILLE, from Albany N. E. 60; from Sandy Hill 21; from Salem, N. 17 miles; surface diversified; on the S. W. broken by high hills; elsewhere chiefly high plains; soil gravelly and clay loam, of good quality, underlaid with lime and slate, and with variegated marble of excellent kind in the north. The "Northern turnpike" runs through the town, and intersects the turnpike road to Whitehall. At their junction is Granville, village; on the former South Granville; and on the latter Middle Granville and West Granville: Drained N. W. by Pawlet creek and its tributary, Indian river, which unite near the centre; upon these streams are some fertile flats. *Granville*, village, having the relative distances above given, near the east boundary, has 1 Methodist Episcopal, an Episcopalian, and 3 Quaker, churches, a seminary for young ladies, a grist mill, woollen factory, 4 stores, 2 taverns, 2 groceries, 6 law offices, the Washington county mutual insurance company, and about 100 dwellings, some of which are costly and beautiful. *Middle Granville*, 2 miles N. of the former, has 1 Presbyterian and 1 Congregationalist churches, 1 grist mill, 1 large cotton manufactory, carding and cloth dressing mill,

2 tanneries, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and about 30 dwellings. *West*, sometimes called *North Granville*, 18 miles N. E. from Sandy Hill, has a Baptist church, an academy, 4 stores, 2 taverns, grist, saw, mills, clothing works, and about 30 dwellings. *South Granville*, has a store, a congregational church, and several dwellings. The first three have each a post office. Besides the churches above mentioned, there is a Methodist church in the town. Black lead pencils of fine quality have been made here.

GREENWICH, taken from Argyle, March 4th, 1803; from Albany, N. E. 37 miles; surface moderately hilly. Bald Hill rises 200 feet above the level of the adjacent plains, and is about 3 miles in circumference. Soil gravelly loam, well distributed into arable meadow and pasture, and well cultivated; underlaid with lime and slate; marl abounds; much lime is burned here, and that from Ball mountain is in high repute. The Battenkill supplies numerous mill seats. Union, Franklinton, and Battenville are villages. Fort Miller dam, over the Hudson, is above the confluence of Battenkill with that stream. Union, post village, incorporated, formerly called Whipple city, 35 miles N. E. from Albany; 19 S. of Sandy Hill; and 12 miles S. W. from Salem; contains 1 Baptist, 1 Dutch Reformed, churches, a cotton factory, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, a trip hammer, 2 taverns, 3 stores, a printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and 80 dwellings. Franklinton, 2 miles eastward, contains some mills, and about 20 dwellings. Battenville, near the east line, on both sides of the Battenkill, partly in Jackson town, 8 miles S. W. from Salem, and 16 S. E. from Sandy Hill, contains 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches, a post office, a cotton factory, 1 grist and 1 saw, mills, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 40 dwellings. North Greenwich and Lake are post offices.

HAMPTON, from Albany N. E. 70, from Salem, N. 25, and from Sandy Hill, 25, miles; surface generally hilly, but the valleys of the streams have some fertile flats. Hampton and Low Hampton are post offices, near which respectively is a collection of dwellings.

HARTFORD, taken from Westfield, originally the name of Fort Ann, 12th March, 1793; from Albany, N. E. 54 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy and clay loam; drained W. and N. W. by East creek, a tributary of Wood creek. The old road from Troy to Whitehall runs centrally through the town, upon which lie Hartford and South Hartford, post villages. The former, 13 miles from Sandy Hill, contains 1 Baptist and 1 Universalist, churches, 1 tavern, 4 stores, a distillery, and about 40 dwellings. The latter, 2 miles S. of the former, has a Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, grist mill, tannery, and about 20 dwellings.

HEBRON; surface hilly and stony; soil sandy loam, generally very fertile in grain and grass; drained by Black creek, flowing south westerly through the town, to the Battenkill. Hebron, North Hebron and South Hebron are post villages. Hebron, on the North turnpike road, 52 miles from Albany, and 6 from Salem, has a Congregational church, a tavern, and some half a dozen dwellings. North Hebron, 9 miles from Salem, has a Baptist church, store, tavern, and 7 or 8 dwellings. South Hebron, 4 miles N. W. from Salem, has 2 stores, 1 tavern, an Anti-Burgher church, and about 15 dwellings. Belcher, on the west side of the town, contains 2 stores, 1 tavern, a trip hammer, tannery, and 20 dwellings.

JACKSON, taken from Cambridge, 17th April 1815; from Albany, N. E. 40, from Salem S. 6, miles; surface diversified with hill and dale, but the lands are chiefly arable; soil, clay and sandy loam. The Battenkill forms its northern boundary. The northern turnpike runs through a charming valley here. Jackson and Anascook are the names of the post offices.

KINGSBURY, centrally distant N. E. from Albany 55 miles; surface generally level, soil, sand, clay, gravelly and sandy loam; sand prevailing in the S. W. and clay in the N. and N. E.; generally well cultivated. The fine groves of white pine which formerly covered the town, have been almost wholly cut off; drained on the E. and N. by East creek, a tributary of Wood creek; and upon the W. and S. by a tributary of the North river. Sandy Hill, Kingsbury and Adamsville are post villages. Sandy Hill, half shire village, incorporated in 1810, lies upon a high, sandy plain, upon the upper bank of the Hudson river; opposite to Baker's Falls, where in the space of less than half a mile, the water has a fall of 76 feet, affording a very desirable power for mills. Over the stream is a wooden bridge

1100 feet long. The village is laid out upon streets forming a triangle, having an open area in the centre, which has been neatly enclosed and improved, at private expense. It contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopal churches; neat buildings ornamented with cupolas, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Catholic societies who have no churches, but meet for worship in the court house and schools; 2 district, and 1 high, schools; 1 printing office, issuing a weekly paper; 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 carding, and cloth dressing mills; 2 furnaces; 2 hotels; commodious buildings, well kept; 10 stores and groceries, and 110 dwellings. This is a pleasant and healthy village, and some of its buildings are very neat. The country is healthy, and the views from the river bank, delightful. *Kingsbury village*, in the N. part of the town, on the road to Fort Ann, 5 miles from Sandy Hill, has 1 Baptist church, 1 tavern, 2 stores, several mechanics' shops, and about 35 dwellings. Two miles N. is the spot where Putnam was defeated by the Indians. *Adamsville*, in the S. E. angle, 6 miles from Sandy Hill, contains a Baptist church, district school, tavern, store, and about 25 dwellings upon a soil of rich and well cultivated gravelly loam.

PUTNAM, taken from Westfield, 28th Feb. 1806; from Albany 90, and from Sandy Hill N. 30, miles; surface mountainous; the Palمرتown mountain filling the space between lakes George and Champlain, in breadth about 4 miles. The mountain is bold and precipitous, and rises to the height of 1500 feet. Much of the country is still wild, and perhaps wholly unfit for cultivation; but portions of it are arable, and susceptible of improvement, and its population seems to increase in the general ratio of the Union. There is a post office, named after the town.

SALEM, N. from New York 191, from Albany N. E. 46, and from Sandy Hill S. E. 21, miles; surface hilly, with narrow valleys and plains; soil sandy, and clay loam under good and improving cultivation; drained, S. and S. W. by Black and White creeks, supplying abundant mill power. The northern turnpike crosses the town centrally. Settlements were first made here in 1764, by Alexander Turner and others, to whom a grant had been made in 1761. During the revolutionary war, the inhabitants were driven from their homes, and their church was consumed by fire. *Salem*, half-shire village, on the northern turnpike, near the centre of the town, upon White creek, incorporated in 1803, is laid out with streets at right angles, upon a spacious plain, contains the court house, and prison in one building; 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Dutch Reformed churches, a printing office issuing a weekly paper, an academy, a seminary for females, 1 grist mill, furnace for castings, machine factory, 2 hotels, 6 stores, 8 law offices, and about 120 dwellings, among which are some elegant mansions. East Salem and Shushan are post offices.

WHITE CREEK, taken from Cambridge, 17th April, 1815; from Sandy Hill, S. 26 miles; surface hilly, ridges running upon the E. and W. and enclosing a valley drained south by Owl and Little White creeks. The former flowing to the Hoosic river and the latter to the Walloomscoic creek; soil sandy loam, fertile and judiciously cultivated. St. Coic and Walloomscoic are names respectively of early and thickly settled vicinages, commenced by Dutch families. Lead ore frequent in the ranges of hills which cross the town, is said also to have been discovered here. *North White Creek* and *Little White Creek* are post villages. The former in the N. W. angle of the town, 38 miles N. E. from Albany and 12 S. from Salem, contains 1 Presbyterian church, 3 stores, tavern and about 30 dwellings, upon a pleasant plain. The latter in the S. E. Angle upon the creek of the same name, 18 miles S. from Salem, near the Vermont line; has a Baptist church, 1 Quaker meeting house, 1 tavern, 3 stores, large woollen factory, 2 tanneries, and about one hundred dwellings. Two miles lower down the creek is Marsh's Scythe factory. It is said, that marble and roofing slate of good quality may be obtained in the town. *Dorr's Corners*, half mile E. from N. White Creek has 1 store, and about 20 dwellings. *Wait's Corners*, centrally situated, has 1 Baptist church, 1 store, 1 tavern and about 20 dwellings. One mile E. is a small settlement, called White Creek centre, where is a post office, a store and 10 or 12 dwellings.

WHITEHALL; surface generally hilly, soil stiff clay adapted better to grass than grain. Having the N. W. portion in the primitive, and S. and E. portions in the transition, formation, the town presents great diversity of surface, soil, and rock—granite, gneiss, slate, lime, and marble abound: iron ore, and, it is said, some silver ore have been found. Wook creek and Pawlet river flowing N. and uniting at White-

hall village, afford abundant mill power. Poultney river falls into the lake below Whitehall, and forms, in part, the northern boundary. South and East bays of Lake Champlain are included within the town. At the head of the latter, at the termination of the canal, 73 miles N. of Albany, and 21 from Sandy Hill, lies the incorporated and post village of *Whitehall* formerly called *Skenesborough*. Its site is low, and upon almost naked rock. It derives its importance from its happy situation for trade by the canal and lake, by which it commands the business of a very extensive country. Burgoyne occupied this place previous to his march to Saratoga; and on the heights over the harbour are the remains of a battery and block house. The village contains 1 Presbyterian church, which, with a glebe of 60 acres of land, was obtained from the liberality of the late John Williams, Esq. of Salem; a bank, 1 Methodist chapel; societies of Universalists, Baptists, and Catholics, which have no buildings for worship: 1 large grist, 1 saw, mills; clothing works, many warehouses for the commission and forwarding trade; 4 public houses, two of which are large and commodious hotels, 20 general stores, and about 150 dwellings. A steamboat leaves this place daily, during the season for

TOWNS.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
								Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16 years.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Argyle,	2811	3025	3450	3013	342	586	131	317	325	635	14	66	46	28	23
Cambridge,	2491	2163	2325	2105	259	453	32	221	253	377	13	47	27	18	9
Dresden,		532	495	659	96	152	4	92	24	143	10	31	7	2	5
Easton,	3051	3211	3758	2908	280	648	57	337	263	586	22	45	33	27	14
Fort Ann,	2911	3020	3200	3242	297	688	80	423	265	649	11	68	55	18	22
Fort Edward,	1631	1642	1816	1784	171	350	46	226	161	396	14	40	24	11	9
Granville,	3727	3543	3861	3862	301	780	91	464	395	838	27	82	72	50	47
Greenwich,	3197	3134	3847	3363	345	732	48	394	391	672	30	53	62	18	33
Hampton,	963	940	1069	933	78	174	20	123	87	202	7	14	24	3	11
Hartford,	2493	2537	2420	2223	197	464	45	270	227	282	24	39	35	27	14
Hebron,	2754	2705	2686	2469	221	506	62	307	242	529	19	47	40	19	24
Jackson,	2004	1817	2057	1739	222	379	30	198	211	335	16	35	22	18	19
Kingsbury,	2203	2359	2606	2426	198	521	59	272	289	501	20	35	33	15	17
Putnam,	892	768	718	731	75	123	42	83	70	184	6	13	20	7	4
Salem,	2985	3028	2972	2682	262	588	25	265	319	544	13	49	33	19	28
White Creek,	2377	2316	2446	2111	259	464	23	257	209	407	16	37	36	11	10
Whitehall,	2341	2540	2889	3076	282	573	129	432	292	650	26	75	86	25	26
	38831	39280	42635	39326	3885	8181	924	4681	4016	7930	288	776	655	316	315

NOTE. Males, 19,624; Females, 19,702; Paupers, 94; Blacks, 335; Black voters, 3; Deaf and Dumb, 20; Blind, 25; Idiots, 36; Lunatics, 39.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Argyle	33371	22647	329814	53300	4759	1040	10696	3910	4555	6135	6448	957	631
Cambridge,	22521	17482	369032	66201	2451	725	12724	3306	2207	4988	6979	1088	249
Dresden,	32330	3354	66502		670	129	956	314	965	1066	498	166	135
Easton,	38302	26333	511091	87438	3645	1107	15175	4833	4001	5896	7311	1496	676
Fort Ann,	52121	21431	266465	20518	3927	1000	12660	1693	5137	5821	3490	717	680
Fort Edward,	15855	10727	151053	18000	2278	492	4567	1040	2683	2340	946	422	228
Granville,	34500	28335	462397	68580	5115	1132	19464	3808	5233	7254	9685	1332	2171
Greenwich,	26955	18937	329056	68960	2944	849	10036	3472	3400	5914	5598	905	658
Hampton,	13813	7953	92427	8667	1496	322	4870	706	1686	1366	1207	252	658
Hartford,	26906	20585	299008	56047	3538	798	13535	2199	4329	5891	4960	862	323.
Hebron,	33209	23523	354078	36135	3903	913	13627	2879	3403	4833	6020	975	541
Jackson,	23069	16018	248928	32184	2032	674	13039	2920	2314	4106	4779	702	488
Kingsbury,	23533	17580	319367	64384	2743	763	9766	1639	3947	2462	2431	950	342
Putnam,	20901	6303	68070	14868	1659	234	4540	471	1654	2354	990	207	133
Salem,	31677	22987	421105	70422	2705	803	21848	1486	3251	3148	3559	1228	904
White Creek,	26755	20632	381371	88391	1822	745	28488	2054	1482	2130	3742	1174	379
Whitehall,	31165	23705	304579	132866	3514	825	9966	1011	4360	4271	2129	1093	543
	486083	308536	4974345	886981	49221	12641	206157	37731	54607	69885	70562	14625	9257

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full mills.	Card. machines.	Cotton fact.	Wool. factories.	Iron works.	Trip hammers.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Tanneries.	Rope fact.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teacher's wages besides public money.	Scholars.							
Argyle,	3	6	3	3							4			19	355	667	1002							
Cambridge,	1	6	1								4			13	297	734	791							
Dresden,		24												10	49	110	165							
Easton,	1	5	1	1	1						2			22	391	894	844							
Fort Ann,	2	31	2	2		1	3	3			3	1		20	269	591	978							
Fort Edward,	2	1	1	1					1		1			7	189	377	524							
Granville,	4	12	4	5	1	2			1	1	6			23	452	847	1383							
Greenwich,	6	12	1	2	1	1			1		3			15	469	1184	1176							
Hampton,						1					3			7	112	139	400							
Hartford,	3	6									3			17	255	521	704							
Hebron,	2	7	2	2						1	5			22	284	652	925							
Jackson,		1	1	1		1					1			11	208	548	519							
Kingsbury,	2	2	2	2			2				1	1		12	271	772	678							
Putnam,		5	5	5										7	74	114	302							
Salem,	4	5	5	5							2			20	311	731	927							
White Creek,	4	5	2	2		3								12	254	645	580							
Whitehall,	1	5	1	1					1		1			17	300	467	834							
	35	132	27	27	3	9	5	41	3	3	36	2	2	254	4560	9984	12732							
Value of product,	220559	248043												No. of children above 5 and under 16 years of age 11,759.										
Value of material,	44624	78922	31749	44777	38380	44472	26100	48750	32295	48325	5230	7830	4703	9930	8800	15500	944	1860	35747	60252	275	350	2510	4100

St. Johns, Canada, distant 150 miles, touching at the several landings upon Lake Champlain. An enterprising citizen obtained authority from the legislature to construct works for supplying the village with wholesome water, in 1835. The vessels captured from the British upon the lake, during the late war, are rotting here in the mud. The northern Indians applied to the foot of the village, the name of *Kah-cho, quah-na*, "the place where dip-fish."

WAYNE COUNTY, taken from the N. W. corner of Ontario, and the N. of Seneca, counties, 11th April, 1823; is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, along which it extends, E. and W. 35 miles; E. by Cayuga; S. by Seneca and Ontario; and W. by Monroe, counties: Greatest length, from E. to W. 35; greatest breadth, N. and S. 30, miles; in form nearly a parallelogram; area 586 square miles; situate between 43° 00' and 43° 20' N. Lat.; and 0° 13' and 0° 28' W. Long.; centrally distant N. W. from New York, by the way of Albany 350, and from Albany 205, miles.

The surface is much diversified; on the N. the ancient beach of Lake Ontario, extends with the lake, E. and W. distant from it, from 4 to 8 miles; forming in its whole course, a public road, passing through the towns of Ontario, Williamson, Sodus, Huron, and Wolcott, into Cayuga, county. Of this ridge, we have already spoken fully, at page 23. North of the ridge, the county is a gently inclined plain; on the S. it assumes a singular character, being tossed into low hills of gravel and sand, which cover the base southerly, beyond the S. border. These hills seem to have a general direction, N. and S. and may have been formed by the influx of the waters of the lake impelled by fierce N. W. winds, which sweep over them, for some 60 or 70 miles, directing them upon the shores of this, Cayuga, Oswego, and Jefferson, counties, and rushing into the Seneca vale. In all these counties, these hills, composed of water-worn stones, are found, as if scattered, broad east, by an almighty hand. This opinion may merit further consideration, when we reflect, that, from the end of the Rochester level, at Pittsford, to the Montezuma level, the descent, easterly, is 132 feet, and that the Ridge Road is, probably, 140 feet above the lake. If the lake, therefore, came to this ridge, it would have been higher than the Montezuma marshes. If, as seems probable, that ridge was but a bar in the lake, at some distance from its shore, the lake must have filled the Seneca vale, and its waves, we repeat, may have raised these hills or mounds, and these ridges have been formed by the recession of its waters.



The *Mountain Ridge*, with its base of slate and capping of limestone, which is broken through by the Niagara river, and forms so conspicuous a feature of the scenery, there, is, though diminished, in height, not wholly lost. It makes here, as it does in its whole course to the west, except at the Genesee river, and Oak Orchard creek, the water shed of the country; running centrally through the county, E. and W. it confines Mud creek and the Clyde, to the vale upon the south, and sends to them one-half the waters which rise within it, and distributes the other half, by courses never exceeding ten miles, in a direct line, to the lake. These tributary streams have small volumes, but are rendered valuable by their fall, which on the northern declivity, is scarce less than 20 feet to the mile.

The great streams of the county are Mud creek, and the Canandaigua river or outlet.

Mud Creek, has its source in the town of Bristol, Ontario county, about 4 miles W. of Canandaigua lake, and runs N. E. to the town of Palmyra, of this county, and thence easterly, to the town of Lyons, where it unites with the Canandaigua river. Its length, by its windings, is more than fifty miles. Its volume is considerable and its motion so rapid, as to render it a very valuable mill stream. It was formerly navigated, and some of the dams thrown across it have locks or shutes, admitting the passage of boats and rafts.

Canandaigua River, issues from the lake of that name, and has a general N. E. direction of 50 miles to the village of Lyons; and falls in its course, about 400 feet. Its greatest tributary is Flint creek, which rising in Italy, on the S. bound-

dary of the county of Yates, flows N. 30 miles, to its recipient, in the town of Phelps, Ontario county.

The Canandaigua and Mud creek, make the Clyde river, which pursues an E. but tortuous course from Lyons, 20 miles, to the Seneca outlet. Its current is sluggish and navigable for boats to Lyons.

The Erie canal, for nearly the whole of its devious course of 43 miles, through the county, keeps the valley of Mud creek, and the Clyde, dropping by 8 locks 61 feet.

A company was incorporated in 1829 and 1834, to make a canal from the Seneca river or Canandaigua outlet, near to Montezuma, to the Great Sodus bay, capital \$200,000; such canal would complete the most direct water communication between the Atlantic ocean and Lake Ontario, by way of the Seneca canal, the Seneca lake, the Chemung canal, and Chemung and Susquehanna rivers.

The northern, and much the greater portion of the county, is underlaid with saliferous sandstone; over the southern border, stretching from Ontario county, the great central secondary formation of limestone extends; in which, are beds of gypsum and water lime. Upon the sandstone rock, in some, and probably in all the towns bordering on the lake, lenticular argillaceous oxide of iron, yielding 30 per cent. of metal, abounds. The ore contains petrified *volutites*, small and well characterised.

Of this ore, there are at least two varieties. The first, a bright red inclining to purple, is found in Ontario, Williamson, and Sodus, in quantity supposed inexhaustible; in a strip of country about a mile in width, midway between the Ridge Road and the lake, at the depth of from 3 to 5 feet below the surface, in beds of great thickness, growing better as it descends. The soil is a reddish, sandy loam, upon greenish clay, covering the ore. The ore is sometimes in isolated rounded masses; at others, in beds, similar to those of gypsum. The second, a dark red, inclining to brown, is in the town of Huron, on the inlet of Port Bay, at the same distance from the lake, and in the same direction as the first, and with like concomitants. The stratum probably extends under Sodus bay. A mile or two S. of the ore bed, up the stream, is a fall of 40 feet over blue slate, still further south the bed of the inlet, is a smooth rock apparently limestone, to the summit level, (a bog) N. of Crusoe lake, in Galen.

About three miles S. of Lake Ontario, there is an isolated bed of limestone crossing the great Sodus bay. Quarries have been opened and wrought in it upon the E. side of the bay.

Salt springs are also found in this sandy formation. In the low, swampy grounds of Galen are sources of brine, sufficiently strong to have induced the erection of salt works.

The soil of the county, generally, formed of saliferous and calcareous gravel, easy of disintegration, and vegetable mould, is highly fertile; and experience has taught, that, the more it is laboured and these materials subjected to decomposition and commixture, the more productive it becomes. It may, therefore, be deemed perpetually fertile. Gypsum is used upon it with excellent effect, in the culture of clover and other grasses. Unimproved lands sell at from 7 to 10 dollars, the acre; improved farms, at from 20 to 70 dollars, the acre, depending on proximity to market, quality of soil, and improvements. Lands here, in 1835, had risen in value 30 per cent, and were advancing in price.

In the western part, the country is generally cleared and settled; in the eastern, it is almost wholly seated, and the clearing and cultivation rapidly increasing.

The county has a motley population, composed of emigrants from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, England, Scotland, and Germany. But the incessant activity of the Yankee leaven prevails.

The greater portion of the county, on the west, including about one fourth of the towns of Galen, Rose and Huron, was in the grant to Massachusetts, and in Phelps and Gorham's purchase, passing from those gentlemen to Robert Morris, and from him to Sir William Pulteney, from whom the present possessors derive title; the remnant in the E. pertained to the military tract.

A company was incorporated in 1836, to make a rail road from Vienna in Ontario county, by the way of Newark and East ridge of this county, to Lake Ontario.

The county is divided into 15 towns.

ARCADIA, taken from Lyons, 15th Feb., 1825; N. W. from Albany 186 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy and calcareous loam, resting on slate, saliferous sand stone, lime, and gypsum; of the last a bed has been opened, and is extensively quarried. Along Mud creek there are some tracts of swampy land. Newark and Lockville are villages. *Newark* post village, 6 miles W. from Lyons, upon the canal, contains 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist churches; a select school for males, and another for females, a machine shop, carriage manufactory, a steam plaster mill, 11 stores, 1 tavern, an ashery, and 75 dwellings. *Lockville*, also, on the canal, 5 miles W. from Lyons, has a store, tavern, and 20 dwellings. There are in the town two other Methodist, 1 Christian, and 1 Baptist churches, and a post office called Fairville.

BUTLER, taken from Wolcott, 26th Feb. 1826; N. W. from Albany 170, from Lyons N. E. 14, miles; surface rolling, soil gravelly loam; drained northward by small streams flowing to the lake. There are a post office with the name of the town, and another called South But'er, and 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist churches.

GALEN, organised as part of Seneca county and taken from Junius, 14th Feb. 1812, N. W. from Albany 172 miles; surface hilly, crossed northerly by gravel ridges; soil sandy and gravelly loam, of good quality; drained by the Clyde river, which curves deeply into it. Clyde and Lock Berlin are post villages, and Marengo a post office. *Clyde* village, 8 miles E. from Lyons, upon the canal and Clyde river, incorporated 2d May, 1835; contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches; a high school, 3 taverns, many stores, and forwarding houses, 2 grist, 2 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; an extensive cylinder window glass manufactory, a tannery, and about 100 neat dwellings. The high school, incorporated 24th April, 1834, comprehends school districts, No. 14 and 17 of the town; and the district so composed is not subject to alteration by the school commissioners. The funds necessary for its establishment were obtained partly by private subscription, and partly by tax, levied upon the district. *Lock Berlin*, 4 miles from Lyons, also, on the canal, has a store, tavern, smithy, a lock, and some 8 or 10 dwellings. There is a Quaker meeting house in the town.

HURON, taken from Wolcott, 25th February, 1826; by the name of Port Bay; changed to Huron in 1834; N. W. from Albany 193; from Lyons, N. E. 15 miles; surface level; soil fertile, gravelly and sandy loam. Sodus bay, from the N. W. extends 5, Port bay 2, and East bay 3, miles, into the town. The village marked on the maps as Port Glasgow, exists only on paper. But there is a small settlement on Sodus bay, called Nicholas Point. Several small streams flow N. to the bays. There is a post office bearing the name of the town, and there are 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, churches.

LYONS, taken from Sodus, 1st March, 1811; since much diminished in area; centrally distant, N. W. from Albany, 181 miles; surface hilly; soil sandy and calcareous loam, of excellent quality; drained by Mud creek and the Canandaigua outlet, which unite a short distance above the village of Lyons. Lyons and Alloway are post villages. *Lyons*, the shire town, incorporated April 16th, 1831; at the head of Clyde river, and upon the Erie canal, is beautifully situate upon a plain, on the north bank, circumscribed northerly and easterly by limestone ridges of easy ascent, affording a beautiful view of the village, the river vale, on the S. E. and of the valleys of the component streams on the west; by the canal 226 miles W. from Albany; and 44 E. from Rochester; contains a court house and prison of brick, of plain substantial structure, upon a public square; 1 Presbyterian, 1 German Lutheran, and 1 Methodist, churches, a bank, incorporated in 1836, capital 200,000, 5 taverns, 14 general stores, 5 groceries, 2 printing offices, each issuing a newspaper, a furnace for casting iron, 1 flouring, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, and 250 dwellings, many of the houses and stores are of brick, large and commodious, and their number is rapidly increasing. The power for the flouring mill is on the south side of the village, and is obtained by a canal of half a mile in length, from the Canandaigua outlet, giving a fall of 9 feet, under a large volume of water. The greater portion of this power is yet unemployed. The river is crossed by a commodious wooden bridge. *Alloway*, upon the Canandaigua outlet, 3 miles S. of Lyons, has 1 Methodist church, 2 flouring, 2 saw, 2 carding and cloth dressing, mills, 2 large distilleries, 1 store, 2 taverns, and 30

dwellings. Its water power gives it much importance. There is 1 Baptist church in the town.

MACEDON, taken from Palmyra, 29th January, 1823; N. W. from Albany 205; from Lyons, W. 17 miles; surface rolling; soil clay and gravelly loam, based on lime; drained by Mud creek and its tributary, Red creek. Macedon and Macedon Centre are post villages. *Macedon*, upon the canal, 20 miles W. of Lyons, has 1 Baptist church, a select school, 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist, 1 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills, upon Mud creek, a pocket furnace, and about 25 dwellings. *Macedon Centre*, 22 miles N. W. from Lyons, has 2 Quaker meeting houses, 1 store, and 8 or 10 dwellings. There is also a Methodist church in the town.

MARION, taken from Williamson, by the name of Winchester, 18th April, 1825; name changed 18th April, 1826; N. W. from Albany 202; from Lyons, 13 miles; surface broken by sandy hills and gravelly ridges, with soil of good quality for grain; drained S. by a branch of Mud creek. *Marion Corners*, has a store, tavern and post office, grist mill, furnace, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, churches, tannery, and some 20 dwellings. And there is in the town 1 Methodist church.

ONTARIO, taken from Williamson, and organised as part of Ontario county, March 27th, 1807; by the name of Freetown, name changed 12th February, 1808; centrally distant, N. W. from Albany, 205 miles; surface level; soil gravelly and sandy loam; drained N. by some small tributaries of Lake Ontario. Bog iron ore is abundant in this town, and is extensively wrought into castings and pigs, at Ontario furnace, 3 miles N. of Ontario village. Ontario Corners and New Boston or Lake Port, are villages. *Ontario Corners*, 24 miles N. W. from Lyons, has a post office, a Baptist church, a tavern and store, saw mill, and some 12 or 15 dwellings. *New Boston*, 26 miles from Lyons, founded by H. F. Andrews, in 1830, has a port upon the lake, some half a dozen dwellings, a saw mill, smith shop, and school house. The town has also 1 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches. There is a second post office, called West Ontario.

PALMYRA, organised by general sessions of Ontario county, pursuant to act 27th January, 1789; since modified; surface gently undulating; soil calcareous loam, of good quality; drained by Mud and Red creeks. *Palmyra*, village, incorporated 29th March, 1827; distant from Albany by post route 194; by canal 241; from Lyons 11; by canal 15; from Rochester by canal 29; by road 22; from Canandaigua, 13 miles; upon the Erie canal and Mud creek; has 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, an academy or high school, a printing office, issuing a weekly journal, 1 grist, 1 saw, mills, 4 taverns, 12 general stores, several groceries and druggists' shops, 2 extensive tanneries, a brewery, rope factory, 3 capacious basins on the canal, and about 250 dwellings. There are in the town, also, 1 other Methodist and Presbyterian, and 2 Quaker, churches, and a post office, called East Palmyra.

ROSE, taken from Wolcott, 25th Feb. 1826; N. W. from Albany 177 miles; surface undulating; soil gravelly loam; drained N. by several small streams flowing to the lake. *Rose Valley*, post village, 10 miles N. E. from Lyons has 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 taverns, 1 store, 1 tannery, saw mill, and about 12 dwellings. There is in the town also 1 Presbyterian church.

SAVANNAH, taken from Galen, 24th Nov. 1824; N. W. from Albany 168, from Lyons, E. 13, miles; surface level; swampy on the S. E. being partly covered by the Montezuma marshes, through which curves the Seneca river. The marsh here spreads over 2000 acres, part of which has been drained, and is under cultivation. There is a post office called by the name of the town, and there is a Baptist church. *Crusoe Lake* is a small pond one and a half miles in circumference, a mere shoal.

SODUS, organised by general sessions of Ontario county, pursuant to act 27th January, 1789; since modified: N. W. from Albany 180 miles; surface on the N. gently inclining to the lake; on the south covered with sandy and gravelly ridges; soil well adapted to grain, grass, and fruit. Sodus and Sodus Point are small villages. Allen and South Sodus, post offices. *Sodus*, on the Ridge Road, 13 miles N. W. of Lyons, has 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian churches, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and some 30 dwellings. There are in the town, also, 2 Baptist and 1 Universalist churches. *Sodus Point*, W. of Sodus bay, on the lake, 15 miles from Lyons, has 1 tavern, 1 store, and 20 dwellings. At *Nicholas Point*, on Sodus bay, and on the dividing line between Sodus and Huron, is an establishment of

Shakers, 115 in number. They settled here in 1825, and have 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, a church, some 10 or 12 dwellings, and several workshops. *Sodus bay* opens to the lake by a small inlet, through a narrow strip of land, and immediately widens to two miles, and varies gradually, narrowing as it runs southerly. There are several islands in the bay, the largest of which, called *Gregs*, contains about 20 acres of excellent land. The United States have made a pier at the entrance of the bay, of a mile in length, for the improvement of the harbour, through which is an inlet 200 feet wide. The lake steamboats enter the harbour and bay—when the bar at the mouth shall be removed, the harbour will be equal to any on the lake. The bar admits vessels drawing 8 feet water.

WALWORTH, taken from Ontario, 20th April, 1829; N. W. from Albany 208, from Lyons 18, miles; surface rolling; soil gravelly loam, of excellent quality, producing large crops of wheat, and cultivated by wealthy farmers; drained N. by some small streams flowing to the lake, and S. by a branch of Red creek. *Walworth Corners*, post village, has 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, churches, a select school, 1 tavern, 1 tannery, 2 stores, 1 drug shop, and from 20 to 25 dwellings. There are, also, in the town, two other Baptist, and 1 Presbyterian, churches.

WILLIAMSON, taken from Sodus, 20th Feb. 1802; since modified: N. W. from Albany 206 miles; surface on the N. gently inclining to the lake, on the S. gravelly ridges; soil productive; drained by some small streams, running to the lake. *Pultneyville* and *Williamson's Corners* are post villages. The first, on the lake, 21 miles N. W. from Lyons, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist, churches, grist and saw mills, tannery, ashery, 1 tavern, 3 stores, and 20 dwellings. *Williamson's Corners* has 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, churches, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

WOLCOTT, organised as part of Seneca county, 24th March, 1807, and taken from Junius; since much altered; N. W. from Albany 184 miles; surface declining towards the lake; soil sandy and gravelly loam; drained northerly by Red creek and another small tributary of the lake. The town is thickly settled and well cultivated. *Wolcott* and *Red Creek* are post villages. *Wolcott*, in the S. W. angle, 18 miles N. E. from Lyons, has 1 Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 4 stores, 1 grist, 2 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing, mills; blast furnace, at which large quantities of pig iron and castings are made, from ore obtained in the vicinity, and about 80 dwellings including those at the furnace. *Red Creek*, 26 miles N. E. from Lyons, has 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 grist, and saw, mills; and about a dozen dwellings. There are, also, in the town, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches.

TOWNS.								Females.			Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 16 & 45.	Unmarried under 16.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Arcadia,		3479	3901	4099	305	797	41	557	263	978	12	58	55	28	20
Butler,			1764	2160	194	416	3	290	123	544	12	55	40	16	7
Galen,	2979	2935	3631	3775	358	762	86	483	242	832	20	84	59	26	31
Huron,			1082	1831	152	347	9	258	101	423	14	43	32	13	9
Lyons,	3972	3068	3603	4013	650	813	147	50	350	910	23	67	70	26	18
Macedon,		1903	1989	2190	246	416	42	267	186	456	19	42	38	19	19
Marion,			1967	2043	123	438	18	287	135	439	18	45	34	12	18
Ontario,	2233	2732	1585	1626	161	330	12	232	107	388	17	30	26	7	6
Palmyra,	3724	2613	3427	3326	338	680	88	448	355	696	24	59	41	38	27
Rose,			1641	1715	156	324	38	232	119	441	8	21	28	11	9
Savannah,		452	886	1324	158	278	3	197	66	317	8	36	25	9	10
Sodus,	2013	2496	3528	4079	334	806	68	523	300	930	35	93	62	39	32
Walworth,			1753	1798	142	355	15	223	133	436	8	42	24	15	15
Williamson,	2521	3190	1801	2017	177	371	88	273	150	467	22	39	35	9	13
Wolcott,	2867	3893	1085	1792	158	363	26	261	98	428	6	40	32	5	3
	20369	26761	33643	37788	3652	7496	684	5023	2728	8685	246	754	621	273	230

NOTE. Males, 12,294; Females, 18,494; Blacks, 165; Black voters, 3; Paupers, 6; Deaf and Dumb, 41; Blind, 19; Idiots, 21; Lunatics, 12.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	Town tax.	County tax.
Arcadia,	32000	16747	395084	5160	3153	1307	5511	4494	5355	5889	5109	1041 26	887 52
Butler,	22000	9637	145513	1250	2233	633	3687	2098	3427	3812	5430	424 80	302 44
Galen,	37000	16058	384305	6327	3483	1328	6841	3213	4751	4201	5171	791 17	792 98
Huron,	23000	4591	111770	1000	1620	364	2531	1463	1799	2564	2832	444 74	306 11
Lyons,	24000	12601	320837	10430	2971	976	5625	2972	3544	4662	3522	597 72	819 15
Macedon,	23000	14358	314173	36239	2412	923	6792	2863	2994	5306	1245	393 6	722 18
Marion,	19025	10215	160419	6275	2033	772	4921	1933	3235	5543	4827	470 11	401 98
Ontario,	41800	7180	100320	618	1470	459	3238	1438	2467	3923	3215	252 68	287 15
Palmyra,	21120	12646	460118	119554	2273	839	3893	2520	2842	4842	3035	646 94	1174 60
Rose,	23000	6913	105674	1272	1545	473	2405	1733	2423	2407	2611	602 00	263 60
Savannah,	23000	5254	99390	6820	1306	305	2384	1348	1738	2002	2824	261 11	212 83
Sodus,	44571	17101	581420	10000	3735	1159	7163	3712	4638	7748	4638	1067 60	680 42
Walworth,	*	12391	213732	9500	1677	721	4033	2058	3442	4115	4212	222 79	498 38
Williamson,	20000	7839	154308	1955	1619	629	3526	1639	2556	3018	2469	270 15	405 82
Wolcott,	22000		109332	500	1441	393	1977	1412	1680	1778	3344	181 53	244 84
	375571	155350	3393465	234000	33261	11221	64546	38896	46885	61810	54485	7668 26	8000 00

* Included in Ontario.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Full. mills.	Card. machines.	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Asheries.	Glass factories.	Rope factories.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	No. of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers wages besides public money.	Number of scholars.
Arcadia,	1	14	3	4		1	1				4	23	588	1096	1490
Butler,		1				2						13	264	584	679
Galen,	2	6	1	1			1	1				18	552	800	1247
Huron,	2	12	1	1			1					11	99	460	561
Lyons,	5	5	2	1	2	1						14	373	1028	1099
Macedon,	5	10	3	3		1	1			1		14	323	508	676
Marion,	1	3		1	2					1		13	200	351	754
Ontario,	1	10			2							11	164	440	595
Palmyra,	3	7	1	1			1		1	4	1	18	358	755	879
Rose,	1	7	1	1	1	1						8	263	214	555
Savannah,		1										8	181	311	410
Sodus,	4	16	2	2	1		2		3			23	549	685	1481
Walworth,	2	2					1			2		12	304	812	1051
Williamson,	3	10							3			10	184	570	585
Wolcott,	2	8	1	1	1		2					9	121	375	485
	30	112	15	16	8	7	11	1	1	20	1	205	4523	8050	12547
Value of product,	450606	93047													
Value of material,	375274	45641	28454	46400	30822	46681	16900	41500	40202	9414	17307	20000	72000	9000	17700
										25910	44330				
										2000	3000				

No. of children between 5 and 16 years of age, 12,013.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, originally organised 1st November, 1683; confirmed in 1788 and 1801; bounded S. by Long Island Sound; E. by Connecticut; N. by the north bounds of the manor of Cortlandt, dividing it from Putnam county; and the same line continued east to the state line, and west to the middle of Hudson river; W. by a line running thence down the middle of the river, until it reaches opposite to the boundary line of the state of New Jersey, on the river, and then W. to the same; then S. along the west bounds of the state, to the line of New York county; and thence by the same, easterly and southerly, to the Sound, including Captain's island, and all the islands in the Sound, to the east of Hog's Neck, and northward of the main channel.* Greatest length 45; greatest breadth, 23 miles; area 554 square miles; situate between 40° 47' and 41° 22' N. Lat. and 2° 57' and 3° 27' E. Long.

* Captain's island is claimed by the state of Connecticut.



The surface of the country is generally hilly, the hills running in broken ridges S. W. and N. E. Upon the N. W. at Peekskill, the Matteawan mountains have their southern termination on the east side of the Hudson river. And a high ridge forming the water shed of the county, crosses from Mount Pleasant, on the Hudson, through the towns of New Castle, Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, into Connecticut. Some geographers have considered the Taghecanic ridge, which bounds the state upon the east, as running through the south portion of the county, and terminating upon the Hudson, north of the Harlaem river. In the S. E. towards the Sound, the country becomes more level. The county is altogether of primitive formation. (See p. 43.)

North of the Mount Pleasant ridge the principal stream is the Croton river, which, rising in Pawling, of Dutchess county, flows S. and W. through Patterson, and S. E. of Putnam county, and enters Westchester on the line between

Somers and North Salem, and running thence S. W. across Somers, Yorktown and Cortlandt, unites with the Hudson river at the head of Tappan bay, having a course of about 40 miles. Its principal tributaries from the N. W. within this county, are the West Branch, which blends with the East, near the north line of the county, the Muscoot creek, and a small stream from Yorktown; from the E. and S. E. Titicus river, flowing about 15 miles from Connecticut; Cross river, having about the same length from Long pond, and several smaller and innominate streams, whose waters are about to be carried by the aqueduct to the city of New York. This is a rapid and powerful stream.

South of the Mount Pleasant ridge, the streams, though tending westward, have a more southerly course. The principal ones, having their source from the south side of the ridge, are Saw Mill river, 22 miles long, entering the Hudson at Yonkers. The Bronx river, named after Jonas Bronx, an early settler, issuing from Rye pond, of 250 acres, and running 28 miles. The Mamaroneck creek and Blind brook flowing to the Sound.

Based upon primitive rock the soil is naturally sterile, but is rendered productive by careful and painful cultivation. Of wheat it produces little; and the inhabitants import a large portion of their bread stuffs. Summer crops are good, and by the use of plaster, valuable returns in grass are obtained. The chief business of the inhabitants consists in supplying New York city with garden stuffs, field vegetables, butter, poultry, eggs, lambs and calves, &c.

The county is divided into 21 towns, all of which were organised under the act of 7th March, 1788, except New Castle.

BEDFORD, distant from New York, N. E. 44, from Albany, S. 118, and from White Plains, N. 14, miles; surface high, hilly and broken, yet with little waste; soil light loam, stony, but made to produce good crops of rye, grass, and fruit; drained on the N. W. by Croton river, and on the S. E. by Mehanus and Byram rivers, of Connecticut, which rise here. Peat of good quality is said to abound. The first settlement of this town, was under a Connecticut license, in 1681 or 1682, at a place called the Hop Ground, on account of its natural product. The name of Bedford was then given. The original patent, dated 1697, bears the Connecticut seal, and it was not until 1700, that the settlement was attached to New York, by order of King William. Bedford, Mechanic's or Whitlocksville, and Cantacoc, are post villages. *Bedford*, half shire village, contains the court house, temporary prison, a Presbyterian church, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and about 40 dwellings, upon a highly fertile plain, encompassed by hills. *Whitlocksville*, at the junction of Cross and Croton rivers, 20 miles from White Plains, and 6 from Bedford, has a grist mill and clothing works, a store, an extensive manufactory of hats, and some 20 dwellings. *Cantacoc*, on Cross river, 20 miles from White Plains, is a hamlet, having a store, and 6 or 8 dwellings, near which is the seat, late of John Jay, Esq. There is another hamlet, 2 miles north of Bedford, where are 1 Episcopal and 1 Baptist, churches, 2 stores and a dozen dwellings.

CORTLANDT, surface in part covered by the S. E. border of the Highlands, which have, here, some lofty summits, of which the Colleberg and Anthony's Nose are chief; soil sand, sandy and gravelly loam. The Croton river crossing the N. E. angle into Tappan bay, contributes to form Teller's Point, a peninsula between Tappan and Haverstraw bays. About 5 miles N. of this headland is Verplank's point, on which stood Fort Fayette, of the Revolutionary war. In this town also, was Continental village, occupied by the American troops, and destroyed by the British, in October, 1777. Peekskill crosses the N. W. angle of the town. Croton, Cortlandtown or Colleberg, and Peekskill, are post villages. The first on Croton creek, upon the head of Tappan bay, 34 miles from New York, and 115 from Albany, contains 2 stores, a tavern, and about a dozen dwellings, and a landing whence 2 boats ply to New York. *Peekskill*, village, at the confluence of the creek of that name with the Hudson, 42 miles N. of New York, and 104 S. from Albany, incorporated by act of 9th April, 1827, and 15th April, 1828, is built upon the beach of a small bay, and upon the high banks of a ravine in which flows Gregory's Brook, a rapid stream. The village proper is separated from the landing, by the hill, more than 200 feet high; it contains (the landing included,) about 220 dwellings, compactly built, many of them neat and commodious, but chiefly of wood; 1 Episcopal, 1 Dutch Reformed, 1 Presbyterian, and 2 Quaker, churches; an academy, a large and noble edifice, on the summit of a hill, high above the

village, which was erected by private subscription, at the cost of \$7000, and is in flourishing condition; a grist and plaster mill, 5 hotels, 16 large general stores, 2 large hardware stores, 1 book store, 1 apothecary, 1 confectionary, and bakery; 3 iron foundries, doing a large business, 2 tanneries, a bank with a capital of \$200,000; 3 lawyers and 3 physicians, 1 printing office issuing a weekly paper; 6 sloops belonging to the village, ply upon the river, and a steamboat runs daily between it and New York, and the Albany boats land passengers at Caldwell's, on the opposite shore. Large additions were made to the town plat, and many buildings erected in 1835. This is the principal place of business for a great extent of country, including the N. W. part of Westchester and nearly the whole of Putnam county, and the S. part of the Dover valley, of Dutchess county. There are at the landing, about 25 dwellings, several taverns and warehouses; a stage runs daily, from the village through Putnam county, by Patterson to Pawling of Dutchess. *Innsville*, is a hamlet, on the Peekskill, 2 miles above the village, where are a store, tavern, a factory for making iron wire, and about a dozen dwellings. *Cortlandt Manor*, of this county, contained 86,213 acres of land, granted in 1697, to Stephanus Van Cortlandt, in 2 tracts. The Patent gave to the manor the right of representation in the assembly.

EASTCHESTER, surface hilly and stony; soil comparatively fertile loam; the Bronx river bounds it on the W. and Hutchinson's river upon the E. emptying into an estuary of the sound, known as Eastchester bay. At the head of the bay, and in the fork of the creek, and on the turnpike and stage roads from Boston, lies the post village of Eastchester, about 16 miles N. of New York, 132 S. from Albany; another post office and village, called Bronx, lies in the northern part of the town. The village of *Eastchester*, contains an Episcopal church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 15 dwellings. Near the Bronx post office, are valuable marble quarries.

GREENSBURGH, surface very hilly and stony; soil clay gravelly and sandy loam, and mostly under good culture; drained S. W. by Bronx, and Sawmill rivers.—Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry or Livingstonville, and Greensburg are post villages.—*Tarrytown*, famed as the spot at which Major Andre was arrested, and the treason of Arnold detected; opposite the centre of Tappan sea, 26 miles from the city, 118 from Albany, 7 E. of White Plains, and 20 S. E. from Bedford, contains 1 Episcopal and 1 Reformed Methodist, churches; 2 taverns, 5 stores, an extensive pottery and brick yard, hat and shoe manufactories, and 100 dwellings, erected on the margin of the river or hung on the sides of the hills, among which are some beautiful seats. Large additions have lately been made to the town plat, and great improvements are in progress. *Dobbs Ferry*, an important point during the revolution, but a ferry no longer, is 4 miles S. of Tarrytown, where are a landing, post office, 1 Episcopal and 1 Presbyterian, churches; tavern and store, and upon the high bank of the river, beautifully situate, some 25 dwellings, among which are several fine ones, to which the name of Livingstonville has lately been given. Three miles E. from Tarrytown, and 4 W. from White Plains, in the valley of the Sawmill river, lies the hamlet of *Greensburg*, where are a tavern, store, and half a dozen dwellings, and a Presbyterian church, in whose cemetery rest the remains of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Andre; over which is a marble monument, consisting of a base and pyramid, having the following inscriptions.

On the North side.

Here Repose
The Mortal Remains

of

Isaac Van Wart,

An elder of the Greensburg Church,

who died

on the 23d day of May, in the 69th year of his age,

Having lived the life, he died the death, of a

CHRISTIAN.

East side.

VINCIT ANOR PATRIÆ.

Nearly half a century before this monument was

built,

The Conscript Fathers of America,
Had in the Senate Chambers voted, that

ISAAC VAN WART

was a faithful patriot, one in whom

the LOVE OF COUNTRY WAS

INVINCIBLE,

and this tomb bears testimony that the record is

true.

South side.

On the 23d of September, 1780,

ISAAC VAN WART,

accompanied by John Paulding and David

Williams,

all farmers of the County of Westchester,

intercepted Major Andre on his return

from the American lines, in the character of a

spy,

and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them

for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their

COUNTRY for GOLD,

Secured and carried him to their commanding

officer of the District, whereby the dangerous

and traitorous Conspiracy of Arnold was
brought to light, the insidious
designs of the Enemy
baffled.

The AMERICAN ARMY saved,
and our beloved COUNTRY, now free
and Independent, rescued from most
IMMINENT PERIL.

West side.
The Citizens
of the

County of Westchester erected this tomb,
In testimony of the high sense
They entertain for the
Virtuous and patriotic conduct
of their Fellow Citizen,
and as a Memorial Sacred to
PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

HARRISON, N. from New York 30, E. from White Plains 3, miles; surface comparatively level; soil loam, well cultivated, inhabited mostly by Friends, who have two meetings here, Orthodox and Hicksite. Blind brook runs along the greater portion of the eastern boundary, and the Mamaroneck, on the west. The southern line is about a mile N. of the sound; and the N. E. corner touches the W. line of Connecticut. Rye pond or Small lake, about 5 miles in circumference, stocked with pickerel, lies on the northern boundary. There is a post office at Harrison Purchase, a thickly settled agricultural vicinage, in the north.

MAMARONECK, 23 miles N. E. of New York, and 132 S. of Albany; surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam, generally well cultivated; watered by Mamaroneck and Sheldrake creeks. *Mamaroneck*, post village, on a bay which admits vessels of 100 tons burthen, and upon the turnpike road to New York, contains 1 Episcopal and 1 Methodist, churches; 2 stores, 2 taverns, 2 large cotton factories, and from 50 to 60 dwellings. Three sloops belong to the village.

MOUNT PLEASANT, from Albany S. 111, and from Bedford S. W. 14, miles; surface diversified, generally hilly; soil well improved and cultivated: drained by Bronx and Sawmill rivers, and some smaller streams; marble abounds, and is extensively quarried at Sing Sing. (See page 45.) A copper mine, formerly wrought by a joint stock company has been abandoned though reputed rich. Chappaqua mineral spring, three and a half miles E. from Sing Sing has some reputation for medicinal qualities, and a large boarding house was erected here some years since. Mount Pleasant or Sing Sing, Pleasantville, Sparta, and Unionville, are villages; the first two having post offices. The eastern penitentiary is on the bank of the river near the village, and the county poor house on a farm near the southern boundary. *Sing Sing*, partly on the river margin, partly in a deep ravine, and partly upon the hill, 34 miles N. of New York, and a short distance above the prison, incorporated 2d April, 1813, is a very beautiful and thriving village, containing 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist churches, tasteful piles, erected within three years from 1835; an academy for males, a flourishing institution for females, erected on a site commanding a wide and lively prospect, a select school, a printing office issuing a weekly paper, several mills, many stores and mechanics' shops, and about 200 dwellings, many of them remarkably neat, including several seats belonging to residents of the city of New York. Several sloops belong to the village, and several steamboats touch here daily on their passage to and from the city. Pleasantville, Sparta, and Unionville, are thriving hamlets.

NEWCASTLE, organised from Newcastle, 18th March, 1791; N. from New York 37, S. from Albany 108, W. from Bedford 6, and N. W. from White Plains 10 miles; surface hilly; soil clay, gravelly and sandy loam, highly improved and cultivated; watered by branches of Croton and Sawmill rivers, and a small head pond of Byram creek, and by Rye pond. The post village bearing the name of the town, is near the W. boundary; and contains a Methodist church, grist mill, 2 saw mills, clothing works, and about 25 dwellings.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. E. from New York 20, from Albany S. 135, and from White Plains 10, miles; surface generally level, but stony; soil clay loam, adapted to grass, and well cultivated; drained westwardly by Hutchinson's creek. The post village having the name of the town, is on the turnpike road from New York to Connecticut, 1 mile N. of the Sound; contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopal churches, 3 stores, 3 taverns, and about 40 dwellings. There is a landing on the sound, where a steamboat touches daily, and where are 2 stores, 1 tavern, and some 20 dwellings. The site of this village affords very pleasant prospects. Settlements were made here by Huguenots who fled from France after the repeal of the edict of Nantz.

NORTHCASTLE, 36 miles from New York, 114 from Albany; Byram creek issuing from two small ponds, spreads over the centre, and Mehanus creek, rising in the E. curves N. E. about, and on the E. boundary: both are mill streams. Sur-

face hilly and stony; soil clay and sandy loam, susceptible of profitable cultivation. There is a post office bearing the name of the town.

NORTH SALEM, in the N. E. corner of the county, 55 miles from New York, 28 from White Plains, and 12 from Bedford; surface hilly; soil gravelly, and clay loam, productive of grass and summer crops; drained on the W. line by Croton river, and centrally by Titus creek, a branch of that stream which turns several mills. *North Salem*, post village, centrally situated, has 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist, churches; 1 paper, and 1 grist, mills; clothing works, 2 taverns, 3 stores, and within a mile about 40 dwellings.

PELHAM, formerly manor of Pelham, 18 miles N. from New York, 135, S. from Albany, including New City island, Hart island, and Hunter's island; surface level; soil clay loam, very well cultivated. Hutchinson's river courses the western boundary. The turnpike leading from New York towards Boston, crosses the town centrally. There are some handsome country seats upon the shore of the Sound.

POUNDRIDGE, distant S. E. from Bedford 4, and from Albany 125, from Hudson river E. 19, from White Plains N. E. 20, and from the Sound in Connecticut N. 12, miles; 10 from the head of the canal at Stamford; surface hilly and stony; soil gravelly loam, of indifferent quality; drained southwardly by the Mehanus and other streams flowing into the adjacent state. The post village, called after the town, is centrally situate, and contains 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist Episcopal, churches; 2 stores, and 14 dwellings. There is no license for selling spirituous liquors in this town.

RYE, in the S. E. angle of the county, distant from New York 26, from Albany S. 132, from White Plains S. E. 7 miles, has an uneven and stony surface, with a soil of clay loam; drained on the E. by Byram, and on the W. by Rye, rivers. Rye, Sawpits, and Milton are villages. The first two have post offices. *Rye village*, on the turnpike road from New York, 1 mile from the Sound, contains 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Presbyterian, churches; 2 academies, 1 tavern, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings. *Milton*, on the inlet from the Sound, one mile from Rye, may be considered as a part of the latter. It has a store, and also, about 30 dwellings. The *Sawpits*, also upon the turnpike and upon an arm of the Sound, 27 miles from New York, contains one Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian churches; 2 taverns, 10 stores, and about 100 dwellings. An active trade is carried on here, employing 8 sloops.

SCARSDALE, about 24 miles from New York, and 134 from Albany, and 3 S. from White Plains; surface rolling; soil sandy and clay loam, generally well cultivated; watered by the Bronx river. The post office is called Bronx.

SOMERS, on the N. line of the county, 50 miles N. of New York; 120 S. from Albany; organised by the name of Stephentown; surface uneven, with some spacious plains; soil various, but generally well adapted to grass and grain. Large flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle are brought here, in lean condition, and fattened for the shambles. The Croton turnpike runs through the town, on which, near the north line, is the post village of Somers, upon a small and pleasant plain, containing 1 church, common to Presbyterians and Episcopalians, 1 Methodist church, 2 taverns, one a very fine building, having for a sign a gilt elephant, emblematical of the means by which the proprietor, H. Bailey, formerly an exhibiter of animals, accumulated his ample possessions; a select school, and about 35 dwellings. This is an agreeable village, inhabited chiefly by Connecticut men or their descendants, many of whom are connected with the extensive menageries which travel over the Union. Centre Somers and West Somers are post offices. *Owensville* is a post village, on the east line of the town, in which are 1 grist, 1 saw and 1 paper, mills, carding and clothing works, a store, and some 15 dwellings. The town is abundantly watered by Muscoot creek, Colding's and Wood's brooks, and smaller streams.

SOUTH SALEM, 50 miles from New York; 120 from Albany; 6 from Bedford; and 24 from White Plains; surface broken; soil clay and sandy loam, susceptible of profitable cultivation. Long pond, and another small lake, send tributaries to the Croton river, and here are the sources of some streams, which flow across the state of Connecticut to the Sound. South Salem, Cross river, Vista and Golden's bridge are the names of the post offices. At *Cross River*, are 2 churches, a grist mill, clothing works, store, tavern, and 15 dwellings.

WESTCHESTER, surface rolling; soil clay loam, susceptible of high cultivation. Throg's neck, on the S. E. extremity, is connected with the main land by a long causeway, through a marshy tract of considerable extent. There is a considerable quantity of marsh upon the East river, and upon the inlets, as upon Bronx river. The Bronx river and Westchester creeks are good mill streams. Marble is found here in extensive beds, and much wrought. West farms and Westchester are post villages. The manor of Morrisania, originally containing above 3000 acres, which belongs to the distinguished family of Morris, is in the S. W. corner of the town, opposite to Hell Gate. This manor gave name to a town from 1788 to 1791, part of the present town of Westchester.

Westchester, village, at the head of navigation of Westchester creek, 2 miles from the Sound; 14 miles N. E. from New York; 145 from Albany; and 16 S. from White Plains, contains 1 Methodist church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and about 40 dwellings.

The village of *West Farms*, at the head of navigation, on the Bronx river, 3 miles from the Sound, and 12 from New York, contains about 60 dwellings, and several manufactories, among which are the extensive tobacco works of Messrs. Lorillard.

This town was settled most probably in 1642, by Mr. Throckmorton and 35 assistants, who came from New England with the approbation of the Dutch authorities. It was called, by the Dutch, Eastdorp.

WHITE PLAINS, half shire village, N. from New York, 27, from the Sawpits on the Sound, 7, from the Hudson at Tarrytown, E. 7, from Bedford, S. 14, and from Albany, 125, miles; has a hilly, but generally arable surface, with soil of various loams, adapted to grass, and well cultivated; drained southerly by the Mamaroneck and Bronx rivers. The village, one and a half miles distant from the latter, lies on a fine plain, and contains the court house and prison, of wood, and county offices, of stone, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist Episcopal, churches, an incorporated academy, 2 boarding schools for females, receiving pupils from New York and elsewhere, a printing press, issuing a weekly paper, 4 taverns, 3 stores, and about 60 dwellings, principally upon one wide street.

YONKERS, on the Hudson river, 16 miles N. of New York; 128 S. from Albany;

TOWNS.					Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Females.				Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.				Married under 45 years.	Unmarried between 45 & 16.	Unmarried under 16 years.	Males.		Females.	Males.	Females.	
Bedford,	2432	2508	2750	2735	236	586	2	317	262	530	18	34	25	6	19	
Cortlandt,	3421	3385	3840	3994	371	849	84	501	339	847	25	74	66	25	27	
Eastchester,	1021	931	1030	1168	120	213	90	131	88	204	6	21	20	6	13	
Greensburgh,	2064	2001	2195	2606	354	545	93	303	223	515	18	43	38	24	14	
Harrison,	994	999	1085	1016	66	190	5	112	111	186	1	15	5	3		
Mamaroneck,	878	1032	838	882	79	165	33	113	84	162	1	15	12	9	6	
Mount Pleasant,	3684	3799	4932	4757	396	973	49	567	430	1069	8	40	38	9	14	
Newcastle,	1368	1367	1336	1406	88	301	5	175	133	245	10	21	13	6	3	
New Rochelle,	1135	1201	1274	1261	97	229	47	147	145	258	7	23	17	13	10	
Northcastle,	1480	1543	1653	1789	161	393	5	208	172	346	14	30	38	16	10	
North Salem,	1165	1204	1276	1178	107	267		142	116	219	13	21	12	12	10	
Pelham,	283	365	334	255	21	49	23	31	26	45	3				2	
Poundridge,	1357	1414	1437	1426	132	314		171	125	317	20	41	43			
Rye,	1342	1303	1602	1607	209	315	43	153	162	255	11	22	13	12	4	
Scarsdale,	329	321	317	329	31	65	4	30	39	56	1	6	4	4		
Somers,	1841	1896	1997	1900	167	407	17	226	196	380	12	19	19	8	13	
South Salem,	1429	1504	1537	1470	167	359	2	185	128	267	11	28	14	9	10	
Westchester,	2162	2163	2362	3044	262	488	415	369	265	573	18	57	58	22	18	
White Plains,	675	638	759	876	64	155	13	87	120	127	7	3	8	3	2	
Yonkers,	1586	1621	1761	1879	236	411	89	227	155	352	17	31	29	12	9	
Yorktown,	1092	2045	2141	2212	202	498	30	245	197	425	8	27	37	10	11	
	32638	33131	36456	37791	3566	7772	1047	4440	3516	7378	228	571	509	217	203	

NOTE. In addition to the population 37,791, as above stated, there are in Westchester poor house, 113 males; 75 females: in state prison at Mount Pleasant, 811 males, making the total population 38,790. Males, 19,188; Females, 18,603; Blacks, 1,577; Black voters, 39; Paupers, 28; Deaf and Dumb, 7; Blind, 15; Idiots, 22; Lunatics, 10.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres improved.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value personal estate.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolens unfilled.	Cottons, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Bedford,	23040	19301	482868	118795	551	2799	1992	2813	1736	1391	1590	894	289
Cortlandt,	32815	33815	505801	264121	535	2635	1487	2990	830	665	30	1144	680
Eastchester,	7024	4963	277291	66232	224	652	326	1023	40	36	68	510	142
Greensburgh,	17971	17747	458595	142581	457	2011	2060	1775	784	863	551	898	1317
Harrison,	9934	9186	305536	75670	219	1621	1126	1152	128	216	367	566	165
Mamaroneck,*	4000	4066	157752	23763	105	586	478	383	54	100	195	270	154
Mount Pleasant,*	23453	23605	731507	141757	727	3287	2476	3786	1055	794	1280	1303	504
Newcastle,	13790	8232	353102	116046	300	1661	1646	1807	1352	695	1264	697	150
New Rochelle,	6000	4618	307696	72340	197	754	385	943	78	54	189	580	260
Northcastle,	15523	10599	364458	106577	369	1746	1857	1806	648	571	374	700	186
North Salem,	13826	12350	242665	44219	357	1629	2576	1271	1242	653	764	426	439
Pelham,	3166	1787	158125	39900	83	267	150	257				285	77
Poundridge,*	10941	11472	166340	22265	194	1442	935	968	1053	1273	831	280	176
Rye,	7544	7109	439118	169431	258	1140	245	1158	55	30	54	904	200
Scarsdale,	4418	3039	157697	114796	84	472	624	464		70		308	67
Somers,	20804	20442	450945	192947	484	2502	4588	2872	817	2432	565	960	483
South Salem,	16174	12623	294574	103152	343	2045	1769	1877	1781	1520	2296	591	308
Westchester,	15995	9623	777822	141620	585	1922	352	2030		31		1366	1329
White Plains,	5405	4320	202377	125663	180	824	720	846	68	20	162	487	84
Yonkers,	13933	13461	435306	161890	374	1241	2623	1175				888	454
Yorktown,	23749	23104	499404	150928	501	2654	2325	3058	558	1592	546	966	495
	290527	255461	7768979	2324603	7027	33890	30743	34459	12279	13006	11126	15018	5959

* Supervisor's return.

TOWNS.	Grist mills.	Saw mills.	Fulling mills.	Card machines.	Cotton fact.	Wollen factories	Iron works.	Distilleries.	Trip hammers.	Paper mills.	Tanneries.	Number of School districts.	Public money expended.	Teachers' wages besides public money	Scholars.
Bedford,	6	6	3	3							1	13	286	1055	710
Cortlandt,	4	5	1	1			6				3	14	399	674	645
Eastchester,	4	3		1							2	3	109	407	128
Greensburgh,	4	2		6		1	1		1		2	9	228	1222	467
Harrison,	2	1	1								2	5	115	344	198
Mamaroneck,	2	2			2							3	86	100	60
Mount Pleasant,	6	7									1	14	513	1211	747
Northcastle,	3	6		1		2					2	9	172	612	400
Newcastle,	3	5	1	1							2	9	139	240	388
North Salem,	1	3		2					2			8	177	456	341
New Rochelle,	2	2			1						1	3	137	465	150
Pelham,															
Poundridge,	2	4	1	1								8	149	399	340
Rye,	6	1									1	5	210	526	175
Scarsdale,												1	33	98	58
South Salem,	3	7						1				8	198	374	391
Somers,	1	7	3	3								10	208	667	387
Westchester,	2					2						4	246	1401	438
White Plains,	1	2	1	3		1				1		3	79	567	143
Yonkers,	3	4			1					1		5	183	1081	343
Yorktown,	6	6	2	2						1		5	223	746	493
	61	73	13	24	4	6	7	1	1	2	18	142	3890	12645	7001

Value of product,

Value of material,

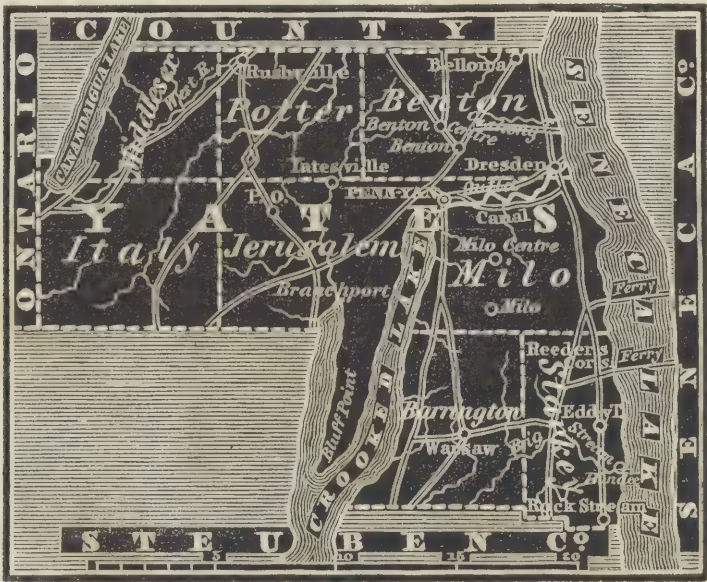
Number of children above 5 and under 16 years of age, 9,693.

NOTE. Three Breweries.

12 S. W. from White Plains; surface much broken; soil clay and sandy loam, well cultivated, and tolerably productive. Fordham Heights, Tetard's Hill, and part of Valentine's Hill, noted in the revolutionary war, are in this town. Yonkers, formerly called Philipsburg, at the confluence of Saw Mill creek with the North river, and King's Bridge, are post villages. The former contains 1 Episcopal

and 1 Methodist, churches, 3 hotels, 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings, a grist mill, manufacturing corn meal for export, 2 saw mills, employed in sawing pine, and 4 mills for sawing mahogany, a manufactory of hat bodies, making 100 per day. The village is a favourite summer retreat from New York, and with which there is daily communication by steam boats. There are yet very valuable water powers unemployed, and for sale here. *King's Bridge*, 13 miles from New York, on Spuyten Devil creek or Harlaem river, half a mile from its mouth, has 1 store, 1 flouring mill, to which sloops come from the North river, 1 tavern, 10 or 12 dwellings. The bridge is of wood, some 50 or 60 feet long.

YORKTOWN, 45 miles N. from New York; 116 S. from Albany; 8 N. W. from Bedford; 24 from White Plains; 6 from Peekskill. The north part is mountainous, being within the Highlands; the south hilly; soil various, but generally productive. It is watered by a branch of the Peekskill, on the N. W.; centrally by a small tributary of Croton creek; and southerly by Croton main stream, which runs through it westerly. Crom pond, Hollow pond, Great pond and Little pond are noted sheets of water. The post office called by the name of the town, is at the hamlet of Crom pond, where are 2 Presbyterian churches, a tannery, and 10 or 12 dwellings, forming an agricultural vicinage. There are two other post offices, called respectively Pine Bridge and Shrub Oak.



YATES COUNTY, taken from Ontario, 5th February 1823 is bounded N. and W. by Ontario; E. by Seneca lake, dividing it from Seneca and Tompkins; and S. by Steuben, counties: Greatest length, E. and W. 24; greatest breadth, N. and S. 20, miles; area 320 square miles; situate between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $42^{\circ} 41'$ N. Lat.; and $0^{\circ} 1'$ and $0^{\circ} 37'$ W. Long.; centrally distant from New York, via Albany 330, and from Albany, W. 185, miles.

This county lies upon the northern declivity of the ridge, dividing the waters of the Susquehanna from those of Lake Ontario; and its southern extremity is elevated from 1200 to 1300 feet above tide. In the town of Barrington, the height is even greater, rising at the sources of Mud creek to 1600 feet; that creek, being a tributary of the Conhocton, a remote branch of the Susquehanna river. With this exception, all the waters of the county flow to Lake Ontario. The Seneca lake stretches along the whole eastern boundary, and the Canandaigua lake upon the N. W.; and the greater portion of Crooked lake lies centrally in the county. Between the Seneca and Canandaigua lakes, the surface is no where lower proba-

bly, than 1250 feet above tide, and at that supposition is 829 feet above the surface of the former, and 580 feet above the latter. Crooked lake, 700 feet above the ocean, has banks rising with gentle slopes, at some places, but precipitously at others, from 500 to 800 feet. Its basin expands at the foot of the lake, and extends N. some 5 or 6 miles, having an outlet, with a rapid current, to the Seneca lake, lying 269 feet below it.

These circumstances display the hilly configuration of the surface. Yet the hills, except occasionally along the lakes, and streams, are never abrupt, but have a gently waving form, usually admitting cultivation to the summit.

The basis rock is slate, which is also the prevailing surface rock, over the country south of a line drawn E. and W. above the foot of Crooked lake. The soil upon it is a clay marl, abundantly fertile, producing luxuriant crops of grass, and fair returns in wheat; and if properly treated with lime, would, doubtless, yield that grain profusely. The northern part of the county belongs to the great central lime formation, visible sometimes on the surface, and in the ravines of the streams. The croppings out alternate with slate. The prevalence of slate gives to the whole county the character of a grazing, rather than of a grain country.

Crooked Lake, near two-thirds of whose length is within the county, is 18 miles long. Ten miles above its outlet, where its breadth is a mile and a fourth, it divides into two branches; the western, running N. 8 miles receding until their extremities are five miles asunder, forming the high and picturesque head land of Bluff Point. The S. end, and W. branch, are one and a half miles wide, and the E. branch from half a mile to a mile. From the latter, the surplus waters are discharged through the outlet. The inlet is in Steuben county, and flows to its recipient, through a deep and narrow gorge, of six miles in length. From the E. branch, the country on the west, preserves the altitude of the intervening ridge, but falls off upon the east; for whilst the lake pours out its waters, from the east, a considerable stream running S. from near the N. line of the county, flows into the west branch.

Besides the Outlet, Cashong creek in the N., and Big and Rock streams in the S., flow to the Seneca lake. Their courses are short and rapid, but owing to their great fall, they are efficient mill streams. On the W. the Canandaigua lake receives tribute from West creek, and a yet smaller stream on the S. W. The largest stream of the county is Flint creek, which rising in the town of Italy, has a N. E. course through that town and Potter, of 18 miles, into Ontario county.—The Crooked Lake canal, runs along the outlet to Seneca lake.

The timber of the county is large and vigorous, but not so densely set as in some other portions of the state; consisting of oak, hickory, chestnut, black and white walnut, wild cherry, maple, beech, linden, elm, poplar, ash, &c. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, melons, and grapes, are all very successfully cultivated here.

The county lies wholly in the tract ceded to Massachusetts, and in that portion of it, which passed through Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and Robert Morris, to Sir William Pulteney. It contains 8 towns.

BARRINGTON, taken from Wayne, 16th April, 1822; W. from Albany, 193, from Penn Yan, S. 11, miles; surface undulating; soil partly gravelly loam of good quality, suitable for wheat; partly clay loam, low and moist, adapted to grass; and in the centre and S. W. are portions of inferior quality; drained S. by Mud creek and E. by Big creek, flowing to Seneca lake. *Warsaw*, centrally situate, contains 1 church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and some 20 dwellings, and the Barrington post office. A second post office is called East Barrington.

BENTON, taken from Jerusalem, by the name of Vernon, 12th February, 1803; changed to Snell, 6th April, 1808; and to Benton, 2d April, 1810; W. from Albany 188 miles; surface variegated with gentle swells, and spacious plains; soil clay, sandy, and gravelly loam, underlaid with slate and limestone, alternating with much apparent irregularity; indifferently watered, having only the Cashong creek, flowing over the N. E. angle to Seneca lake, and the outlet of Crooked lake crossing the S. E. angle. Benton, Benton Centre, and Dresden, are post villages. Cashong, is a post office. *Benton* or *Bellona*, on the Cashong creek, 8 miles N. E. from Penn Yan, contains 1 Dutch Reformed and 1 Methodist, churches; 1 grist and 2 saw, mills, 2 stores, 2 taverns, a library, and about 40 dwellings. *Benton Centre*, 4 miles N. of Penn Yan, has a store tavern, 1 Methodist and 1 Baptist, churches; and between 40 and 50 dwellings. *Dresden* including *Hopetown*, upon the outlet of Crooked lake, at its entrance to the Seneca lake, 7 miles

W. from Penn Yan, has 3 grist, 3 saw, and 1 carding and cloth dressing mills; 1 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist, churches; 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 40 dwellings.

ITALY, taken from Naples, of Ontario county, Feb. 15, 1815; W. from Albany 198, and from Penn Yan S. W. 15, miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam on slate; drained N. E. by Flint creek, and N. W. by West creek, flowing to Canandaigua lake, which extends 2 miles into the town. There are two post offices, Italy and Italy Hill.

JERUSALEM, organised by general sessions of Ontario county, pursuant to act 27th January, 1789; since altered; W. from Albany 192, S. E. from Penn Yan, 8, miles; surface hilly, including Bluff Point; soil clay and gravelly loam of good quality, and generally well cultivated; drained centrally by a creek flowing S. into the west arm of Crooked lake. *Bluff Point* is notable for the singularity of its position, as embraced by the arms of the lake, for its high and rolling surface, and for having been the residence and death place of Jemima Wilkinson, the founder of a religious sect, whose splendid and commodious mansion still ornaments an eminence in the N. W. part of it, known as the "Friends Settlement." Yatesville and Branchport are post villages; besides which, there is a post office, bearing the name of the town. *Yatesville*, partly in the town of Potter, 6 miles N. W. of Penn Yan, has 1 store, 1 tavern, a tannery 1 grist, and 1 saw, mills, and about 20 dwellings. *Branchport*, at the head of the west fork of the lake, 7 miles S. W. from Penn Yan, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist, churches; 3 stores, 1 tavern, and about 25 dwellings.

MIDDLESEX, organised by general sessions, as part of Ontario county, pursuant to act of January 27th, 1789, by the name of Augusta; changed April 6th, 1808; W. from Albany 194, from Penn Yan, N. W. 12, miles; surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, resting chiefly on limestone of excellent quality, deemed the best in the county for wheat; drained S. W. by West creek. There is a post office bearing the name of the town, another called West River, and a third North Middlesex.

MILO, taken from Benton, 6th March, 1818; W. from Albany 189 miles; surface gently undulating; soil gravelly and clay loam, on slate and lime, of an excellent quality; drained N. E. by the outlet of Crooked lake, and by some small creeks running on the E. to Seneca, and on the W. to Crooked lake. Penn Yan, Milo, and Milo Centre, are post villages. *Penn Yan*, founded by Mr. Abraham Waggener, incorporated 29th April 1833; the shire town, about half a mile below the foot of the east arm of Crooked lake, upon a pleasant plain, and on the outlet, partly in the town of Benton, contains a new court house of brick, a prison of stone, a fire proof office for the county clerk, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, and 1 Episcopal, churches; an academy incorporated, and highly flourishing; 18 general stores, 2 book stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 5 taverns, a bank, incorporated, April 2d, 1831, with a capital of \$100,000; 2 grist, and 2 saw, mills, and 450 dwellings. This is a thriving village, growing rapidly, and has many good buildings. It is finely exhibited to the passenger descending the hill on the road from Geneva. Its singular name was derived from the circumstance, that its inhabitants were Pennsylvanians and Yankees, in equal numbers. *Milo*, 6 miles S. E. from Penn Yan, has 2 stores, a methodist church, and some 8 or 10 dwellings. *Milo Centre*, 4 miles S. E. from Penn Yan, has a Methodist church, a store, 2 taverns, and some 20 dwellings. On the border of the lake, in this town, Jemima Wilkinson first settled, and some of her followers, respectable for character and wealth, lately remained here.

POTTER, adjacent to Middlesex, on the E. was taken from it, 26th April, 1832; and in surface, soil, and products, has much of the same character. It is watered by Flint creek. It has a post office named after the town, and on the N. line, the thriving village of Rushville, described under Ontario county.

STARKEY, taken from Reading, of Steuben county, 6th April, 1824; W. from Albany 190 miles; surface hilly; soil clay loam on slate, well watered; drained east by Big and Rock Streams, affording mill sites, and entering the Seneca lake, 100 rods asunder. The falls of Big Stream merit attention, as well from their great height, (140 feet) as from the opportunity they afford for geological exploration. The cataract is at the foot of a rapid, half a mile in length, whence the stream comes dashing over craggy rocks of slate, and leaps into a basin 8 or 10 rods in

diameter, separated from the lake by a channel some 80 rods in length; native alum has been found, and iron ore is supposed to exist here. Starkey, Big Stream Point, and Dundee, are villages; at the first and last are post offices. *Starkey* including Eddyville, 14 miles S. E. from Peun Yan, has 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Methodist churches; 3 stores, 2 taverns, and about 60 dwellings, extending nearly 2 miles along the road. *Big Stream Point*, at the mouth of the creek, 15 miles

TOWNS.											Females.					Births.		Deaths.	
	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Married under 45 years.			Unmarried be- tween 16 & 45.	Unmarriedun- der 16 years.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Barrington,		2099	1854	1937	165	370	22	256	130	482			13	49	39	12	7		
Benton,	3357	3730	3937	3851	340	796	62	494	331	845			27	78	62	27	18		
Italy,	728	995	1092	1245	137	247	1	178	83	223			6	15	20	10	9		
Jerusalem,	1610	2050	2783	2843	232	607	18	358	223	655			26	52	56	25	21		
Middlesex,	2718	3161	3428	1440	109	277	2	190	98	354			12	33	21	15	7		
Milo,	2612	3278	3610	3824	443	867	22	494	348	845			41	74	80	44	32		
Potter,				2256	242	246	23	281	188	505			9	36	46	9	13		
Starkey,			2285	2400	270	484	5	327	169	537			15	42	46	19	13		
	11025	15313	19009	19796	1948	3894	165	2578	1575	4446			151	379	370	161	120		

NOTE. Males, 10,060; Females, 9,736, Paupers, 43; Blacks, 137; Black voters, 5; Deaf and Dumb, 9; Blind, 13; Idiots, 21; Lunatics, 10.

TOWNS.	Area in acres.	Acres im- proved.	Assessed va- lue of real estate.	Assessed va- lue personal estate.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Fulled yds.	Woolleens unfulled.	Cottons, linens, &c.	County tax.	Town tax.
Barrington,	21289	12756	123030	2517	2303	647	6588	2232	3682	4783	4262	518	459
Benton,	32456	22048	524676	47971	3424	1439	11354	3857	5033	7485	2723	2325	857
Italy,	23930	6007	72650	11250	1595	383	2911	1051	2875	3647	2905	946	244
Jerusalem,	32321	18161	207830	14870	3053	956	12910	3402	3884	7514	4241	904	656
Middlesex,	20990	9674	120000	6361	1523	554	4738	1463	2601	4027	1647	513	277
Milo,	30488	20905	536746	139138	2958	1288	11103	3975	4994	4696	2507	2756	700
Potter,	22479	13117	196006	35579	949	911	6075	2063	3665	4736	3884	953	337
Starkey,	20591	13301	224994	26702	2118	755	3023	1332	3649	3424	4185	1032	477
	204444	115969	2005922	284394	19466	6923	58702	19375	30383	40312	25544	9497	4007

[illegible]

from Penn Yan, has a woollen factory, a store, 1 grist, and 1 saw mills, and 12 dwellings. *Dundee*, late Harpending's Corners, 2 miles W. from Starkey, 14 miles S. from Penn Yan, has 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Baptist churches; 1 church common to Christians and Universalists; 1 grist, 4 saw, 4 carding and cloth dressing mills; 1 tannery, 5 stores, 2 taverns, and between 70 and 80 dwellings; a place of much business. There is a post office, called *Rock Stream*.

APPENDIX.

Morris Canal, p. 102.

SINCE the matter of the text, page 102, was printed, the Morris Canal Company have published an exposition of their affairs, from which, it appears; That by various supplements to the incorporating act, the capital stock has been increased to \$4,100,000; all of which has become available; of this sum \$3,100,000, have been appropriated to the canal, and its dependencies, and the balance is employed in banking operations—That, the section of the canal between Newark and Jersey city, would be completed in August, 1836.—That the canal, locks, and inclined plains, have been put into good order, and their capacity so enlarged as to admit the passage of boats carrying thirty-five tons.—That, more than 400 boats were employed upon the canal, and the number was rapidly increasing.—That, a contract had been made with the Lehigh Company, for the transportation of 60,000 tons of coal during the year 1836.—And that, the affairs of the Company were, generally, in a prosperous condition.

The Morris canal thus opens from the Hudson river, at New York, an uninterrupted, safe, easy, and direct water communication, through a great extent of the state of New Jersey, to the river Delaware; and thence, by the Pennsylvania canal to the southern portions of that state; and by the Lehigh canal, and its connections, with the anthracite region, with the valley of the Susquehanna, and the bituminous coal fields; and by other Pennsylvania canals, with the valley of the Ohio; and also, with all that portion of the state of New York, drained by the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

Representatives in Assembly, p. 119.

The Act 23d May, 1836, apports the members of Assembly, as follows:

Albany, city and county,	3	Jefferson,	3	Richmond,	1
Allegany,	2	Kings,	2	Rockland,	1
Broome,	1	Lewis,	1	St. Lawrence,	2
Cattaraugus,	2	Livingston,	2	Saratoga,	2
Cayuga,	3	Madison,	3	Schenectady,	1
Chautauque,	3	Monroe,	3	Schoharie,	2
Chemung,	1	Montgomery,	3	Seneca,	1
Chenango,	3	New York,	13	Steuben,	3
Clinton,	1	Niagara,	2	Suffolk,	2
Columbia,	3	Oneida,	4	Sullivan,	1
Cortland,	2	Onondaga,	4	Tioga,	1
Delaware,	2	Ontario,	3	Tompkins,	2
Dutchess,	3	Orange,	3	Ulster,	2
Erie,	3	Orleans,	1	Warren,	1
Essex,	1	Oswego,	2	Washington,	2
Franklin,	1	Otsego,	3	Wayne,	2
Genesee,	4	Putnam,	1	Westchester,	2
Greene,	2	Queens,	1	Yates,	1
Herkimer,	2	Rensselaer,	3		

Senatorial Districts.

By the same Act, the Senate Districts were arranged as follows:

1. City and county of New York, and Richmond and Kings, counties.
2. Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster.
3. City and county of Albany, Delaware, Greene, Columbia, Rensselaer, Schoharie, and Schenectady.
4. Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, and Herkimer.

5. Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis, Jefferson, and Otsego.
6. Chenango, Broome, Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga, Steuben, Livingston, Allegany, and Cattaraugus.
7. Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Cortland.
8. Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara.

The Judicial Circuits correspond with, and are the same as the Senate Districts; and the circuit judges, respectively, are required to make such alterations in the times of holding their courts, and of the terms of their respective equity courts as may be necessary to enable them to perform their duties; but to hear and determine the several causes pending in their respective courts, as if the act 23d April, 1836, had not been passed; or to make such disposition of the causes among themselves as they may deem proper.

General Fund, p. 143.

When the text was written, it was inferred from the proceedings in the two houses of the Legislature, that the recommendation of the comptroller to replenish the General Fund, by a state tax, would be adopted. The Legislature however, preferred to borrow from the canal fund the sums requisite for the current year.

During the session of 1836, the following Rail Roads, were authorised to be made.

- From Attica to Buffalo, completing the line between Buffalo and Rochester.
- The Lewistown rail road.
- Saratoga and Montgomery rail road, from Ballston Spa to the Fish House.
- Troy and West Stockbridge.
- Albany and West Stockbridge, formerly called Castleton and West Stockbridge.
- Cherry Valley and Susquehanna.
- Watertown and Rome rail road.
- Syracuse and Utica, continuing the line from Albany to Buffalo.
- From Syracuse to Brewerton Bridge.
- From Brooklyn city to Fort Hamilton, Bath, and Coney Island.
- From Medina to Lake Ontario.
- From Watertown to Cape Vincent.
- From Johnstown to the Utica and Schenectady rail road and Erie canal.
- From Herkimer to Trenton, Herkimer county.
- From Syracuse to Benedict's Stone Quarries, in the town of Onondaga.
- From Syracuse to the Onondaga Stone Quarries.
- From Auburn to Rochester, continuing the line from Albany to Buffalo.
- From the village of Hempstead to the Long Island rail road.
- From Skaneateles to the Auburn and Syracuse rail road.
- From Lansingburg to Troy.
- From Delhi to Deposit, in the county of Delaware.
- From Youngstown to Lockport.
- Cassadaga and Erie, from Cassadaga Creek to the western bounds of Chautauque county.
- From Rochester to Charlotte, in Monroe county.
- From Auburn to Ithaca.
- From Attica to Lot No. 10, in the town of Sheldon, Genesee county.
- From West Troy to the city of Schenectady.
- Schenectady and Troy.
- From Fredonia to Van Buren Harbour.
- "Rutland and Vermont," from Whitehall to the west line of the state of Vermont.
- Black River rail road.
- From Carthage to St. Lawrence river, at or near the village of Cornelia, Jefferson co.
- From Scottsville to Le Roy.
- From the Hudson river, in Ulster county, to the New York and Erie rail road.
- From Jamesville to the Erie canal.
- From Syracuse to Binghamton.
- From Batavia to Lockport.
- Over Staten Island.
- Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg, from the Navigable Waters of the Great Western lakes to Lake Champlain.
- From Schenectady to Troy.
- From Vienna, in Ontario co., by Newark and East Ridge, in Wayne, to Lake Ontario.
- From Genesee to Pittsford, Livingston county.

From Owego to Cortland.
 From Coeymans to a bridge near the house of the late E. Andrews.
 Dutchess from Poughkeepsie to the Connecticut or Massachusetts line.
 Brewerton and Syracuse.
 The Honeoye rail road, from the Erie canal at Mendon, in Monroe county, to the Hemlock and Honeoye lakes.
 From Oswego to Utica.
 Unadilla and Schoharie, from the mouth of the Unadilla to the Schoharie creek.

Banks.

The following Banks were incorporated in 1836, all subject to the Safety Fund Act.

Bank at Lyons,	200,000
Tompkins County Bank,	250,000
Oneida Bank,	400,000
Clinton County Bank,	200,000
Rochester City Bank,	400,000
Kingston Bank,	200,000
Bank of the State of New York,	2,000,000
Jefferson County Bank, capital increased,	120,000
Commercial Bank of Oswego,	250,000
City Bank of Buffalo,	400,000
Watervliet Bank,	250,000
Bank of Owego,	200,000
Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn,	500,000
Dutchess County Bank, capital increased, and Bank made subject to the Safety Fund Bank.	200,000

Elections, p. 136.

Justices of the Peace are elected by the people of the several towns, at the times and in the manner prescribed, for the election of supervisors and other town officers. The clerk of the town meeting at which such election is had, within 10 days thereafter, transmits to the clerk of his county, a certificate of the result, which is evidence of the facts therein certified. The persons elected justices, enter on office, on the first January, succeeding their election, and if more than one be elected, their term of office is determined by lot, within 12 days after the election.

If one or more be elected to supply vacancy, or in any new town, he or they take the oath of office, and forthwith enter upon duty.

If two or more be elected, at any annual town meeting, one of whom is incumbent of the office for an unexpired term, he is deemed elected for the regular term of four years, to recommence on the 1st of January following his election.

When at any such meeting, except the first election in a new town, two justices are to be chosen, the elector not voting for an incumbent of the office, may designate on his ballot, the person intended for the regular term of four years, by the words "longest term," "four years," or "4 years;" and the person having the greatest number of votes, without any reference to such designation, is deemed duly elected. The person elected, and having the greatest number of such designations is elected for the regular term of four years.

The presiding officers at such meeting, determine, whether any, and what person, has been so elected, for the regular term: Such determination is made at the time, and with like force and effect, as they determine what persons are elected to the office of justice of the peace; and is entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting, is publicly read, and deemed notice of the result in the same manner as in relation to the canvass.

Where no person shall be so elected, for the regular term of four years, the classes of all persons elected to the office of justice, at such meeting, are determined by lot, within the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

Where one person shall have been so elected for the regular term, the other person or persons elected, are deemed chosen to fill the vacancy or vacancies; and in case of more than one vacancy, the classes are determined by lot, according to law.

No candidate for any elective office, with intent to promote his election; nor any other person with intent to promote the election of another—may provide or furnish entertainment, at his expense, to any meeting of electors, previous to or during the election at which he shall be a candidate—nor pay for, procure or engage to pay for any such entertainment—nor furnish money or other property to any person to be expended in procuring the attendance of voters at the polls—nor contribute money for any other purpose intended to promote an election of any particular person or ticket, except for defraying the

expenses of printing and the circulation of votes, handbills and other papers previous to such election—nor fraudulently nor deceitfully change a vote of any elector, by which he shall be prevented from voting for such candidate as he intended—under penalty of being deemed guilty of misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding \$250, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

At the close of the polls, at any town meeting, the canvassers may determine whether the canvass of the votes shall then be had, or postponed until the next day. If the canvass be then commenced, it may be continued after sun down; but it is had publicly at the place where the meeting was held, and the result shall be read by the clerk to the persons there assembled; and such reading is notice of the election to all persons whose names are on the poll list as voters.

Taxes.

The act of 27th April, 1833, subjecting debts owing to nonresidents to taxation, does not extend to any debt owing to the School Fund of the state of Connecticut.

Public Health, p. 183.

Act 26th May, 1836, provides, that "no student who has attended one or more courses of medical lectures shall be admitted to an examination by any medical society, except of the county in which he shall have pursued his medical studies, for four months immediately preceding his attendance upon his last course of lectures, or by the censors of the State Medical Society.

No person, from another state or county shall practise physic or surgery in this state, until he shall have been examined and licensed by the censors of the State Medical Society.

The medical faculty of Geneva College are authorised to send a delegate to the State Medical Society, with the power, &c. of delegate from the respective State Medical Colleges.

Academy, p. 196.

If any trustee of an Academy, for one year, fail to attend the legal meetings of the board of Trustees, his non attendance is deemed a resignation of his office. Where the number of Trustees exceeds twelve, and a vacancy happens in the office of Trustee, and is not filled by election, within six months from the happening thereof, the vacant office is abolished.

Flour, p. 229.

Flour intended to be used in vessels engaged in the Whale Fishery, may be packed in iron bound casks, of double the size of ordinary flour barrels, subject to other provisions relative to inspection. Such cask is branded with the words "*Flour,*" "*Whale Fishery.*" The inspector receives two cents for inspection of each cask in the city of New York, and three cents elsewhere. *Act of 1836.*

Fish.

Fish taken in the county of Jefferson, are not subject to the inspection laws.

Leather, p. 239.

In the inspection of leather, "Best," indicates, that manufactured of good hides in the best manner—"Good"—that, from good hides in a merchantable manner—"Damaged," that manufactured from damaged hides in a merchantable manner—"Bad," that which is not of one of the qualities above mentioned.

Taverns and Groceries.

No person is subject to prosecution under the law relating to Taverns and Groceries, for selling metheglin, currant wine, cherry wine, or cider. No tavernkeeper, grocer, or other dealer in strong or spirituous liquor, may directly or indirectly sell it to a pauper, knowing him to be such.

Judiciary.

The following should be substituted for the 4th paragraph, at page 280:

"Sessions of the Court may be held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, at such times as the court may direct; but not more than two such Sessions shall be held during the recess of the legislature, in any one year, and such terms may be holden either in the city of New York, or the Capitol in the city of Albany, or at the Academy in the city of Utica,

as the court shall, from time to time order, and when so held, during the recess of the legislature, the President and Senators receive the same compensation, for travelling and attendance, as for attending meetings of the Senate.

Weighers of Merchandise, p. 251.

By act 16th May, 1836, the vender of goods may weigh them, or have them weighed by his agent, or clerk, without the interference of a public weigher, without liability to any penalty therefor. But if the vender or purchaser demand to have goods weighed by a public weigher, they are weighed and certified according to the provisions at pages 251, 252. But the person weighing merchandise under the plea of being a clerk or servant, for more than one individual or firm, is subject to \$100 penalty for each offence, recoverable with costs, by any one who will sue therefor. And any person making a return of weight of articles, weighed by him for any other person, without holding an appointment from the Governor and senate, or from the common council of the city of New York, forfeits \$50, with costs, recoverable as aforesaid. These provisions, however, do not prevent any public officer, appointed by the state, from weighing such goods as may be necessary in discharge of his official duties, nor affect weighers of anthracite or mineral coal.

The weigher general, and weighers appointed under the act of 1835, are required to take the oath or affirmation, prescribed by the constitution of the state.

Goods required to be weighed by them are to be weighed, without delay, upon order left at the office of the weigher general; and for every three hours of unnecessary delay, the weigher general or weigher, by whose default the same shall be occasioned, forfeits to the person delayed ten dollars, in addition to the damages he may actually sustain.

Weight of Grain.

By act 19th May, 1836, when no special agreement is made as to the measurement or weight on sale of barley and oats, the weight of the first is fixed at 48lbs., and the second at 32lbs.

Forgery, p. 295.

Counterfeiting any gold or silver coin of any foreign government or country, with intent of exporting the same, to injure and defraud any foreign government, or the subjects thereof, is forgery in the third degree.

Falsely Personating another and Cheats, p. 297.

The limitation to the prosecution for offences enumerated, in the first paragraph of this title page, 297; namely, "if complaint be made by the injured party, within two years after the perpetration of the offence," is applicable only to the offence of falsely personating another, and in such assumed character to marry another.

Habitual Drunkards.

The chancellor has the care and custody of persons incapable of conducting their own affairs, in consequence of habitual drunkenness, and of their estates, that they may not be wasted or destroyed. If such drunkard have property to the value of \$250, which may be endangered by his drunkenness, it is the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town of which he is resident, to apply to the court of chancery for the exercise of its powers. If such property be less than that sum, the overseers apply to the court of common pleas of the county, which has in such case the powers of chancery, to be exercised subject to appeal to chancery. Proceedings are had to determine the truth of the alleged drunkenness, and for the due management and preservation of his estate.

Owasco Lake

Near the centre of Cayuga county, is eleven miles long, with a breadth varying from one to two miles; elevated 670 feet above tide. A canal along the valley of the outlet, conveys the water of the lake to Auburn, for hydraulic use. (See Auburn, p. 373.) Owasco in the Iroquois language, means "bridge," and the name of the lake is said to have been derived from a bridge of drift wood, formerly at the north end.

Deaf and Dumb.

The Central Asylum at Canajoharie was abolished in 1836, and the pupils removed to New York.

Aliens.

Any alien who has, or may, come into any of the United States, may make a deposition or affirmation, in writing, before any officer authorised to take proof of deeds to be recorded, that he is resident of, and intends always to reside in, the United States, and to become a citizen thereof, as soon as he can be naturalised; and that he has taken such incipient measures, as the laws of the United States require, to enable him to obtain naturalisation, which shall be certified by such officer, and recorded by the secretary of state; and such certificate is evidence of the facts contained therein.

Such alien is thereupon authorised to take and hold real estate of any kind to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and may, during six years thereafter, sell, assign, mortgage, devise and dispose thereof, as he might do, if a native citizen; except that he may not lease or demise such estate, until he becomes naturalised; nor take or hold such estate, which may have descended, or been devised or conveyed to him previously to his having become such resident, and made such deposition or affirmation. If he die within six years after filing such deposition, intestate, leaving heirs, inhabitants of the United States, such heirs take by descent, and hold the estate of which the alien died seized, in the same manner as they would have inherited, if he had been at his death a citizen of the state.

If the alien dispose of such estate, he, his heirs or assigns, may take mortgages in his or their names, as collateral security for the purchase money; and may repurchase the mortgaged premises on sale, by virtue of such mortgage or decree of any court, rendered to enforce payment, and may hold as if the same were originally held by such mortgagor.

An alien, holding estates by the foregoing provisions, is subject to duties, assessments, taxes and burthens, as if he were a citizen; but he is incapable of voting at any election, or of being elected or appointed to any office, or of serving on any jury.

To hold a larger interest in real estate than above described, or any interest, when the alien does not propose to become a citizen of the United States, he must obtain a special act of the legislature.

But, by act 13th May, 1836, any resident alien, who has purchased or taken, or may hereafter purchase, and take conveyance for, real estate, before filing the deposition above required, may hold such estate as he would have done if the purchase and conveyance had been made after filing such deposition; provided he, within one year from the time of the conveyance, or within one year from the passage of the act, file such deposition.

Every grant, contract or mortgage, executed agreeably to the last foregoing provision, by such alien, to and with any citizen of the United States, is deemed as effectual as if made by a citizen of the state.

This act is limited to five years from its date.

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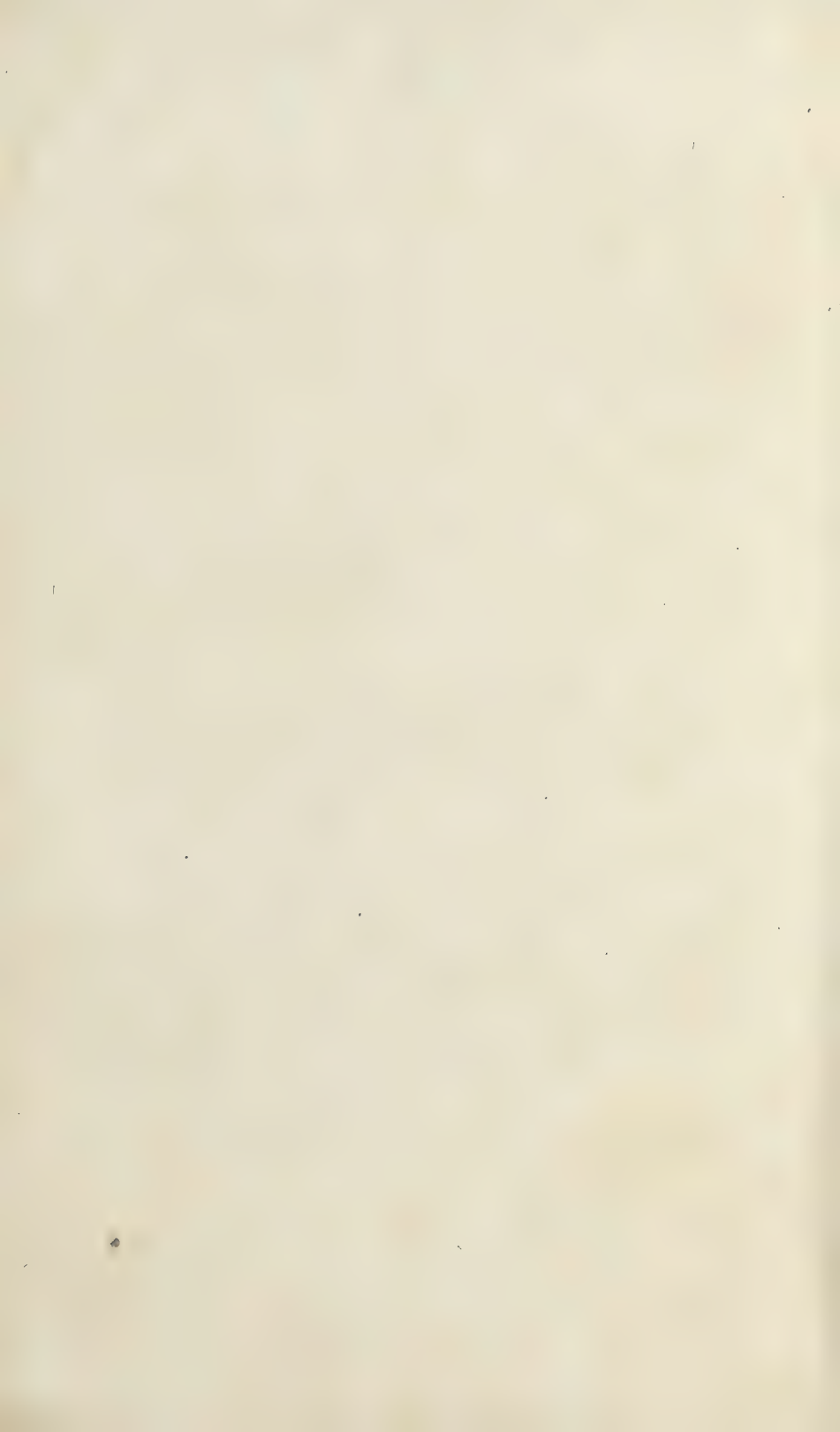
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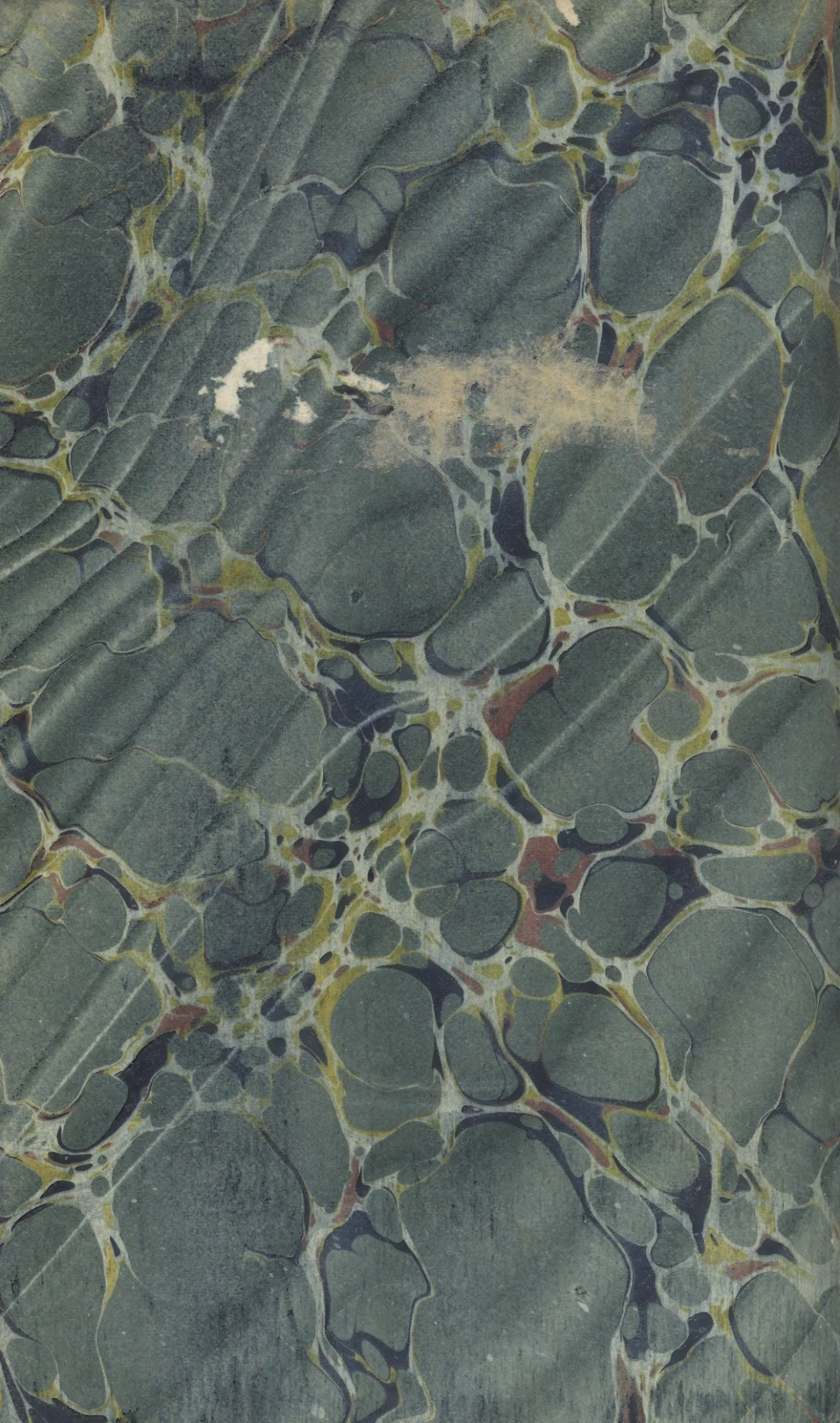
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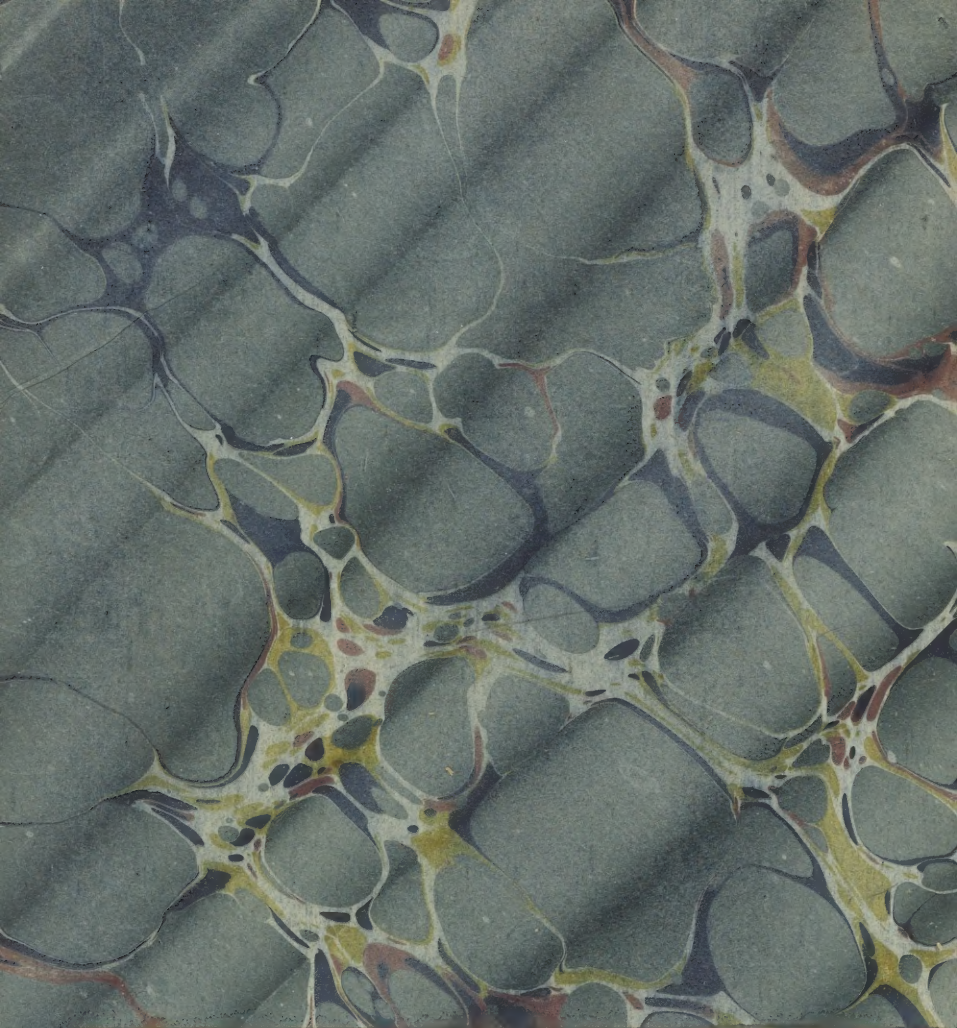
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